9

War Office
Oct. 2nd 1828

Private

My dear Lord Fitz-Roy

I beg you to show Lord Hill the inclosed draft of an official letter to the Duke of Wellington before I despatch it.

I told you some days ago that I had made the proposition to the Duke — Southborne has sent it back to day desiring that it may be brought forward, the Duke approving of it.

It will be necessary to settle some rule as to age, Service &c. those who may be allowed to sell

in what manner Mr. Hill will proceed to this <u>pacification</u> after his pay list.

but of 6000 for pay Officers of all classes, I conceive it will not be any difficult gradually to find the wp. — I am also quite ready to revive the system of giving a <u>gratification</u> of so many years pay to Foreign Offs. who may wish to engage in other Services & are willing - held by the pay restrictions.

It is impossible to advert to all these points by letter, but I shall be glad to talk it over tomorrow or the next day. my kind Regards

W. Hardinge

I conceive we might allow some Mid. Offs. to sell, if upon Trial the Lieut.s should hold back — the chief object is to extinguish State Commissions in the most economical manner.

(copy)

Private

War Office
2 Oct 1828.

My dear Lord Fitzroy

I beg you to shew Lord Hill the inclosed draft of an official letter to the Treasury before I despatch it.

I told you some days ago that I had made the proposition to the Duke — Lord Bathurst has sent it back today desiring that it may be brought forward, the Treasury approving of it.

It will be necessary to settle some rule as to age service &c, of those who may be allowed to sell & in what manner Lord Hill will proceed to this <u>purification</u> of the half pay list.

Out of 6000 half pay Officers of all classes, I conceive it will not be very difficult gradu=
=ally to find the number. I am also quite ready to revive the system of giving a gratifi=
=cation of so many years pay to Foreign Officers who may wish to engage in other services & are with-held by the half pay restrictions.

It is impossible to advert to all these points by letter, but I shall be glad to talk it over tomorrow or the next day.

Very truly Yours

H Hardinge

I conceive we might allow some Medical Officers to sell, if upon trial the Lieutenants should hold back — the chief object is to extinguish State Annuitants in the most economical manner —

Copy

War Office 20 Oct 1828.

Private.

My dear Goulburn

Not to delay your minute I send you a few hasty observations, proposing on all these points to report in detail to the Treasury as soon as I can probe these different questions to the bottom.

I have also a Militia proposition to the general principle of which the Duke has acceded by which 60 or £70,000 a year saving can be made, without invading the permanent constitutional organization of the Militia force, — of this amount during the year of reduction, we must not

calculate upon more than
20 or £30,000 — I have in the
longer sum deducted the
retirements, therefore the real
diminution in 1830 will be
£ 65,000 say, augmenting as the
retirements fall in —

Faithfully Yrs
H Hardinge

Colombo October 3rd
1878

My Dear Hardinge

Accept from an
old Brother Campaigner
Congratulations on your
appointment to the
War Office of which
we have only now
received Intelligence,
and indeed that
only

through the Medium
of a French Paper from
the Isle of France, which
Lawrence quotes from
the London Courier — I
trust therefore there is
no Doubt of the Fact
as well as of Sir George
Murray's appointment
to the Clerical Office —

We know at
this Distance so little
of the defences les Casques
of what is going on that
it

very interesting it is
particularly for an
actor in the play?
Napier's Shaw we
but not yet read —
Barnes showed me a
letter he received from
you some time ago
introducing a Dr Nelson,
the latter is just gone
with his Regiment to
Minnesota, our most
remote Station. We
have not as yet been
able

to do any thing for him in the way of a Situation, but he is noted for one, as soon as the two Regiments about to leave us make some Vacancies -

We shall be in constant Correspondence with you officially - Trust you will find us regular, tho' we might sometime disagree - Your Predecessor has made

business of the Day
made a Break down,
does he return to us?

Now will you
help me in a matter
of minor and vital
importance to my future
prospects? You know
I dare say that when
I came out with
Barnes in 1823 I was
abandoned - and I
did hope that the
endeavors of this Inter
ation

would have enabled me
to do myself some good
but the appointment is
not lucrative. and
Barnes has had so many
calls upon him, that he
has not been able to
give me any situation
or salary beyond that
of Military Secretary -
and I am the only Officer
who can hold that appoint-
ment without other
salaries, instead of
being

one of those who I think
will bear Judging to
my not having been
less deserving in his
Service than others -
Besides considering my
Services entitle me to
expect it - when backed
by Lord Hill's friendly
Feeling and the Interest
of my Friends -
except these I may
I am sure look to you,
and I do hope the

Duke

Duke of Wellington will add another to the many acts of kindness he has done me by suppressing my appointment — Will you speak to him? — I have held a responsible and very laborious office here for now 5 years — and this has kept my head and hand well in to business — and now opportunity to then if I

had been idling in England –

Will you excuse my troubling on your fortunes Sure Cos the People always say in their Petitions for my own account?

Can I in any thing for you here? Elephants – Birds & Cinnamon Plants are the only indigenous Curiosities we have –

Col. Haddock whom
you will recollect com-
manding a Portuguese
Regiment - was trampled
to Death by an Elephant
a short time back,

May let me hear from
you, and believe me
Dear Harding always
Very Sincerely Yours

C. Churchill

to me what it has
been to all other Mil-
Institutions about 1500 -
or 1700 In America -
The Institution itself I
give but 550 -
am therefore little
better off than when
I left England -

Lord Hill's af-
fectionate notice really
leads me to hope
he will be as fine
a friend to me now

as

unpleasant —

Have you seen before Shelvin; he is a common Coxcomb — I said much of him here — and liked him much as an excellent hospitable good Creature — but utterly unfit for public life — So nervous, undecided and fidgetty He and Bappes would not get on <u>very</u> cordially — and the last

Burnish

nonsense about his fat
ing when retired from
his Military Life! – He
appears to deserve to be
the most powerful, the
most popular – and the
most efficient Minister
England ever had –
most sincerely do I
hope he may live
and avoid –

I have just read your
friend Lord Londonderry's
Peninsular War – and
very

Copy

Horse Guards
9th October 1828.

Sir,

I am directed by The General Commg 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. —

Lord Hill requests that you will also state your age —

I remain &c

(Signed) FitzRoy Somerset

Ensign Wm Bramley
H. Pay. —

No 1

Copy of Letter to Ensign Bramley, dated Horseguards 9 Oct 1828.

With Paper Lopes

Private

15. Brighton Oct. 12th 1848

My dear Harding,

I rather think you have not seen the scales to be attached to the proposed Warrant for Lopes. I really wish that you would look at them before I return the papers to your Office officially. I am persuaded that it will not answer to estimate the equipment of Officers of any Rank at the rate at which it has been fixed by the Consolidated Board of General Officers. No Country could bear the expense of regulating a Regiments of Horse, and the value of a

Rt Hon Sir Henry Hardinge K.C.B.

single Officer of Rank born would be such, that it would not be prudent to place him in a position of risk or danger.

The Allowances to the Generals are also somewhat altered. A full General is considered to have 36 Towels and 15 Table Cloths. A Lieut General 24 Towels and 14 Table Cloths, whilst a Major General with the same number of Towels is only permitted to have 12 Table Cloths.

There is not much to object to in the proposed Warrant. But I think it is why the claim of an Officer for the loss of money (his own property) should be excluded from

consideration, and I think as these matters are now undergoing a thorough revision, it might be just and proper to establish that the claim of an Officer to compensation for the loss of a horse on board of ship should be admissible, provided first that he was required to embark the horse and secondly that the horse when embarked was in health and condition and died only in consequence of being onboard ship. Many very valuable horses have been lost on passage, and the inconvenience to which the Owners have in consequence suffered has been very great. I believe

we are quite of the same opinion upon this point.

Yours faithfully

Sidney Somerset

N.B.

The Hardinge Papers contain some material on this subject. 1828-29.

Copy

Knaresbrough.

13. Oct.r 1828.

Sir,

I have had the honor of receiving Your letter of the 9th Inst: relative to my being placed upon full pay, and I beg to acquaint You, for the information of the General Comd.g in Chief, that I have for above a Year been subject to a Sciatick Affection in such a degree as to render me incapable of Military Duty. —

The General Comd.g in Chief's Military Secretary

I

I beg also to state for His Lordship's information that I am forty nine years of age.

I have &c

(Signed) Wm Pramley

Ensign Comd.

No 2

Copy of Letter from Ensign Bramley — Halifax.

13 Oct 1828.

W. Gregson Esq

War Office

Private

16 Oct 1828.

My dear Sir

As you are so anxious to hear from me on the subject of Mr. Lucks' application, I no longer delay to state, that that Gentleman, has in two or three instances been passed over, not on account of any want of proper diligence to his duties,

W. Gregson Esq

but according to the practice of the Office, (sanctioned & enforced by Treasury Minutes,) which is that the Clerks shall be selected according to their abilities & fitness for the higher Offices.

If Mr. Lucas's friend was at the head of a large Commercial Establishment of Clerks, I am persuaded he would do as I ness.

Rothschild & Baring do, promote those amongst his Clerks, who were best calculated to do him service by the superiority of their abilities

Mr. Leeks is unexceptionable in every respect as to Conduct, but if in working his way thro' a very large Department others have had the good fortune

to be favoured by superior Ability,
& promoted in consequence, his
friends must not be surprized,
that the head of the Deptt. should
attempt to make for the Public,
the same selection which private
Establishments invariably make.

I should be glad if the rule
were otherwise, as it would absolve
the Chief from a very irksome & unplea-
-sant Duty. Very truly Yrs.

H. Hardinge

Private

Mr Hart

Dublin Oct. 16. 1870

My dear Sir Henry

Ld Anglesey is anxious to obtain your consideration to the enclosed statement in favour of the Manufacturers of this country. As long as the emoluments of the Colonels are derived, as at present I believe they are, from the clothing arrangements of their regiments, I should be sorry to further any arrangement which would be in any way detrimental to their interests. If I could in your opinion this consequence would not ensue from the measure recommended it would in the opinion of the Lt Lieut. be of advantage to adopt it.

Believe me
My dear Sir Henry
Ever yrs faithfully
Spencer Cowper

Sir Henry Hardinge

This is impossible — the Colonel appoints his own Clothier & if the Irish Manufacturer can provide it cheaper than the English, it might be an

inducements for Magts. on the Irish Select Cts. to have their Cases provided in Ireland — but their residence in that Country being uncertain, & the arrangement between the Colonel & his Cases fixed permanent arrangement, I conceive it will be impossible to make any alteration in the existing system —

EHH.

Refer to
the Letter of
4th Dec 1828
(N. Anderson?)
to Sir H. Hardinge

also
Document of
27th 11.28
a memorandum
on a paper
transmitted by
Lord Gower.
16th Oct. 1828

Private

Chatham the
24th of October 1828

My dear Sir Henry,

I should have written you sooner, but have been expecting the returns of the Commissariat Prices of Army Bread & Meat for the last few years, together with the market Prices of London, &c, &c, for the same Period. I would willingly make the Inquiry myself, but have not the means of procuring the information here.

In respect to the Bread and Meat supplied to the troops here, the present arrangement is as follows. The meat is deemed to be of the worst quality, for which the troops pay 3 11/16 d. If

they were allowed to purchase good meat for themselves, they would get excellent meat of the quality suited to their messes for 5d a lb, and they would have 1 5/16 d less to spend in drinking, for it cannot be denied, that what these Commissariat Contractors save to the Soldiers, goes that way.

The Sappers and Miners pay 5d a lb for their meat.

In respect to bread, the troops of the Line have lately made a Private agreement with the Sub-Sub-Sub contractor for there are three, each having a profit out of them, to purchase second bread, not the regulation bread, at a higher price, and accordingly last month they paid 5d a loaf, instead of the contract Price of 4 7/8 d. Thus you see there is

in command settle the matter.

The Regimental Commanding Officer should be responsible for the supply of meat to his men, which he might do either by ~~Regimental~~ Marketing or by Regimental Contract or Agreement, as he might judge best. I would not on any account, let the General Officer or Commandant of a Garrison, ~~[illegible]~~ here, have the power of making Contracts for the whole of the troops. Let it be a Regimental Arrangement entirely, like the supply of Regimental Necessaries, the Regimental Officers been the responsible persons, and the General Officers a check upon them.

Since I saw you last, I have talked to several Officers of the Line.

those who have been in Ireland are loud in their praises of the Irish system of Regimental purchases, and reprobate the Commissariat Contracts in the strongest terms.

In respect to the Marines here, they are extremely desirous of getting rid of the Commissariat Contracts, and being put on the same footing they were formerly: but Col. Savage informs me, that Sir Ral. Cockburn, who is connected with the Marine Corps would not hear of any change. I suppose Sir James thought that by taking a part in the question, he would offend the Treasury.

To conclude this letter, allow me to suggest, that it would be extremely useful to send an Official Letter to all the Marine Divisions authorizing the Commandant of each to procure bread and meat of a superior quality for his Men, at a higher price than the Commissarial Contracts, provided that they should not charge a greater expense to Government, than is chargeable on the Commissarial Contracts, for the time being. In short let the Marines have the same privilege as the Duke of Wellington when Master General granted to the Ordnance Corps at Woolwich

and Chatham, some years ago.

Thus the abolition of those Contracts would be gradual. First by doing away the meat, which was the last Article Contracted for: and also beginning with the Marines who were not made subject to them, till long after the other Troops.

I remain, my dear Sir Henry

Yours very faithfully

C. M. Pasley

Col Sir H. Hardinge
KCB

a constant tendency to get rid of the contract bread, if possible. The Sappers and Miners last month paid 9d a loaf for bread of a superior quality.

For the month, which is just about to commence the contract Price of bread is 7½d. so that the Government will ~~for the first time~~ have to pay an Extra Price in this Garrison for the first time, in many years.

I saw a few days ago a large drove of Cattle for the Army Bullocks driven through Rochester of which one half were old bulls contrary to the terms of contract, but the troops have no means of getting the better of them.

As there has been no Extra Price on Meat for many years, not since 1814, the year after the meat contracts were established, and as the Extra Price was the sole contributable cause of them having been established in 1813, and as that dearth or scarcity of meat lasted only

two years, might you not begin by abolishing the Meat Contracts at once, declaring at the same time that the Government would not grant any extra Price of meat to the troops, until the average Price in Smithfield Market should exceed 8d, it being known that good wholesome meat of the ~~[illegible]~~ kind most suited for Soldiers Messes does ~~did~~ not cost so much as the average Price in that Market, by about 3/4 lbs.

If the Troops were allowed to purchase their own meat, as a beginning, which would lead by degrees to the total abolition of the Commissariat Contracts, let it be a Regimental Matter, to be settled by the Lieut Colonel or Regimental Commdg Officer of every Regiment, and of every Depot of two or more companies: but for the one Company Depots, let them be classed as a Provisional Battalion under Subdivision, and let the Senior Officer ~~[illegible]~~

Sir B Wilson

My dear Hardinge,

I wrote you a letter dated Sept. 4th which from the usual regularity of Post I must presume was duly received —

It is very painful to recal your attention again to the subject of that letter, but it becomes daily one of more pressing anxiety, tho I have refrained from troubling you during this, to me, a very long interval, under the apprehension of being

considered too importunate — I cannot for an instant, after the information which I have derived from your Friendship, and other circumstances, that my case has not occupied the attention and interested the exertions of the Duke of Wellington with the desire of bringing it to a favorable conclusion, but it would be a great relief to my mind, in a situation of such intense anxiety, on every account, if you would confirm these impressions and afford me some insight, confidentially or otherwise, as to the prospect of an early termination of the proceedings — indeed any thing would be better than the state of suspense in which I am kept by an inflexible silence —

If you should prefer to see me, rather than to write I will be in Town on any Day and at any hour you may appoint —

Ever very faithfully Your's

F. Wilson

Brighton
Oct. 29. 1828 —

Wilson

Copy

Chatham 31 October 1828

Sir

The meat that has been furnished to the Troops by the present Contractor having been repeatedly reported to me to be of inferior quality. On the 25th Inst I ordered a Board of Survey when 614 lbs of meat was declared to be "ill fed and unwholesome" in consequence of which agreeable to the terms of the Contract I ordered that quantity to be purchased and herewith transmit the Proceedings of the Board with the Bill for the Meat.

I have

Signed, A Christie Col

The Commissary General

&c &c &c

A True Copy

Alex. Christie
Lieut. & Q. M. Adj.

Board of Survey
Lot 17

Private

War Office
31 Oct 1828.

My Lord Duke

I reluctantly trouble your Grace with some bulky Papers on Pensions ~~for~~ Bounds:— but I have thought it better to annex the various cases I have referred to in my Mem.ⁿ & whenever your Grace decides upon the Principle, I will bring the whole Question officially before the Treasury Board.

His Grace
The Duke of Wellington.

You will observe a material decrease in the Ordnance List of Pensioned Officers, whilst the army has gone on increasing from year to year.

I send a Case of Sir Robert Steel's, a Lieut.t of Marines, whose Pension for £300 a year was forced upon L.d Palmerston by the Treasury, in consequence of Wallace's interference when Member for Weymouth, where Sir Robert has influence.

I am satisfied that the proposal of making Pensions for Wounds <u>permanent</u> after having been held for <u>five</u> years,

& after <u>three</u> Examinations of the Army Medical Board, will be gratifying to the Army.—

The Warrant of 1827 including Injuries & accidents in Peace, is very little known, not having been generally circulated, & I therefore feel that it is very desirable that the Revised Warrant should supersede it as soon as it is possible.

I have the Honor to be
Your Grace's faithful
& devoted Servant
H Harding
Requested to Turnover

I enclose the rough draft of Ld Palmerston's Warrant of 1827, by which it would appear that he did not intend to include injuries & accidents, but it having been observed that his practice had been to admit these cases, he was driven to insert in his warrant a recognition of the Cases pensioned, to the amount of £18.000 a year.

This Warrant of 1827 has not been circulated to the Army & the revised Warrant of 1828 will therefore not come into Public collision with it — the Proposition of making the Pension permanent after 5 years, will balance the restriction of taking away the Claim after 5 years &c

&c —

Pensions to Wounded Officers

~~Major Grant Mr Brown~~

The Secretary at War's Memorandum dated 25th October 1828.

Copy of a Letter from The Duke of Wellington to The Secretary at War dated 30th November 1828.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Fitzroy Somerset to The Secretary dated 24th December 1828.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Beresford to The Secretary at War dated 5 January 1828

Copy of a Letter from The Secretary to the Treasury to The Secretary at War dated 17th January 1829.

Copy of a Letter from Mr Goulburn to The Secretary at War dated 21st April 1829

Copy of a Letter from Lord Roslyn to The Secretary at War dated 22d July 1829

Copy of a Letter from Lord Fitzroy Somerset to The Secretary at War dated 16th August 1829

Mr Stewart 1829

Copy of a Letter from the Duke of Wellington to the Secretary at War dated London 30 November 1828.

My Dear Hardinge

I return all the papers which you have sent me at different time on the subject of Pensions for Wounds.

The Warrant as originally issued conveyed the handsomest reward for well merited Services, and for sufferings that ever was conferred by any Sovereign on his Army, it suited the purposes of the moment exactly, and if acted upon in the principle of the original grant, and the operation of it had been conducted purely and impartially, the burthen upon the Public would have been comparatively light, it would have been cheerfully borne, the Army would have been satisfied and those who were really objects of the Kings Bounty would have ~~been~~ enjoyed in security that which they had acquired in the Field.

The first mistake which was made was in giving the Warrant a retrospective operation. I don't say so because those Officers who lost their Limbs in the early part of the War were less meritorious than those who lost them subsequently, but because this extention

of

of the operation of the warrant gave it a personal character. The object of the warrant should have been to encourage future gallant services in the presence of the Enemy in the Field. This object was attended by the promise of the Reward for past services was unnecessary for this purpose, increased the Expence and so far weakened the Security of those whose Services the promise of the Reward was intended to excite.

The next mistake was the giving the warrant a prospective operation that is to say an Officer wounded as an Ensign might have received the Pension for his wound of a Field Marshal.

Another mistake was the grant of the Pension for wounds other than the palpable ones the loss of Limbs and Eyes. This operation of the warrant has tended to see the abuses practised by the Medical Department and this to others still more important viz the grant of the Rewards under this warrant which were originally intended to stimulate Officers to gallant Conduct in the presence of the Enemy in the Field, to Officers who may never have seen an Enemy in the Field, whose constitutions may be infirm or impaired by

Climate

climate only hard living in warm climate or who maybe bad Horsemen or may ride bad Horses or may meet with any accident whatever with an Uniform on their back or even without, towhich ~~[illegible]~~ human Nature is liable in the ordinary transactions of Life

It is quite obvious that this System cannot go on. Parliament neither will nor ought to continue the grant if the operations under it are so conducted

The really meritorious will be deprived of their Pension; and in the mean time the Officers of the Army who have served and those who have not, instead of continuing their Services in tranquility and contentment are eager and all of them considering how they can make out a case for a pension equal as good as that of their Comrades, either for a former Wound or for a new hurt on Service

This was never intended and cannot go on. The warrant must brought to its original State, a prospective Pension for those who lose Limbs or Eyes and nothing else

In respect to those to whom Pensions have been granted my opinion is not if they have been granted permanently there should be no further question about them

There

These Officers should keep their Pensions

If the Pension has been granted for a term to an Officer as in the case of Lieutenant Nelson I would not renew the grant unless the Report should bring the terms of the Warrant

If the Report should bring his favor within those terms the pension should be granted permanently and there should be an end to the Case But there must likewise be an end to all Claims of all descriptions for new or renewed Cases of Wounds, or effects in Sickness

This is my Opinion and I give it in the thorough conviction that to act upon it will tend most to the honor and comfort of the Officers of the Army,

Believe me

Ever yours

Wellington

Copy of a Letter from Lord Fitzroy Somerset to the Secretary at War dated

Horse Guards

24 December 1828

My dear Harding

I return you the Papers which you transmitted to me on the 29 Ultimo respecting Pensions for Wounds

Lord Hill has given the subject his best consideration and is of

opinion

opinion that in restoring to the Regulation its original limit and thereby confining the grant to Officers actually wounded in the Field of Battle, you will render an essential Service to the Army and mark in a conspicuous manner the desire of the Government and the Country to distinguish the exertions and alleviate the sufferings of those who risk their lives in its defence

Yours very faithfully,
(Signed) Fitzroy Somerset

Copy of a Letter from The Lord Beresford to The Secretary at War, dated Stowe 5 January 1828

My dear Hardinge

I have not found time before this Morning to read over the Papers respecting Pensions I agree most perfectly with you as to the necessity of limiting the time after the Wound for the Claim for Pensions being even considered I agree entirely with The Duke of Wellington's reasoning except as regards the continuation of Pensions to those Officers who being now perfectly

recovered

recovered from the effects of wounds either got them originally improperly, or from the bad judgement of the Medical Persons, and indeed I did not know that except where the actual Loss of Limb or of an Eye had taken place any Officer was exempt from periodical inspections and still less exempt from the liability of particularly ordered examinations. There are many Cases certainly which tho' justly excluded under the original Instructions, yet are made more sensible to many who see others perfectly free from any appearance of hurt or disability and those enjoying pensions whilst they under severe sufferings do not I have been always clearly of opinion that there ought to be no double Pensions an Officer having one Pension if it was for an inferior Rank to the one he was serving in on the loss of another Limb, would be entitled to the higher Pension and he might de plus, be allowed to retire on full Pay of that Rank or to sell his Commission as he liked best or certainly I would limit the 2nd Pension to those who had lost the two same Limbs, as two Arms, two Legs or two Eyes, they then indeed become

(very

very helpless. But scarcely at alles by the loss of a Leg and an Eye for example

I have in pencil made some observations both in the proposed Warrant and on your Paper of remarks to the Treasury. In the former they are in general verbal alterations, or with object of clearness, in which I perhaps may not have succeeded but you can easily cut them out

The reasoning in your Remarks strongly confirmed me in my opinion of the propriety of another, even if it should be said to be a final examination, as no doubt many Pensions have been procured by unworthy means nothing can be more true and just than what is observed by The Duke, that the abuse of this stimulus to good conduct will cause the advantage and encouragement itself to be done away

It is under that consideration I have been ever desirous and anxious that the Regulations should be most rigidly abided by

Yours sincerely

(Signed) Beresford

Copy of a Letter from The Secretary to The Treasury to The Secretary at War dated Treasury 17 Jany 1829

My Dear Sir Henry.

By Mr. Goulburn's Letter

Letter on the back of the Duke's you will observe that the Duke's views on the subject of confining the Pension to the actual loss of Limb, or Eye If you concur in that view it will cause considerable alteration of Draft Warrant I had better therefore send the Papers back before Mr Goulburn goes fully into any other part of it

Yours truly

J Stewart.

Copy of a Letter from Mr Goulburn to the Secretary at War dated 21st April 1829

Downing Street

My Dear Hardinge

I return you your Papers respecting Pensions for Wounds The Duke is still of opinion that the only protection against deception and imposition is to confine the Pension to those evident Injuries with respect to which there can be no doubt If you are driven to the necessity

of

of a Medical Certificate as to the extent of Injury, the Doors is at once opened to the operation of that good nature which is at once the most amiable and the most effective Enemy to Economy and which no system of Oaths or Certificates can adequately controul The reasons however which you state for extending the Pension to other Cases have I am ready to admit much weight and altho' the Duke still adheres to his first opinion and my own opinion is in unison with his yet if you who are to have the practical administration of the System feel strongly the other way we do not press our judgement in opposition to yours I will only observe as to the Cases which you have stated of Shots through the Lungs, that they are often fatal but very often I can quote two instances among my own Friends not of the least permanent

inconvenience

inconvenience after the Wound is healed

Yours ever
My dear Hardinge
most truly
Henry Goulburn

Copy of a Letter from Lord Rosslyn to the Secretary at War dated St James' Square 22 July 1829

My Dear Sir Henry

I have read the Memorandum you entrusted me with care and attention and I entirely subscribe to the principle of your proposed correction

The natural inclination of every person in the Administration of such a Trust as the distribution of Pensions to Officers wounded or disabled by sickness is to indulge to the utmost the feeling of compassion for the

Individual

Individual applying and I have no doubt that in most, if not in all of the cases there were circumstances to make the Individuals objects of great commiseration but there can be no doubt that there has been great excess in the grant of Pensions and that necessarily the indulgence shewn has led to great abuse

I think it will be very difficult if not impossible to withdraw Pensions actually granted and enjoyed except in cases of clear fraud or misrepresentation but I should be prepared to go with you to the full extent that you propose for the future

Yours faithfully

Rosslyn

Copy of a Letter from Lord Fitzroy Somerset to the Secretary at War dated Horse Guards the 16 August 1829.

My dear Hardinge

Returns

I refer you to the Warrant and Regulations for the grant of Pensions to Officers for Wounds and the Papers thereupon which you have submitted to me at the same time

I have only to repeat what I have already stated my entire concurrence in your views upon this question I agree with the Duke of Wellington that the only certain way of keeping the administration of the Regulation clear from abuse is to limit it to those Cases which are palpable, and yet even with the introduction of Article 4 Officers may be excluded from the advantages intended by the Legislature whose Claims can hardly be disputed

Hercules Pakenham and Colonel Wade for instance have at this moment Pensions Their sufferings from the Wounds they have received far exceed what I understand and yet as they are not unfit for Service Officers who should be wounded as they have been would not be entitled to claim the grant under the

Article

Article which you have inserted to meet the Duke's views as far as your rules and all the same time to provide for cases of severe suffering which would be otherwise excluded

Yours faithfully

Fitzroy Somerset

Mount Stewart
Nov. 1st
1828

My Dear Hardinge.

Although I very much regretted your total silence for 4 months, I would not on any account interfere with your more important occupations, I know then in office are worn down with Details & I have always comforted myself with the thought that when the Ministry is changed things will flow back to their original Channels.

I can not but be of opinion that Politics weaken friendships, & that the total & entire neglect from friends, whom one has served & been devoted to, sours the Mind & makes one feel that indifference & disgust to their Reign. That Opposition becomes more grateful to the feelings. — It has been my lot since the D came into Power, to be

refused every thing I have asked, and neither my Son or myself to have been taken notice of in any way, — I am not conscious however, that I have said I have fallen back upon other friends. — No — I believe I have principle & Honor, & though my Name may now be erased from ~~them~~ the Dukes List of friends —

He knows I have been too loyal a Disciple to be found in his Enemys Ranks. But my honest pride is that I can be independent & struggle alone, against all the Embarrassments, I may be assailed with —

These have been the treatments which I have even been to in my Father's Family & my Mother, From no other Quaker could You have heard them, (as I have no Correspondents now) the Opinions are directed against the Duke & Her Govt

Having now my Dr. Friend (Stand!) entirely satisfied you, that nothing can ever change my personal Regard for you, & never allowing for one moment that obligations are not entirely reciprocal, I must just say that the political bounds of Lord Spencer have continued through the Autumn, & of course will do so, during the Warfare and when one is both forgotten, & ignorant, the human Mind will infallibly resort to Discontent & Speculation. — If you were not a partisan, where you served, I shd not respect you; & none of my animadversions for 4 Months have been addressed to you, as I forbore entering the Lists with you or giving you the pain of replying to them, I respected your known Character for Independency, & to you, I was silent — But here is just an example where Politicks besieges private Friendships —

I mistrust of one's best wishes, one can not be with a Battalion, when they will not show Good, or think you unworthy, to wear their uniform or to be decorated with their tongues by Confidence and intimate Understanding

I have had a good Campaign here, I am returning the End of the Month to Lecham, where I have embarked alone I unarded in the Harbor You will not say therefore I lack Courage, and You will either without my Linking or my being crowned before many Years upon that Index

good fortune to touch, which Good
fortune has certainly too much &
too ~~largely~~ unmeriedly befriended me.
The readers probability however is
that I shall sink, & then you
must come & pull me out from
the depth pinnacle of immortal Power
& infamy; God Bless you
I'll write soon again Ever Yours

God knows not against you individually
My Delicacy has prevented hitherto
my giving vent to the thoughts in Letters
to you, which wd only occasion you an
awkwardness in replying to, and
Circumstanced as I have been as to
News or Intelligence, I could not write
the almost Dilgence scrabe any
together. Hence, I have not taken
any Initiative in renewing a Correspondence
which I scarcely feel I have been ever
myself the gainer by - Besides when
Troops are placed in the Rear, they
feel Disappointment, & never press forward
without Notice from the Chief - In
my position, & often my Career you would
feel as I do - Make therefore some
allowance for young friend & Consider the
Sentiments, with Charity - He extends
towards you every part of Consideration & knows
you are working for those who have the power

right to claim Mr. Effords — On my part I am also doing the best I can but there is this Difference, You have done it successfully while I am stranded & left on a bleak Shore alone

Under all Circumstances, My friendship for You, when that Sentiment is really profoundly must ever be the same, No Time, No space, No Circumstances, No Event can radically extirpate the first Drops of such an Union, as ours has been, — a Momentary Jarring, a temporary alienation may arise, — To define Causes & Effects would be too long, But I am never afraid of the Words that have been so firmly sewn, & as Metternich says Tout passe — Tout casse — Tout lasse

I have ~~by~~ except a Real friendship, and I ~~[illegible]~~ flatter ~~myself~~ You will find ~~[illegible]~~ mine as steeling & as quiet to be relied upon, as the Duke of Wellington

No hurry about the reading of this!

Private — Barbados 2 Nov. 1789.

My dear Sir Henry — Had your obliging communication of August 22nd come by the Packet which by its date it ought to have done, I should not have forwarded my complaints officially against Randolph upon his quitting this country. The affair, however, having been in the mean time settled by your kind interposition it will be optional with them at home to proceed further in it or not. I cannot sufficiently

express my obligation to you, for without your aid (and it is hard that private interest should be required) I must have remained on the wrong side the Post in a case where I was entitled to the utmost support. —

The description of your new office is far from being agreeable, but I am sure your labours for the public good, tho' some as they may be in some of the details, will by your excellent management secure to you a reputation very different to that

responsible for all payments, it would be impossible for the Commissariat to cheat them even if they were inclined — The Account office is nothing in the way of audit, and the Military Secretary is by far the best and safest check upon the other branch. — Whilst alluding to the Commissariat, I must say that I think it a most base faced imposition on the Country — The establishment of the Beef men in the West Indies costs 15,000 Rs. office hours from 10 till 2 — and ridiculously little of those four hours is devoted to work. — My office fees

at 6 – the latest Clerk is there by 7, and they all remain until 3 – Now it does not require the aid of the Rule of Three to ascertain that half the Com.t establishment would do more than is now done if they were properly looked after. – I do not mean to say a word against the present Head of the Department, Mr. Drake, who is an excellent man, for he only conforms to the same hours that were applied to business in the days of that arch-rogue Mr Routh – You want a responsible man for the Stores and another for the

the etiquette, the form, or whatever you please to call it of our service requires an Officer in the Department of Adjutant and of Q.r Master General; otherwise, in time of peace, both Offices might be abolished and the duties be much better performed by the Military Secretary - Since I have been here, not one of the three has confined himself strictly to his own line; and consequently, for the sake of doing something, they quarrel amongst each other about interference in their important duties. When the Barracks were given over to me - Colonel Popham wished as

much as he could of his mixed
charge – the duty of L. M. G is now
reduced to looking after the Army
Depôt and a few Military Labourers,
all other local transport is in the
hands of the Commissary. why, then,
should not the Treasury's Ship be
in charge of the Treasury's own man
under control of the Military Secre-
tary on behalf of the Comd: of the Forces
and the Labourers, having plenty of
people to look after them now, might
be placed under any Head without
trouble or difficulty to the service.

In addition to the disadvantages
that must always attend the chang

be

lost for want of the solicited ex-
penditure he could never forgive
himself" — and on the other hand —
"The Commissary being the officer
of the Treasury, he must have all he
wants." — His Exc.y was a responsible
accountant to the Treasury; and he
ought not I think to have been
blamed by the Ordnance for accounts
that referred to Treasury Regulations
and were afterwards, I unexpectedly,
showed over to the Ordnance to
be examined according to Rules
that had not been received in the
West Indies at the dates of the
transactions — Much I thought I

to have been blamed for obeying the orders of the Man under whose orders I was especially placed — Enough of that — thank God it is all over; and I have vanity enough to believe that neither the Duke nor yourself think the worse of me for any thing that occurred in the days of my official adversity. —

Not being fond of physic I might be blamed for attacking the Doctors — vide Gurwood thereon — Sir James McGrigor has however found work for the Officers of the

whatever his motives may have been, he has done us a right good turn by ordering the Court Martial for it will do more towards explaining in this country the nature of the duties expected from us; and will open the door for further orders upon any of the points of your Regulations which I must say have been wilfully misinterpreted.—

I am much obliged to you for the wrinkle about the Bat-house and the Turtle, on which subject further information would

be acceptable; for all my friends
to whom I send I ought have Bot-
tles, and the season when the
best are caught is not one when
they are eaten in London — the
latter end of July and the month
of August is the period the large
fellows come on shore to lay their
eggs — if kept from that time till
the Spring in my cracks they be-
come so weak as not to be sure
of reaching England in safety —
In Trinidad I can procure them
all the year round; but they are
not so good to send home as those

from this Island or the Grenadines.
I believe I should be ashamed
of myself for the unmeasurable
length of this epistle but for a
notion that I will prefer of its
only being intended for perusal
when you are at perfect leisure.
Let me however, have the satis-
faction of assuring my expression
of all those sentiments of esteem
and friendship which are ever
due to you, My dear Sir Henry,
from your most sincere & obliged
servant.—

C. A. Smith.

Dr Ch. Smith.

by Courts Martial

army in the trial of drunken hospital mates and assistant surgeons who cannot be said to be profitable servants, and whose known character ought to have prevented from embarking for a country where professional aid should be of the highest order.—

By next Packet I mean to write confidentially to Lord Bexley to move for the Proceedings of a Court Martial on Captain Dixon at St Lucia which will fully explain how we have been interfered with in our Barrack duties. The Lawless proceedings of the Prosecutor Colonel

those will in all probability afford him the advantage of being scratched out of the list if his Lordship prefers the matter — My object for communicating as I propose is to avoid an official representation against a Senior Officer which a production of the papers will equally well effect — and the question is one that does not properly come under either General Brown or Vice Bingham. — The prejudice against us is dreadful; & I regret to say that your friend Sir Benjamin is far from being divested of it —

of the Head Quarters of the West Indian
army being ~~[illegible]~~ a hot bed for
depravation and prejudice amongst
great men who have little to do, must
be considered the large establish-
ments that are kept up for the
accommodation of themselves
and suites — for it must be re-
collected that no more has been
saved by the abolition of a full
Adjutant & Q. M. General than
the number of shillings of pay, as
the Deputies have moved upwards
to enjoy the full privileges of their
former superiors. — Sir Henry
Hardinge's idea was to grant all

that the large men laid before him in the shape of Requisition; and hence arose the opinion that I had helped him to spend money – The Duke was as you know afterwards satisfied with me, although perhaps he remained ignorant of the facts disclosed by that Box of original documents, attached to local Estimates, that was in your hands and shewed chapter and verse for every shilling that had been laid out – The Apothecaries and the Commissaries, however, always had me in their wants – Sir Henry Hardinge saying "If the life of one man & hands

money at Head Quarters - one for both
purposes at each of the out Stations
which with the Deputy Commissary
General would be sufficient - as clerks
much better than any of the Officers can
be procured on the spot from half
a crown to seven shillings a day -
A contrary system is now adopting
by the Treasury; that of sending out
a parcel of drunken or superannu-
ated wretches who have been long
on half pay and are useless,
instead of the Clerks whose whole
emolument need not, if properly
managed, exceed the local allow-
ances of the Offices - I am not allowed

an extra Officer or two in case of casualties, and feeling the inconvenience, I should propose that the D.C.G be allowed 16 for the whole command. – Depend upon one thing, My dear Sir Henry, that as long as these people are called Generals, and wear cocked Hats and large swords you only multiply the number of Masters in the command by increasing the strength of the Commissariat list is it. – They ought to be men of figures – and the nearer you reduce them to the character of negro-drivers the better the Country will be served.

of your Predecessor. In the observations you threw out as to the practicability of reduction in the public expenditure in this country, I could not readily discover whether it was intended that I should offer a suggestion in the event of abuses being known to me. Greenwood entered pretty largely into the subject, but there are some points that he omitted to notice. Only my trouble with the Duke of Wellington proceeded from my independence of feeling with regard to patronage, but although our beautiful constitution cannot work without

the exercise of patronage, yet I believe his Grace finds that a portion must be got rid of, and when could such a change be brought about if the manly honesty of the Duke fails to effect it? Take, therefore, what I have to say at the value you please to put upon my judgement, but do not let me get into more hot-water. Gurwood attacked the Commissariat imperfectly – the account Department having entirely escaped him – this office may be safely said to cost the Public £5,000 St.g per annum, without being of the least use – since, the Commander of the Forces being made

Private

W.O. 3 Nov
28.

Dear Cooper

I send you the return you wished to have — not knowing the object I have only one observation to make — that the diminution of Commissioned officers since 1815, has been about 2300 of the fighting classes & upon all other classes,

including Generals &c

2700 Commanding Officers in

13 years

faithfully yr

H. Harding

To Mr. Crohan
with list of Officers
required by him 31/10

11 White-Hall Place

3rd. Nov. 1828

My dear Wilson

I cannot recommend you to come to Town from Brighton for the purpose of talking over your affairs with me.

Whenever you do come I shall be happy to enter as far as I can, with propriety, into

the case, & as my communi-
-cations have hitherto been
received as those of a
friend sincerely anxious to
be of use to you, who has
the utmost confidence in
your discretion, & who is
correct in his perseverance
in your cause, I trust
you will understand that
the yea or nay, does not &
cannot rest with one or
depend solely upon any efforts

of mine - + ~~Good Stone~~
~~has been a bitter Lodmit.~~

+ Others are making similar efforts - & whatever may have been the nature of the obstacle which ~~has~~ may intervene, I see you can satisfy the member of G. ~~will wishes~~ & justificaps has increased & that ~~wishe~~ if Mr. Orsin does not turn out ~~as~~ favorably as soon as we wish it is not from any lukewarm feeling on our parts - faithfully Yours W. A.

War Office
Tuesday 4. Nov. 1828

My dear Sir Henry

A report reached me on Saturday last that Mr. Marshall had on the preceding day addressed a letter to you reflecting on myself. Not knowing what notice it might be your intention to take of it, I did

not allude to the subject when I saw you yesterday, but as the report is publicly known in the Office, I feel it my duty to inform you of this fact without further delay.

Ever, dear Mr Henry

Most faithfully yrs

R Sullivan.

Private

My dear Sir Henry

The short memd which accompanies the papers herewith returned, will not I trust be considered as interfering with the view which you yourself seemed disposed to take of the subject. As no unfavorable impression whatever remains in your own mind in consequence of this attack, I am rendered indifferent as to the mode in which it is dealt with.

If, as I fear you may have misconceived any of my remarks this morning, I earnestly wish to set myself right with you. The only pretension which I intended to put forward was that of being made acquainted with such matters as are to be communicated to others in the Office — Your kindness in mentioning ~~the~~ to me subjects with which I cannot have the slightest pretension to be made acquainted has been sensibly felt by me and makes me strive to deserve your confidence. I entreat you to believe that my chief object in the Office is to be useful and acceptable to yourself.

I remain Dear Sir Henry
Most faithfully Yrs
L Sullivan

Tuesday evening
4 Nov 1845.

I abstain from entering into the question whether such parts of the system of the Registering room as Mr. Marshall disapproves be good or bad, and whether his statements regarding the operation of it be correct or incorrect. When it is convenient to Sir H. Hardinge to enter upon the enquiry I shall be ready to afford any explanation.

— I wish to call his attention to the mode in which my name has been connected with the proceedings of the Registering room upon ~~the Regulations~~. The fact of that room making its reports to me would appear to have nothing to do with the merits of the system pursued within the room, but Mr. Marshall introduces my "anomalous and incongruous "situation" for the purpose of charging me with rejecting all plans of improvement without enquiry, & with entertaining "injurious predilections

and unjust preference which
immediately connects with
the system of promotion.

My own impression is that the
Chandler's suggestions in regard to
the Registry are merely intended as
the most convenient vehicle for
complaints of a different kind —
He proposes "to call the J. at Wars
"attention to the system generally by
"which the Office is conducted under
"the present Deputy" — and states
the "general opinion that Mr Sullivan
"by setting up the appellant against
"his principal, & by vague information
"carelessly and indirectly obtained
&c &c — "has mainly contributed
"to overturn all harmony &
"confidence in this Office"

These are remarks not having
reference to improving any
arrangement of business, ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ and if
they are to be tolerated, it could only

be in the shape of specific charges
then carefully investigated, and of
course subject to the consequences
properly attaching to a failure
of proof —

It strikes me that the impro-
-priety of these remarks of Mr
Marshall — (if not delivered in
as charges) would in no degree
have been diminished by his conferring
the knowledge of them to the Sol. Gen.

Having drawn Sec. St. St.
attention to the general drift
of Mr Marshall's letter which might
not have struck him quite so
forcibly as it must strike those
who are acquainted with the
~~[illegible]~~ politics of the Office I
can only add that I have no
the slightest wish to avail myself
of the publicity given to the fact
of the letter being sent — and cannot
be otherwise than satisfied with
such notice as the Sol. may
think desireable.

Confidential

Letter to Mr. Marshall
answering him for
addressing a private
letter to one Sec. at War
reflecting
on his Superior the
D. S. W. &c

Portfolio

Office business

My dear Hardinge,

Believe me, I never for one instant entertained a doubt of your sincere and active friendship, I knew too well the amiability of your character, and how much your kind offices, would be stimulated, by a sense of duty, that which you thought right in itself. I cannot divine the new obstacle which may have intervened since we met, but I am persuaded that I have not

created, or by any act, or word of my own — The Delay is on several accounts very painful, but it is a great consolation for me to know, that tho' the Fiat is not within premise the feeling of good will towards its attainment, has not been diminished —

were I alone in the World, I should be able to control impatience altogether — but your acquaintance with the Lies, which connect our Interests, and affections will induce you, to make allowance for the earnestness with which I have urged the Subject —

I shall be in Town in about a Fortnight, having given up the Idea of taking my Daughter, who is in a very delicate state of health, to Italy the Winter abroad, and believe me ever your grateful, and affectionate Friend

R M Wilson

Brighton

Novr 4th 1828 —

Lt Robt Wilson

War Office
5 Nov. 1828.

Sir

My attention was not directed until yesterday to the letter you addressed to me last Friday on the subject of registering letters in the War Office.

If I had perused that letter when it was received, I should instantly have returned it to you, expressing my disapprobation of the terms in which it is conceived; the mode in which the letter was put up & a pressure of other business, caused it to remain unopened until yesterday.

Your

You have candidly admitted that the letter altho' addressed Private, has been shown to two or three of your friends in the Office:— It is as I have stated to you obvious that the letter cannot be considered as confidential; Indeed I am not aware upon what grounds a communication containing reflexions upon the Deputy Secretary at War could have been addressed to me:— You could not surely desire to make any indirect insinuations against any Man on the occasion of offering useful suggestions for the improvement of the office, to the Head of the Department; on my part it could not be supposed that I would tolerate indirect reflections against the Deputy Sec. at War.

The subject in question was one which

admitted of the freest exposition, without any personal animadversions.

My Desire is to encourage every gentleman in the Office to make suggestions in a Department of great detail, by which the experience, & talents of every Clerk may be usefully applied in perfecting the Public business; but the fullest discussion, the boldest attack on any part of the system is perfectly compatible with decorum; that you have departed from this line & given vent to harsh & unjust reflections against the Dep. Sect. at War is a matter to me of regret & disappointment; the reflections of which I complain, I state to be <u>unjust</u>, as proceeding from you, because if the Dep. Sect. at War's impartiality were a fit subject to introduce,

I could bear testimony to his favorable expression of your abilities — & your terms are unjust in the harsh sense of attributing motives to him in his official conduct conveyed to me in a private letter.

As this letter has however been shewn to other Individuals, I have to desire you to take back Yr letter, to expunge all personal allusions or rather to withdraw the letter & papers altogether, & to show this my letter of censure to you, to those Gentlemen, to whom you have disclosed your own, in order that they may know that the Sec. at War, has in every act since I have been at the War office, justified my official confidence & acquired my personal esteem. This you will readily feel is a bare act of Justice to him, in order that no misapprehension may exist arising out of the letter you have addressed to me.

I have the Honour to be Sir
&c &c
H Hardinge

E. Marshall Esq

Private

New Castle upon Tyne Nov. 5th 1828

Sir

I have to apologize for thus obtruding upon your notice, but having exerted myself to promote your interest here when a contested Election was expected for Durham, I have thereby, I trust acquired a claim upon your attention, and, I hope I may add, upon your favorable consideration.

The individual on whose behalf I am now addressing you is Mr Robert Forbes a clerk in your Office, and although I cannot give an opinion as to his official qualifications, yet I am instructed to say that he courts the strictest investigation on this point, and enquiry of those Gentlemen in the Office under whose immediate superintendence he has been employed.—

Mr Forbes, who has been near 14 years in the Office has laboured for months past under the disheartening circumstance of having had a Youth, who is his junior in Office by 7 Years, promoted over his head;

To Sir Henry Hardinge

Now, Sir, without intending to impeach the motives of your predecessor for this selection of a gentleman so much Mr Forbes Junr, I must be pardoned for observing that a measure so manifestly to the disadvantage of the old Clerk, and advantageous to the young one, could be justified only by extraordinary want of talent, or extreme inattention on the part of the one, or by an excess of talent and great attention on the part of the other; and Mr Forbes while endeavouring to set himself right in your estimation by courting the most rigid enquiry as to his ability, zeal, and general attention to business, and without seeking to enter into comparison with his more successful junior, cannot help feeling, and he wishes Sir, that you should be informed, that while this Gentlemans business has since his first introduction to Office to the present time, consisted chiefly in merely giving from the presses papers to be acted upon, and putting them away again when done with, that he (Mr F.) is wholly employed in preparing answers, and otherwise disposing of such of those papers as relate to the business allotted to him, thus proving

that the responsible part of the business is done by Mr. Forbes and not by the others.

Under these circumstances, which I am assured will upon enquiry be fully authenticated, you will I trust pardon me for requesting at your hands that tardy justice for my friend which his case seems so strongly to require, by now promoting him to one of those vacancies in the Class to which he aspires.

I have the Honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient
humble servant
Robt. Hebron
Surveyor of Taxes
County of Northumberland

Dear Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 5 Nov. last, which I have perused attentively, in reverence to which I ~~and~~ ~~to~~ to state to you, that the plan adopted by this office is;- that whenever a vacancy occurs, in the ~~higher~~ in any of its branches ~~of the office~~, the merits zeal and Ability of each ~~of the~~ ~~eligible~~ Clerk, are thoroughly investigated, from mere candid. and the one ~~who~~ ~~is~~ of most merit, is selected to fill it, universally if the vacancy. I am sure ~~you~~ Sir, ~~will~~ that you who must have transactions with a model of the mercantile office, are

~~in~~ in all of the
avenue, that ~~the~~
~~the~~ Clerks are ~~chosen~~ selected and
promoted according
to their respective merits,
and I ~~cannot~~ ought, in justice
to the Public, always to
advance those persons
as ~~the most~~ who ~~(~~ may consider,
by their ~~conduct~~ patient,
to ~~deserve~~ deserve it the most.
If it be expected to Mr
Forbes, he will always
be ~~entitled~~ ~~by me~~ accordingly
be held by me in that
esteem, which his zeal
& merit deserves, and
~~it~~ it will always give me
the great pleasure, to be enabled
~~to honorably~~
to promote him in this Office
at the same time
I can only act low

W. H. 11/28.

W. Hebon

Newcastle on Tyne

Ans. 11/11

War Office
5 Nov 1828

Sir

I have been honoured with your reply of this date to my letter of the 3rd Ult^o, & whilst I bow with respect to your censure of the personality, which it contained, I have to express my regret that any thing of the kind should have been mixed up, tho' almost unavoidably so, with matter of an official nature, but marked private.

I shall rigidly comply with your desire that I would shew your answer to those few persons, to whom I shewed my own letter, & as it is your wish for me to withdraw that letter, rather than rewrite it, omitting those parts which you consider objectionable, I am quite ready

to abide by your opinion, & I shall accordingly avail myself of the option allowed me, by retaining the letter which you have returned to me.

I have the honor to be
Sir Your most obedient
humble servant
E Marshall

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

he war has been - and
Barnes asked me to
look to Since in writ-
ing to him to request
he will give me a
Brevet of the Adjutant
a 2 Majorcy if in
India - Hardinge
the late Ch. General
was of about my standing

Lord Hill has pro-
vided for all his old
Peninsular Staff but
myself - and you are

surprised us at his
Reply to Barnes's
Letter on the Subject
of Staff Pay to Sir H.
Lowe - Surely do not
think Barnes could
have done otherwise
after the receipt of
Lord Palmerston's ori-
ginal Letter on the
Subject - the perusal
Lowe of which perhaps
led to the whole
Row - which has been