men, of whom a considerable proportion must be below par in point of talent: for every one knows, that the preliminary examinations for admission into Woolwich Academy prove nothing.

My opinion is, that a proportion of talent ought to be diffused throughout the whole Army; and that there is no necessity for all Engineer Officers in particular being men of Genius: but they ought to be rather above par, than otherwise in point of ability, and should have a bias for the Mathematical and Mechanical Sciences, and for Drawing; and intense application is a sine qua non; for the life of an Engineer Officer, if he does his duty, is a life of Continual study and Exertion, such as by persons of a different disposition might be considered an intolerable Drudgery.

If the whole of the Cadets of the British Nation were assembled in one and the same Institution, there would of course be a much greater means of selecting proper subjects for the Engineers than at present, out of such a more numerous body; and the Artillery might also obtain Young men of superior scientific qualifications, with greater facility than at present. Indeed had

away Woolwich Academy is, that it would lessen that Patronage, which has hitherto been enjoyed by the Master General of the Ordnance, and which may perhaps be deemed essential to the importance of his high Office. But I conceive, that his being still allowed to name as many new Cadets for the proposed General Military College, as there may be Commissions given away in the Ordnance Corps, from time to time, would fully suffice for that object.

By this arrangement, the Master General's Cadets would still have a chance of obtaining Commissions in the Artillery or Engineers; but they would be exposed to much more competition than at present; and if really unfit, they would be obliged to give way to young men of superior qualifications, such as the Public Service requires for those two Corps.

Having thus traced the outline of the Plan in question, I beg leave, without entering into further details to subscribe myself,

With the highest respect,
Your Graces most obedient
humble Servant,

C. Pasley
Lt Col. R Engrs

(Copy)

Woolwich 19th May 1828.

My Lord,

The Committee having in conformity with The Master General's Orders of the 11th Inst. assembled this Day for the re examination of the undermentioned twelve Cadets who have completed their theoretical and practical course of Studies have now to report the result as follows.

Committee
Genl Mann President
LGenl Cuppage
MGenl Miller
MGenl Sir A Bryce
MGenl Ford
Colonel Sir A Dickson

Mess.rs
1. Ford
2. Crawford
3. Ryder
4 Allen
5. Cleve
6. St George
7. Nedham
8. Campbell
9. Frazer
10. Marlay
11. Warde
12. Tytler

They were examined in the usual course of Mathematics theoretical and practical, including the most useful professional applications to

Colonel Lord Downes

to English, and read tolerably well, but their pronunciation is not always good.

It may perhaps be proper to observe that the examination went to the extent prescribed by the Committee assembled in consequence of the Master General's Order to Major General Ford of the 19 Ult.o as the minimum of Qualifications for the Ordnance Corps.

The Committee of examination have seen no reason to alter in any respect the order of priority submitted to them, and stated above. With regard to a selection of the fittest subjects for the two Corps of Artillery and Engineers, the Committee have to report that they have not observed any circumstances sufficiently decisive to enable them to submit a selection, and would therefore with much deference suggest that commencing with the first on the List, they might be permitted to choose the Corps in which to serve, to the extent the Master General may be pleased to fix the number to be now received into

Woolwich May 22nd 1828

My Lord

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, requesting to be informed what was the System with regard to practical instruction of Officers of Artillery prior to the Duke of Wellingtons order of 1st August 1821 respecting the Academy, by which the instruction was to be given to the Cadets after their completion of the Theoretical course, and whether the old System was found to answer.—

In answer I beg to state, that prior to the operation of the order in question, the young officers after getting their commissions were kept at Woolwich for about a year, to go through a course of practical instruction, but in a degree infinitely less than now practiced, and the acquirement of this was either very superficial, or evaded altogether by Idleness and inattention, and getting non commissioned officers to work out the note books they were required to produce; the consequence was that in most instances they forgot their Theory without having connected it with practice, they went forth to service having to learn instead of

Colonel
Lord Downes K.C.B.

hesitate to say therefore that the old system was of very little use.—

On the other hand by instructing them as Cadets under the Supervision of one person in all branches, who is himself responsible for their progress, they are kept strictly to the object in view by the hope of their Commissions, and without anything to draw off their attention from the pursuit, a series of practical instruction is indelibly impressed on their memory; I should therefore regret any alteration of an order that has so materially improved the character of the Corps.—

I have the Honor to be
Your Obedt Servant
A Dickson Col
D A Genl

Confidential Albany
May 28th
1878

Dear Hendricks

Look at the Times today. That paper is worth notice because it endeavours to follow not to lead the public opinion & generally forms its opinion upon what it sees likely to prevail with the world.

If you could get Lord Lr. to Hendricks Kers

of filling the office so great, that it requires all my confidence in the Duke to expect a happy result, but for better or for worse I am ready, if he wishes it, to throw myself into his boat, & I say this the more readily because I really think

that

May 28th 1825

a thousand thanks for your
Comrade's Note to
Broughton, which is just
returned. There must be
neither Law nor Justice now
for these unknown Renegades
to do us any mischief.
Think they can be well
shewn up — My Throat
is unfortunately much worse
to day & the fever continues
this week keeps me to my
house so if anything Sudden
happens, may give me
a Line — My paper opens

Cast the old Jones, with
~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ yr Govt.
triumphant through the
the menacing Appointment
'auspice Senero', I am
not mind Murdurer

Wd Evans

hope that you may be friendly
feelings and in any way
separate when your publication proceeds

Believe me Yours
W Sherard Phillips

Vane Londonderry

time, hearty and so at random.
I never have a difficulty in
acknowledging a blunder or any
goof overnight. And I can at
the same time assure you, that from
the moment I wrote my last Letter
any circumstances of that correspondence
were entirely obliterated from my
mind —

So much my Dear Lord
for the apology which I feel is
~~so much~~ my bounden Duty to make,
& which should not have been
deferred but for the circumstances
stated —

Now as to the present.

Goldernsfe House
½ 2 O'Clk
May 30
1828

My Dear Duke

I can not upon Reflection bear the Thought that in the new Modeling of Your Govt. You should have difficulty from private points of mine, which I can remove at the risk of even so great Inconvenience to myself — Having stated therefore all my Sentiments du fond du Cœur — I pray let

Stan Pl. 30 May 1828

My dear Hardinge

I am very glad to find that I am to have so good a Sumpter, and if it would suit you to come to the war office at Two o'clock tomorrow I will deliver it over to your charge

Yrs Sincerely

Palmerston

Palmerston

My dear Sir Henry

I give you joy of your appointment and really know no one better qualified than yourself to discharge the duties of the Department.

The enclosed memorial contains the report of proceedings that has been such strong analogy to my case as to make me desirous you should peruse it but do not let my object be misunderstood

told me that he had written to the Duke to that effect. certainly all parties here are at present highly pleased with Lord Anglesey, but popularity is a gilt & vivid popularity the most variable of all gilts. For my own part I believe I ought to be thankful at not having been thought of for this Secretaryship — between ourselves, if I had been appointed I should have felt it, if not necessary, at least advisable, to have resigned the representation of the University, for I think if I had held it with the Secretaryship, I should have had not only some real difficulties, but have been subject to imputations of electioneering favoritism, which wd. have been embarrassing or at least disagreeable. — So that I could not have worn both feathers, & of the two perhaps I ought to be most satisfied with that which I owe to myself. though I

cannot

be inclined to believe that there would not be above ten or a dozen — they talk of two or three counties that will even go out of their own circle of catholic candidates to find spirits of a more fiery temper.

There today from London that I have been or am to be offered some higher appointment, & this, it is further stated, is to be judge ad vocate — this rumour I set no value upon, except as it seems to imply that Beckett is supposed to be rising — if it be to this place, Lord Anglesey will certainly not stay; but from what he told me of the Duke's first frank communication with him, I consider this impossible, & indeed hardly worth mentioning.

Good bye, I shall be in town on Friday by which time you will have had something like a trial

J

92b

[1828, June 2?]

My dear Sir

I have written to Bucklle, Gregor, &c.
I enclose Lauderdale's answer, which pray
preserve. It is marked private, but
as Sir Josephine, you will see if the
party does what the purchases —
I send an order endorsed for 500£
for port Lymmes, which Bucklle
with assurance for you & the further
Debs as Whale give him Orders about
By a note from the Duke this Morning
I see he did not receive my
acquiescence until after his Return

92a

Private

Cleveland Row
June 1. 1868.

My dear Lord

I will not attempt to deny that your letter of last night gave me great pleasure, not only because it so satisfactorily explained a circumstance apparently inconsistent with your usual courtesy and politeness — but also because it enables me to cultivate,

under those circumstances I felt that I should be precluded from taking as decided a part as at the last Election, for fear of placing myself in the situation of giving support and friendly assistance in a quarter, where I had too much reason to believe it would not be received in a corresponding spirit.

Your communication has relieved me from these difficulties, and leaves me at full liberty to gratify my own inclinations,

Keep

War Office, 14th June 1828.

Sir:

You have been good enough to allow me to state the circumstances in which I stand as a Reduced Clerk in the War Office - and first, I trust it is not entirely a hopeless question to an upright & honorable mind to ask, how it is that the principle of not allowing Ex post facto Laws to operate against existing interests has been abandoned in the instance, & is that only I believe, of the humbler classes of Office servants - This is no idle question, but one of vital consequence to me - perhaps to many - and one which appeals to National justice not her liberality - If a Soldier or a Clerk enter the service on terms which prove unfavorable to the Public, surely the plain & manly answer to the House would be "A bargain "has been made with these people - it turns "out not such as we could wish - for the future "we must adopt other Rules for Army Pay &

new Regulations the fact of my Salary being only £300 arises from my having been necessarily passed over, in Office promotion, even by my Juniors, because my Services as Private Secretary were required by the Secretary of War. Unless therefore the Treasury would punish, instead of rewarding, Services of so active responsible & confidential a nature the minimum rate at which my Retirement could be fixed would be £165. (being 6/12 of £330.) But as that Retirement is in perfect accordance with the understood views of the Finance Committee. the Management of the Compassionate Fund hitherto my exclusive employment having merged without expense into the general business of the Office - as I am no longer wanted & my place is not to be filled up - so I am also the first Private Secretary who after 9 years

Mount Galpin
Dartmouth June 24. 1848

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st. Inst. and to thank you for the way in which, Capt Pattison informs me, you was, with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, good enough to treat the subject ~~of~~ when the vote for pay for the Govt. of Dartmouth was opposed by Mr Hume, & as the papers state, with his usual sarcastic enquiries ~~[illegible]~~ "as to the services he had rendered to his country" –

These have indeed been more limited than my wishes, and have little exceeded an endeavour to prevent where I had the opportunity, & to repair when that alone was possible the breaches in our Constitution which that

may obtain this then. Meantime I may state that the tradition is, that the Castle was built by the Burgesses of the town in the Reign of King Jas. That the King has from that time honored the Corporation ~~with~~ by allowing them ~~corporation~~ to recommend to him the Govr. & Capt. of his Main Bands. and that it has fallen for some years to my family, of whom I believe I am the fifth, that has held the office. — That as long since as the Reign of William & Mary a Gentleman of this place was the Govr. (and to whom I family my Great Grand father succeeded) as I have seen an order from that Monarch, directing a sum of money to be paid to Mr. Roope the Govr. of Dartmouth Castle, in full discharge of his pay to the time of the order, & of expences to which he had been put during the Revolution. — That this place held out some ~~time~~ days against Fairfax in defence of

enquire into my services or Character, or under pro=
=tection of the House of Commons to make it a ~~vehicle~~
vehicle of Slander against me. He may as a Member
object to a Grant of the pay, & the Government baited
only by compromising Country Gentlemen may be
driven by the temper of the times to give up every
thing which the King has in his Gift, but I will
not offer any compromise whatever — I have not
any objection that the vote shd. stand against me
on the Journals of the House, as another record of the
times, & of the mistaken policy which has influenced
the Govt. to yield up an appointment, which each suc=
=cessive King has exercised at his own discretion, from
the time of that Monarch in whose defence the Castle
was erected by us. ——

I am called by many too uncompromising a Tory

however trifling, has for Centuries been known in this place,
[indeed I understand my father was recognized by it
when in his place in the House of Commons] it is a
link in the Chain, it tends to a distinction in Society,
it connects the King with his Subjects, & as the fashion
of the day is to cut down every thing that has that ten=
=dency, without the least wish to embarrass the
King or his Government, I feel honestly bound to say,
I will endeavour to maintain it. I have experienced
enough in a Committee of the House during this spring
from the same Party, & our town has suffered so much
thro' their obstinate folly, that I trust I shall be found
one of the last men to yield an inch of ground to
that party. — If his Majesty orders my Commn. to be
taken from me, I shall most readily submit, but
I cannot believe that he will do so, it wd. be at variance

From Mr. Goldsworth

Governor

Governor of Dartmouth

Dartmouth

dated 24th June 1782

London June 29th 1825

My dear Lushington I received your Note and I confess that I can see no parliamentary ground for the production of the papers proposed to be called for by Mr Lennox; and if I was a Member of the House of Commons I should oppose their production.

Parliament cannot be made the channel of obtaining information which cannot be obtained otherwise nor the means of conveying charges against individuals who are beyond the Pale.

I know that every individual who leaves the Pale is left to have his conduct in that service inquired into. But it is usual to make that inquiry after the service has been performed and not pending the service. To the former I have no objection.

If these papers should be granted I shall consider myself at liberty to consider whether I will or not any longer belong to the Court. It is very different thing to have the business or have a number of the House of Commons to whom the Govt. give permission to do what he pleases.

I have no objection to your applying with the whole subject; but I object to a partial inquiry.

I enclose a Note upon Mr Bennet's letter

If these papers should be given I really think the papers I have asked should be called for otherwise.

Amount received by Prize Agents

About 150,000 Pounds

Where Lodged

In the Company's Treasuries of
Fort William Fort St George and Bombay

Amount of Expenses incurred by order of Sir Thomas Bertie or his Agents in fees to Counsel and Agents, Law proceedings proceedings before the Commissioners and Prize Court letters to Trustees since the 24th June 1825

Similar Amounts from the Trustees

Copies of all letters from the Trustees to the Commissioners & from the Commissioners to the Trustees from the appointment of the Captors & the 24th June 1825 with their several Surnames Names of Counsel and Agents employed by Captors and Trustees -

The Amount of the Amount of Property captured by the Army of the Ocean in the years 1817 1818

This Amount is in reality and more than 150,000 Pounds. See Letter to the Secretary of War of 22nd Feb 1819

Places where captured

See Land Office

Amounts detained by Quartermasters of U. S. Company

None

Portion returned to the Company on account of the Native Chiefs

None

Copy

Horse Guards
5th July 1828 –

Sir,

I am directed by The General Comdg in Chief to acquaint you that His Lordship will recommend to His Majesty that you should be placed upon full Pay provided you are prepared to join the Regiment of Infantry to which you may be appointed. –

I have &c
(Signed) Fitz Roy Somerset.

Ensign Wm Cooper
Half Pay.

Copy of a Letter from the Right
Lord Ashburton to Ensign
Cooper, dated Horse Guards
5 July 1828.

No. 1

Copy

Whitehead's Grove
Chelsea.
12 July 1828.

My Lord,

I have been honored with Your Lordship's letter of the 5 Inst: notifying that the General Comd^g in Chief will recommend to His Majesty, that I should be placed upon full pay, provided I am prepared to join the Reg^t of Inf^y to which I may be appointed.

I have to represent to Your

Ob General
Lord H. Somerset - K.C.B.

Ordnance Papers
13

Office of Ordnance
Tower – 15 July 1828.–

Sir,

The additional proof afforded of your kindness towards the Clerks in the Ordnance Department, by the presentation and successful support of our Petition to the House of Commons last night, against the proposed Superannuation Bill, has impressed us with the deepest gratitude, nor should we consult the emotions we experience, were we to refrain from an intrusion on your valuable time, by the expression of our warmest thanks.

To the many kind testimonies you have bestowed upon the Department, of your disposition to consider the just claims of its members, this has added another, but as we trust, Sir, not a final one:— for altho' it has been His Majesty's gracious pleasure to withdraw your important services to a more enlarged sphere, we cannot but hope the conduct of the Department will still entitle it to a continuance of that kindness which on this, as well as on former

The Right Honble
Sir Henry Hardinge K.C.B
&c &c &c

Jas Meikle Stanton Chambers Wm. Stark
John Cooper C. Brooke Hunt Thos Morris
Frederick Edward March Thos. Smith P. Elliot
M Brown E Martin Chas. Fredk. Angell
M Riddell James Chester Gay Spencer
Thos Thompson Joseph Payne J P Mitchell
Sam. Roper Wm Bell Thomas R. Read
Chas. Smith Wm Lees jr. C Holmes
William Jas. Lees. H Briggs Rich Hme
Geo Venables Anthy Harvey D B Edmonds
Fishbourne A S. Cuthbertson. John S. Breeze
Thomas Cannadine Robert Welbank J Milner

London August 8th 1828

My dear Hardinge

I return Dean Phillpotts letter to you. He may rely upon it that I do not lose sight of him. But he must settle in a Living. I have facts sufficient to warrant that I might be remote him.

There is no vacancy at Durham. Lord Grey has promised Colonel Sir H. Hardinge KCB

Ever yours
Wellington

My dear Sir Henry, Stanhope Durham

11 August 1820

The Papers announce the vacancy of the Deanery of Norwich, a preferment worth about £1400 or £1500 per annum. It would be to me a very desirable exchange for Chester — but I have a strong objection to making application, because it might appear, as if I were doubtful of the Duke's kind intention, should a fit opportunity offer itself. On the other hand, I am aware that it sometimes happens, that a Minister wishes application to be made; as, at least, I have understood Lord Liverpool was used to say.

As it is, I have resolved not to apply; for I shall have less reason to reproach myself, if I fail through excess of delicacy, than even if I were to succeed by what might be thought undue speediness or impatience.

that no Half Pay can be received with any other pay or allowance from the Crown, altho' this proposition only amounts to an official evasion of the present arrangement.

On the other hand, there are various Rules and Regulations of the Service affecting Half Pay Officers which might become confused, if Staff Officers in reality on Half Pay, as regards their former Regimental Commissions, were by this mode of payment, considered to be no longer on Half Pay.

Also, the proposed measure, by creating in appearance, a new and separate Staff Pay, distinct from that received by Regimental Officers on full pay, might gradually establish a system in the British Army differing from the System which has hitherto been found so effective, owing to the very circumstance of

connecting

Any arrangement therefore which might gradually introduce a separate permanent Staff, stimulating Officers to remain on the Staff and to avoid Regimental Service, would be ultimately a system of expence, by employing a larger number of Officers, with their Allowances and Contingencies, than were formerly employed when taken from the Regiments exclusive of a variety of Military reasons which Your Lordship can appreciate and foresee much better than I am able to do.

Under these impressions before I take any step with the Chancellor of the Exchequer relating to this recommendation of the Finance Committee, I should be glad to be favored with Your Lordship's

wishes

MEMORANDUM

FOR THE

INFORMATION OF OFFICERS ON THE HALF-PAY OF THE ARMY.

By the Act of the 1st Geo. IV. cap. 3, all Officers on Half-Pay of the Army were allowed to hold *Civil* Situations under the Crown, together with their Half-Pay, under certain restrictions therein specified; and this permission has been continued to them by the provisions of the subsequent Acts, for the Appropriation of the Supplies of the year; but whilst the Appropriation Act of the present year confirms this indulgence to those who have already obtained it, and has no retrospective effect, it also enacts, that, *for the future*, no Half-Pay Officer who shall be appointed to a *Civil* Situation under the Crown, *after the 28th of July*, 1828, shall be allowed to receive any portion of his Half-Pay, so long as he shall hold such Civil Place or Employment of Profit. The Clause is as follows:

Extract from the 15th Clause of the 9th Geo. IV. cap. 95.

"No person who shall *after the passing of this Act* be appointed to any *Civil* Place or Employment of Profit under His Majesty, or in the Colonies or Possessions of His Majesty beyond the Seas, or under any other Government, shall have or receive any part of the same [Half-Pay] for any time during which he shall hold any such Civil Place or Employment of Profit under His Majesty, beyond the Seas, or under any other Government."

War-Office, 30th August, 1828.

No. 21,393.

Circular addressed to the several Medical Officers of Regiments.

Army Medical Department.

A late Publication of Staff Surgeon Henry Marshall, intituled "Hints to Young Medical Officers of the Army, on the Examination of Recruits," &c. printed by Burgess and Hill, 55, Windmill Street, London, contains information and instruction, which, if duly attended to, will much assist Army Medical Officers of all Ranks, especially the younger classes, in discharging this important duty. I accordingly strongly recommend the purchase of this Volume, and

have, &c.

J. M'GREGOR,
Director-General.

21,958

In my box

Nitor, Sept. 11. 1820.

most confidential

My dear Lord Fitzroy,

Your letter of the 8. I received yesterday Evening, and I return here with the anonymous enclosure –

The only part of that letter which I can take upon myself to answer satisfactorily is the Question, "Why was not the result publicly announced to the Establishment"? – It was publicly announced by a Board of Commissioners – at Sandhurst, and the Whole of the opinion of the Board read in my presence, to Lt. Butler, & his answer: –

I hope that neither the Jemaine Committee, nor any other Committee, will question me about the Military College, as I can only answer, that I consider myself in no other light than as one of many Commissioners appointed under the King's Warrant, to

some friends of mine to obtain my support to the Whole of this Establishment, nor to their disappointment (attributed to my unkindness,) that I kept aloof from it —

That there should be a Military College for the service of the English Army, appears to me, most useful & necessary, but considering the nature of all our public Institutions — the Constitution of this Country, and the Jealousy that our has prevailed, & must ever prevail in this Country against the Army, the Establishment of our Military College, should be as little ostentatious, & as little expensive as it could be made — the Instruction solid, professional, & very little mechanical; and principles should be taught, & not superficial details —

I have written at some length upon this matter in the hope of showing you what the difficulties are which press upon us, and of explaining to you the delicacy which would attend any public, or official interference on my part, merely as an

To His Grace

The Duke of

I send this anonymous letter merely for Your Observation

A small portion of your Graces valuable time would be most beneficially be:
:stowed upon some very peculiar circumstances which appear to involve the credit of the Military College at Sandhurst, blended as the character of that Institution must naturally be with the honor of the Army — It is generally known that an Investigation into the conduct of the Officer who holds the situation of Lieut: Governor, lately took place. — From what has been allowed to transpire, the issue of that Investigation is under:
:stood to have been very discreditable to the accused in every point, as a confirma:
of which, the person who preferred the charges remains in his employment in the College, and it is affirmed that the accused has been ordered to refund to the pub:
:lic the value of certain property he had dishonorably applied to his own use.
My Lord Duke, permit the question to be asked of your Grace, whether it be compatible with the character of the Service, or with the reputation of the College in particular, that the person so circumstanced should be allowed to con:
:tinue

what they now say confirms most decidedly the general opinion at the College, that the Board of Commissioners were in the late investigation most egregiously duped, and kept from a knowledge of the truth.— The most degrading means, the most humiliating species of flattery and persuasion blended with promises appear to have been resorted to by the accused to subdue the humble individuals whom he thought would be produced as evidence against him.— One Servant was familiarly taken hold of by the front of his Coat, and entreated to speak very lightly before the Board of certain matters, which it was thought politic in some degree to admit; for that, said the accused, is the wish of Sir A: Hope, Sir G: Murray and Sir E: Paget.— Can your Grace contemplate without feelings of indignation that names so highly honored and respected should have been used for such a purpose?— Would not the high-minded Gentlemen who bear these names startle with horror and recoil with disgust, were they aware of the fact?—

Conscience doth not always sleep, and under its upraidings some of the Men whose evidence is understood to have been any thing but true, now seek to console one another, and excuse

themselves

and established throughout all its details, very long before I had any thing to say to the Hon. Board, and I have very carefully avoided any other interference with its concerns than such as attached to my public duty as an ex officio Inspector, and no other to endeavour to regulate the course of proceeding at the public examinations, and to put aside that appeared to me superficial trash, or lumbering, and to confine the studies of the Lads, as much to the Brains, and as little to the Hands, as possible, & in this respect I have been, I believe, of some use -

The whole Establishment was originally cast much too high, not perhaps in the number of the working people, but in the military, & mechanical part of it - and even now there is far too much time allotted to the more mechanical part of the Instruction -

But the military branches of the Establ: are ever the most prominent & expensive, and

keep

London Sept. 9th 1828

My dear Lord Aylesbury I return you the letters you sent me and from Sir Robert Wilson. I will show you the whole correspondence about the Duke of Clarence, from which you will see that no man was ever more hunted in the wrong as the Duke.

I will talk to you about Sir Robert Wilson when we shall

to the number of guards with
a large pay as general
officers. But not the Colonels
& Majors who do not purchase;
or the Captains of Companies
of guards.

Believe me dear Sir
Ever sincerely Yours

(7) 8

War Office
Sept.r 24th 1828

My dear Duke

Before I forward any Inposition to the Treasury or take any Official steps relating to the Half Pay of the Army, I am desirous of having Your Grace's opinion as to the appropriation of £80,000, which has been paid into the Bank of England, being the difference between the Old & New prices of Commissions, when the Half Pay was sold in 1825 & 1826 &c

The effect of that arrangement has been to introduce a younger Class of Officers into the Effective Army, by allowing ½ pay Officers under 60 years of age &c to sell their ½ pay Commissions, the purchasers exchanging back to full Pay with Old Officers desirous of retiring on ½, but not

His Grace
The Duke of Wellington &c &c

who exchanged having forfeited their claim by voluntarily retiring to ½ pay — The question of the Widows hon.s is not definitively settled.

This is as shortly as I can give it the state of the transaction.

It has occurred to me to be most desireable, to place this Half pay Question on the best footing that it is capable of, at a time that the Non-effective portion of the Army exceeds 3 Millions a Y. — that the Parliament & the Public are very justly alive to the effects of all Superannuation arrangements — that this very question was adopted by an Adjutant General's Order to the Army unauthorized by Parliament — that Parliament have considered an Act to be necessary to "make it lawful for" H. M. to place Officers on ½ pay, when certified to be unfit to the Secretary at War &c — & that this substitution of younger lives 28 for 42 is decidedly contrary to the Act &c —

Active Charge £3,543,000

Retired Charge £3,010,000

Act 26th June 1811. —

Authors are some Surmise Surgeons who have purchased

1.

London
7th May 1828

My Lord Duke,

I take the liberty of offering
consideration, another suggestion
provement, which I humbly
e greatly for the benefit of
nd which at the same time
iderable saving.

idea occurred to me nearly
but seeing no likelihood of its
I have never since proposed
it. I mention this circumstance as a proof,
that I have fully considered the subject,
which I shall now introduce without farther
Preamble, and without apology; for I cannot
forget your Graces condescending expressions in
the Note, with which you honoured me, in
reference to a previous communication of a
similar nature.

The Plan, now alluded to is simply
this; to send all the Ordnance Cadets to
Sandhurst in future: to make that the
General Place of Education, for the whole
of the Youth of the Kingdom, who aspire
to Commissions; and to abolish Woolwich
Academy altogether.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington
K. G. &c. &c. &c.

Refer Lord Lieutenant Ordnance.
I wish that Lord Hardinge may
see this.
In consequence of this wish
he has to Memorialize
Education Not Woolwich
he due away with.

1.

London
7th May 1828

My Lord Duke,

I take the liberty of offering to your Grace's consideration, another suggestion of Military Improvement, which I humbly conceive will be greatly for the benefit of the Service, and which at the same time involves a considerable saving.

The idea occurred to me nearly 20 Years ago, but seeing no likelihood of its being adopted, I have never since proposed it. I mention this circumstance as a proof, that I have fully considered the subject, which I shall now introduce without farther Preamble, and without apology; for I cannot forget your Graces condescending expressions in the Note, with which you honoured me, in reference to a previous communication of a similar nature.

The Plan, now alluded to is simply this; to send all the Ordnance Cadets to Sandhurst in future: to make that the General Place of Education, for the whole of the Youth of the Kingdom, who aspire to Commissions; and to abolish Woolwich Academy altogether.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington
K. G. &c. &c. &c.

I don't think that a advantage.
This Scheme would remedy the Inserve of the Expense of Ins

Many advantages would result from the proposed arrangement.

1st. A smaller Establishment of Officers, Professors, and Masters, Housekeepers, Servants, &c. &c., would suffice for one General Military College, than are necessarily required for two separate ones.

2dly. The Parents or Guardians of the Ordnance Cadets might be required in future, to conform to the system of Sandhurst, by contributing towards the expense of their maintenance, and Education, of which they bear no share at present.

The above are the only Financial Arguments, in favour of the measure proposed.

3dly The strong objection to Woolwich Academy as at present organized is this, that every Cadet, who goes there, with the exception of perhaps one in fifty, must necessarily become, and does in fact become either an Artillery Officer, or an Engineer; and thus there is not, and cannot be a sufficient selection of Scientific Officers for both Corps. If the best be chosen for the Engineers, which is held out to be the intention of the Final Examinations; it is evident that so far as the Artillery is concerned, that Corps must necessarily be filled with Young

the two Institutions been combined from the first, many excellent Officers, whose abilities have to a certain degree been thrown away in the Line, might have got into the Engineers, in preference to Individuals inferior to them in point of natural talent, and application; for some such have undoubtedly crept into the latter Corps, from time to time.

I humbly conceive, that if the measure now suggested should ever be carried into effect, the Service of the Line will not suffer, from the want of Officers of Talent. For no young man, who has either money or interest to push him forward quickly to the Command of a Regiment, would ever embrace the laborious life, slow promotion, and comparatively obscure career of an Engineer Officer. For my own part, although I may conscientiously say, that I have never spared any exertion to do justice to my duty; and I do not know, that I could have been more usefully employed in any other branch of Service; Yet I must say, that nothing could ever have induced me to enter the Corps of Engineers in early life, If I had then had the smallest prospect of advancement, either in the Guards or Infantry.

The only objection, that I can anticipate to the proposition of doing

heights and distances, the principles of Statics exemplified in the Mechanical Powers, and the laws of falling Bodies as applied to Projectiles. The result of this examination was very creditable to the young Gentlemen.

In Fortification they were examined in the construction of permanent and Field Fortifications, with the principles thereof, and the most approved modern improvements. They were also examined in the attack and defence of, and on the principles and application of Mines. The result was equally creditable and satisfactory with what is stated in respect to Mathematics.

In the practical course of Artillery, Gun Carriages and the Laboratory, they were examined by the Heads of those Departments, and having completed their course in those branches, the result was quite satisfactory, and some excellent specimens of Drawing taken from actual measurement of Artillery and their Carriages, were produced.

French

They can all translate, especially from French

each Corps.

The Committee beg leave to submit their opinion that it would be of advantage if on all future public Examinations the whole of the Upper Academy were allowed to be witnesses of it, and that accommodation should be provided for that purpose.

I am &c

(signed) Gothen Mann
Pres.t

20th May 1828.

I approve, and let the necessary communications be made. The number of the present examined Cadets for Engineer Commissions will be three; and let the young Gentlemen have their choice for that Service in the Order they are enumerated in this Report (signed) Beresford

General Mann
19th May 1828.

Results of the 2nd Examination of the 12 Cadets

of being efficient, and in a few years until their good fortune brought them into duties more active than that of a garrison, they dwindled into irrecoverable ignorance.—

This opinion may appear strong, but I know the truth of my position from innumerable instances, and the old System can have no other result.— There is no Compulsion to learn, and at the age in question the after Value of it is not appreciated;— Nothing but Exa=mminations, with penalties of deferred promotion and loss of rank, could enforce something like diligence, and it is far easier to with-hold, than to deprive; even the examiners would feel far more unbiased to consider the merits of Cadets scarcely known to them, than to judge of those they were beginning to associate with.— In the former System it was the duty of the Commandant to direct the progress of young officers in acquiring practical instruction, but with his numerous avocations he could only assign them over to the different Departments, what was the business of many was effectually performed by none, and the best intentions were totally defeated, I do not

hesitate

Ludlow you ~~[illegible]~~ might
make a powerful
Governmt. but without
him, the Duke will
be forced to bring up
all his reserves. If
Dudley, Grant, & F Seymour
go, (tho' not one of them
is of any real individ-
ual weight) the im-
pression will be so
strong & the difficulty

that (granting the premises) nothing can look fr more stormy than the political weather.

Yours ever

R Roberts

as I have to run for Dublin early tomorrow I shall endeavour to see Gen. today – I shall be away 8 days.

Doodle is also gone
to pot — This is the
finest Coup of ale —
if it be true — God
send it." — He was a
lucky Cunning Whelp,
& would still have been
a pivot upon which
Dickinson would have
contrived to work his own
ascending & the Dukes'
descending Scale —
an united Cabinet
of one mind, and confidence
& kindness to those deserving

Sir Henry Dundas
Ordnance Office

MAY 30 1828 92

My dear Lord

Lady Londonderry's most distressing illness since Friday last has entirely confined me at home, or it was fully my intention to have waited on you, to explain how seriously I lamented a Circumstance which when you did me the honor to dine here must have made me appear not only unfriendly but absolutely a Bear — Wordsworth's Visit this Evening has made me more forcibly recall to the Circumstance

~~afterwards~~ now which strange as it may appear, I give you my honor overnight in this accidental manner, — You came in, as Lady L. afterwards informed me very late, & I was speaking to Lepelet Dinner was announced. & I never thought You had arrived, and, I really never knew You were at Dinner until after You had left my House, — My Conversation afterwards with Lord Drumfordl will prove to You this fact. a large plateau in the Table, wholly precluded my seeing to the bottom of the Table & although I remember calling upon Persons

Copy to Lord
Durham May 30

Mrs.

I can only say in the spirit of your last, that nothing shall make me alter my friendly relations with you, from any circumstances that may now occur, or from any line on this Election you may choose to take — I feel you have a just right to think your Reception here the other day most extraordinary & I can only again assure you it was totally unintentional, that it has caused me great pain, & the best atonement I can make is to entreat yr forgiveness — his rebel friends must take their course & put the blame lest upon them lies from my own absurdity to express a

Damages would be moved for
and receive this pledge as a further
proof of my Devotion to the Church
God & to yourself.

Your Ept. most affty

Vane Londonderry

1828

18 Nov

Lord L. K.

Sir K. K.

"Durham"

Pr Lu Kepler

LONDONDERRY

I want peace and have no feeling at variance with that wish - I ask to give up restoration to the grace of the Lord then the good will of the Duke -

That would well be my Election in preference to any other -

I need not call your attention to the enormous importance of early communication - This not only flies but appears daily to grow bigger with distracting words that may render attention to the subject still more difficult -

Ever faithfully Yours
Aberdeen

Regulus
Aug 31. 1852

Confidential.

Trinity College Dublin
June 2nd 1868.

My dear Sir Standish,

You are all so busy in changing your places & costumes that no one has time to think of such a poor humble exile as I am, & accordingly (except one noble friend) no one has written me a line - from him, as well as from the newspapers, I learn that you are Lecturing at Cork. I always suspected that it must be so, because from the language which Wilson Hayes was quoted to have used I hardly thought that he could accept. St. Louis going surprises me, but not so much as his successor - that is a very small point I know, but it is to me incomprehensible & I look at it as a proof of your being in great difficulties to fill minor places

Sir. H. Standish

places.

I saw the Lord Lieutenant yesterday - he volunteer'd to tell me all his views & his feelings, which he did with great apparent frankness. He wishes to stay & will do so, I think, if left to himself; my ~~[illegible]~~ only fear on that point, is that he has consulted persons in London who I think will be disposed to advise rather to embarrass the Administration than with a view to what would be abstractedly right on the part of Lord Cardigan - he is however exceedingly well disposed to go on, if they will allow him. He will not accept a protestant Secretary, but he understands the Duke to have, at once, secured him from that. & he would very willingly accept Sir George Clerk whose name my correspondent mentioned to me as a candidate - Lord R

voted

of strength - tho' hardly a fair one, as some of your best men will be out of the house.

Yours most truly

Colchester

Lord. Anglesey seems to set great store on Doherty's staying, which I suppose he will.

Keep
a letter from Cookes
1828.

from Council & you had kept
Hands — Thus Malgie there
Ld have had a Vacancy & a
new Return or Contest —

Ever Yrs. [illegible]

I wanted stay at home for the
longer as you recommend the
cab, but I am sadly low
& need with fatigue exertion
& bracing air & dissipation of
thought.

from Council
Words — Thus
I shd have had
new Return on

Ever

I would stay a
longer as Yo
can, but
I need with
I because Ar
thought.

as before, those feelings of personal friendship, which have long rested in my mind, independently of those mutual ties of Property which so deeply affect us.

It was undoubtedly with great regret that I witnessed any interruption of that harmony which had proved so beneficial to our Interests — and I expressed myself to that effect to Sir H. Hardinge. I lamented it, to him, the more, because

from Counsel
Hands — Inns
Ld have had
new Return on

Eur

I would stay a
longer as Yo
cab, but
I dread wet
I begin Ar
Monday.

by consulting only those "private friendly feelings", which prompt me to wish Sir Henry most sincerely an Election, quietly conducted, and speedily terminated

Believe me, My dear Lord,
Yours truly
Durham

I regretted most deeply when from Lord Castlereagh that Lady Londonderry had been so unwell, & both Lady Durham and myself called to make our enquiries the next day.

Durham	230	390
Sunderland	28	54
Lambton	22	
do	61	
Belmont	16	30
	357	474
		14
		5

Diff 117 —

"Civil Salary, - but to flinch from our own Terms
"to the ruin of the weaker party is not to be
"thought of -"

Unfortunately it has not only been thought of but acted upon - at least in the Civil case -

The prospects held out to me by the Treasury Scale of Xmas 1809, & Mr. Banks's Act of 50. Geo. 3. C. 117 - have been utterly extinguished by Mr Vansittarts Scale & Superannuation Act of 3 Geo. 4. C. 113. And I find myself consequently in my 19th year of service - that service no longer required, & about to be paid with just one half of that to which my terms of service in my humble apprehension entitle me - Thus -

The old Scale & Act would have given me - Full pay = 450 - Retired allowce = £300 -

New Scale & Act - } - Full pay - 300 ——— " ——— 150 -

I should here observe, that even under the

service as such finds himself without any appointment – or the Half pay formerly attached to the situation – Under all these circumstances I certainly had hoped that, under the 5th Clause of the present Act. (3. Geo. 4. C. 113) the Public could have afforded me £200. This I should feel to be liberal, tho' less than the former Act would have sanctioned – If existing excitement renders liberality impossible, may I urge that £175 would be not more than just.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your faithful & Obed. Serv.

W. Henry –

Sir Henry Hardinge –
&c &c &c

Gentleman and those who fell with him, have effected in the Establishment of our Church, our King, our Manufacturing & Landed Interests. and to add to my sins I commanded a Bat.n of 500 Volun.rs from 1803 to the End of the War; & a Reg.t of Yeomanry from that time to my dismissal; with what effect those who have served under me can best report. —

So much, Sir, for Mr Hume — ~~the~~ my Commission as Gov.r was signed in Sep.t 1807, and was entered at your Office by my friend, Mr Rob.t Lukin, who can give you more insight into my history if you have any wish to inform yourself of it.

With regard to the questions which you have asked, it is not in my power to reply to them as I could wish, but I shall lose no time in searching thro' the papers in our Guild hall, and send you such information as I

Charles the 1st may be seen by that General's letter to the Parliament, in which he states that the Govr was wounded, but it does not appear that he had any other military title, tho' several officers & soldiers are mentioned as being made prisoners with him. This part of our history will not much recommend us I fear to the favor of Mr. Hume, be that however as it may, what I shall find upon these subjects shall be detailed to you.

Allow me to state, Sir, w.d do it with all respect to those under whose command I am placed, that I will not give up the Commission with which his late Majesty was pleased to honor me, & which has been confirmed by the present King, unless his Majesty shall think right to order it to be returned to him. — Nor am I aware of the Right which Mr Hume supposes to

for these times, as far as regards my feelings to my Church and King, I trust I am not so, & I wish there were ~~so~~ more than there are, for unless men will be firm (and if they would the County would support them from Berwick to the Land's End, not omitting London. I say this from an intimate personal acquaintance with every class of Society) the King may soon walk unattended to his parish Church, whilst his puritan attendants are at the meeting, & his Guards may be clothed in fustian jackets & worsted stockings, materials which Wharton w^d prove, quite as fit to fight in, as their present uniforms. —

Altho the salary to me is matter moment, (for I can safely affirm my connection with the military service has not tended to enrich me) yet I value my feelings, I trust, as highly. The title of Governor

with that feeling which I know from other circumstances animates the Royal breast. — The late King had the right to appoint whom he pleased, the present has confirmed the appointment in my person, I cannot believe that he will deprive me of it during my life. — on a conviction that I shd never forfeit it thro' my own conduct, I may have made private arrangements for my family which the loss of this Commission might tend to subvert; a situation from which I am quite satisfied that His Majesty wd most scrupulously guard his Subjects. —

I have to apologize for this long letter - but it involves a subject to which my mind is always alive, & if in this instance I have wandered from my object, you will I am sure excuse me — I have the Honour to be

Sir

Your most obt. Hble Servt

A. H. Holdsworth.

The Right Hon.
Sir H. Hardinge
&c &c &c

Copy of Letter from Ensign

Cooper —

Halifax

12 July 1828.

No 2.

former occasions it has been our good fortune to receive. —

With fervent wishes for your welfare and happiness, We desire to subscribe ourselves,

Sir,

With the highest respect,

Your very obliged
and faithful Servants —

John Angell
James N. Barnouin
R. Porrett
Jn. Croft.
D. W. Hope
William T. Elder
J. W. Bower
H. J. King
J. J. Dyson
Thos Richards
Thos Hellyer
John Griffith.
Henry T. Gruaz
John Fitzmaurice
Wm. Griffith.
J. Cattlin
Henry King
Henry Smith
J. Kenow.
John D. Austin
John Jones
Wm Reed
Wm. Croft Junr.
William Durant
Michael Duval
Thomas Searth
James Mayton
A. Allen
Wm Scott.
William Alexander
Joseph Haigh
Edwd. P. Brew.
Robert Bartley
James Baker
Henry King
William Mitchell
W. Maye
John H. Ash
Richd. Pittman
John Saffery
Wm Vincent
T. C. Miles
W. B. Whitwell
George Pett
Henry Bigley
Joseph Attree.
Thos Edward Clack
Dan. Briers
Thomas Currie
Joseph Cutson
Francis Woodgate
Jas Barron
Upton Calderwood
H. Baker
W. Bayly
John Peake.
Thos. Turner
Wm Snipes
Wm Knoddle
W. Wills
Jos. Wright

Dean Phillpotts
to Sir H. Hardinge. &
letter from Duke of Wellington
Deanery of Norwich
11th Augt. 1828.

The truth is, that the increased depression of the Lead Market has made it a matter, not of indifference, whether such an augmentation of income shall come — but I have no right to sue in forma pauperis, and no inclination.

I will not tax your friendship so far, as to ask you to initiate any conversation on the subject; but if the matter should be mentioned to you, perhaps you will have the kindness to let it be known, that my feeling on the occasion is — a wish for the exchange, but with sincere deference to the Duke's own views. Believe me, my dear Bailey,

Yours always most truly

J. Whitefoord

Dean of Chester
Duke of Wellington

Jn. Ec.
Chas. Allen

Staff, but that Staff Pay if found to be insufficient in amount, should be encreased, and that no Half Pay, in any case should be received with Military or Civil Emoluments.

On this point I have merely to observe that as a measure of Finance, it is unimportant, whether the same amount of Half Pay be transferred to a Staff Warrant, paying each Half Pay Officer exactly what he now receives whilst employed on the Staff or whether no alteration be made in the existing arrangements for there would be no real saving being merely a nominal transfer of Account from the Half Pay to a Staff Warrant.

There may possibly be an advantage in shewing a determination of the Government to keep down the Half Pay List, fixing as a distinct invariable principle,

that

connecting Staff duties, and Regimental experience, together, by the practice of borrowing Officers from their Regiments and by returing them to their permanent Commissions, when no longer required for the temporary service of the Staff, by which system exclusive of its efficiency and facility, a large ultimate saving accrued, by not filling up the Regimental Commissions, during such temporary absence.

At the conclusion of the War, the numbers of Regimental Officers employed on the Staff were 357. which on any other System than that of being Regimental Officers, would have increased the Half Pay by the above numbers of Officers, assuming that the Establishment of Regiments remained the same.

Any

wishes, the matter as far as any Immediate question of Finance is concerned being of no Importance.

Yours

(Sd) H Hardinge

see that the provisions of the Warrant are duly carried into effect, but that all the details relative to the management, and conduct of the College must depend upon the several Officers belonging to the Establishment, and having said this, I say no more —

The manner in which the conduct of the Governor was attempted to be defended & supported before the Board of Commissioners, surprised and disgusted not only me, but others, and it compelled us to be watchful in the examination of the Witnesses, and to be accurate in our Scrutiny, and I see nothing to apprehend from any publicity that may be given, either to the examination of the Evidence, or to our comments, and opinions upon it; — and I always thought, and do yet think, that the whole of these proceedings will be produced in some shape, in another house Parliament —

The Military College was founded

& offices Commissioner, and I have done this in the full confidence that it is for your private Ear, or if you please, for the Ear of the Person, to whom the anonymous letter is addressed –

The writer of that letter must be some person very intimate with the business of the College, and we may be quite sure, that he has not confined his correspondence to the Individual to whom he has so addressed –

Yrs, faithfully &c

J H Cooper

:tinue in his high Office, retaining in reality nearly the entire control of the Establish:
:ment? — To youthful minds example is better than precept — How then will the young men at that Seminary estimate the value of Honor, of that Military Honor, that Gem universally acknowledged to exist only when "sans tache et sans reproche"? — Will they not look upon honor as a mere name when they see its principles violated with impunity by the person who ought to teach them, and shew them by his own conduct, the correct duty of a Sol:
:dier? — Can they look upon their intended Profession with that pride which ought to stimulate their youthful minds in the path of honorable am:
:bition, when they behold its fostering conduct so truly exceptionable? —

The credit of the Army and the character of the College seem both com:
:promised in the late Proceeding. — Why was not the result publicly an:
:nounced to the Establishment? is a question upon the tongue of every one.

But my Lord Duke there is another most important feature in that proceeding which calls aloud for your Graces investigation. — Some of the people who were examined begin to let secrets out, and

what-

themselves with the world under the flimsy plea that their testimony was not given upon oath.—

Pray look to these matters my Lord Duke, deign to enquire into them.— Your Master-hand is much wanted to set things right.— You are, My Lord Duke, endeared to the Country by your many splendid deeds for her welfare.— She looks to you with confidence.— The noble sentiments you expressed on a recent occasion, that in these times any loss is better than the loss of character applies most appropriately to this Case.— Nothing more need be said; the application of your Graces comprehensive mind to the subject would speedily place matters on their proper footing.—

2d September 1828—

to effect any diminution there, must be the work of Powers much higher than those of the Commissioners —

For example, if a reduction be made in the Office of Lieut Governor — Majors — Captains — Sergeants — &c — can you suppose that the Office of Governor will be allowed to remain as up a Pinnacle, with a large salary, House &c — The appointment of Governor of the Roy. Mil. College, with a salary of 1500 a year — a large house — Farm — Coals & Candles — Horses, is far better than any of the appointments at the Horse Guards, and with nothing that can be called representation, or responsibility —

You will see at once, that all this is far beyond the power of the Commissioners to meddle with, and I am fully persuaded that it cannot continue as it is —

This has very long been to me, a most disagreeable subject — I have not been blind to many attempts that have been made by

meet.

I have ordered the Law from the Kings' Bench for Colonel MacBrinch.

I have seen your Papers about the Squares; and I think you are behaving very handsomely towards them. I deprecate any thing like a Private Bargain.

Legislate for them. I think there will be <u>purchase</u> for large <u>Legislation</u> Purse. Requisites &

willing to sell out of the Service, thus eventually restoring to the ½ pay list officers nearly as old as those who originally sold in 1825. & no doubt greatly benefitting the army, by the more active class of Offr. ~~eventually~~ brought on full pay.

The average age of the Sellers was 42 – the buyers 28 –

In round numbers 800 sold, & about 570 of the Purchasers have exchanged back to full pay –

The positive increase of Charge by new instead of the Old rates of ½ pay amounts to about £ 2000 a year –

The Balance of £ 81,000 more than covers this increase of Expence –

But the substitution of Younger lives on the ½ pay List, is an indefinite loss because the Ages of the Sellers, Buyers, & Exchangers were not recorded at the time so as to admit of calculation:– As a set off against this disadvantage it is supposed that the balance has been rectified by getting rid of the claims of the Widows & Children of the 800 Officers who sold to Pensions, the greater part of those

Commissions unfit & unwilling to serve, as Annuities & can only be got rid of by the sale of their Commissions —

My proposition as shewn by the inclosed Paper is to extinguish 140 Subalterns Commissions by purchasing their ½ pay out of the £80,000 surplus, by which £8,942 a year will at once be taken off the ½ pay Charge, & a permanent saving by this mode of appropriation of £72,000.

There can be no doubt that this surplus as a part of the original ½ pay Claim, can be more legitimately appropriated to this purpose than to any other; — the Army Estimate is relieved of an onerous charge, a doubtful question is in a great measure set at rest — & the mode of employing this Military Money appears to be the most economical.

About £20,000 a quarter would cover the payments to the mode. — supposing the Sellers are only ½ pay officers & admitted to Sell

If Your Grace approves of the principle, I will take it up in detail — if you see objections to it, I have not another word to say. I am Your Grace's

dutiful Serv.

H. Hardinge

& who are unfit & unwilling to Sell — I imagine the Duke of Wellington will have no difficulty in getting rid of them by the sale of their Commissions