

Dartington Manor

233

Fareley Hill, 12. 1836

1836

My dear Kardinje. Thank you for
the Gossip, all my friends have
departed - in various directions -
Thygersald is gone to Ireland,
Shew you with Lee in Town.

I wish most heartily that
I had been left anxious to
see you and had sailed at Brighton
so soon after our arrival from France.
I mean, I wish

The visit had been postponed
until the Coons were beat,
for he really had very good
sport, in a place which has
no pretensions to a shooting
place. For instance

He invaded the snab covers
at Fisherwick, altogether about
15 or 16 acres, with a
tremendous party in point of

Numbers.

The Duke of Rutland
Jersey
Delrey
Ripon
Salisbury
Emlburm
Henry Emlburm
Col Pal and
myself

we killed 250 head of
which 166 were pheasants &
86 hares.

I was much ashamed when
I thought of the contrast between

the open fields and the coverts
in the same Country. If I recollect
right you Ecker he only thought
we have for the moment.

It must have been his
terror of your name which
drove every thing, be it and
quadruped & the Keller of the
woods.

Spain can like a child with joy,
delighted to be reclaimed from Whiggery,
and received into ^{the bosom of} Conservatism society.
Is Gomez really overthrown, and
Bilbao taken? Overmouth
Nov 18

Mem^o.

An agreement was made upon Honor;
that Sir J. Elley, should undertake the
Contract for Windsor & to incur thereby an
Expenditure of £500.

Beyond that amount the necessary
aid (pecuniary) was to be afforded by
the C.C.

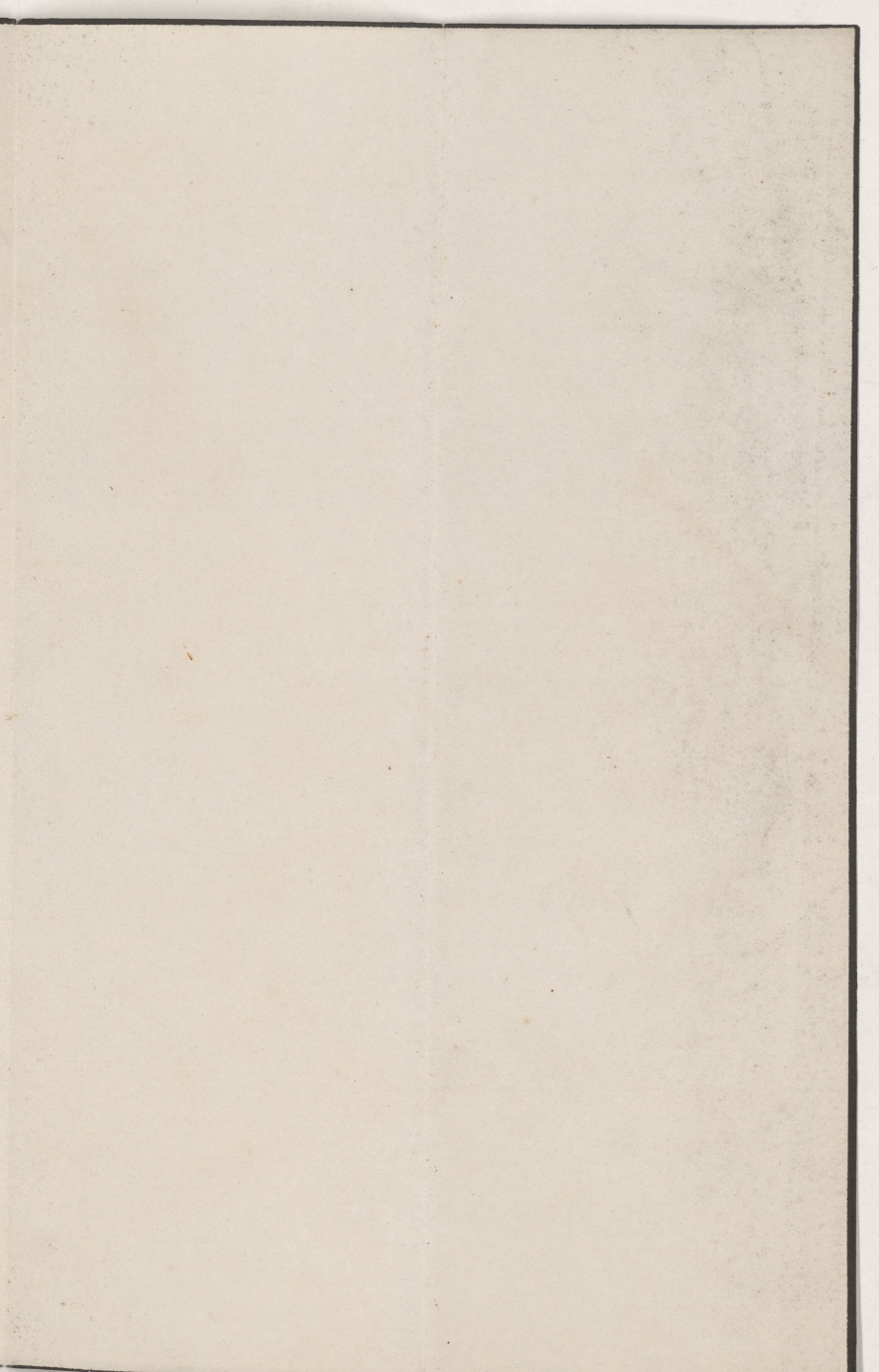
Sir J. E. has fulfilled his part of
the Contract - & more than doubled the
personal expense above stated; & therefore
claims a fulfillment of the other part;
& most many demands, arising out of
the Election, which remain unfortunately
unliquidated.

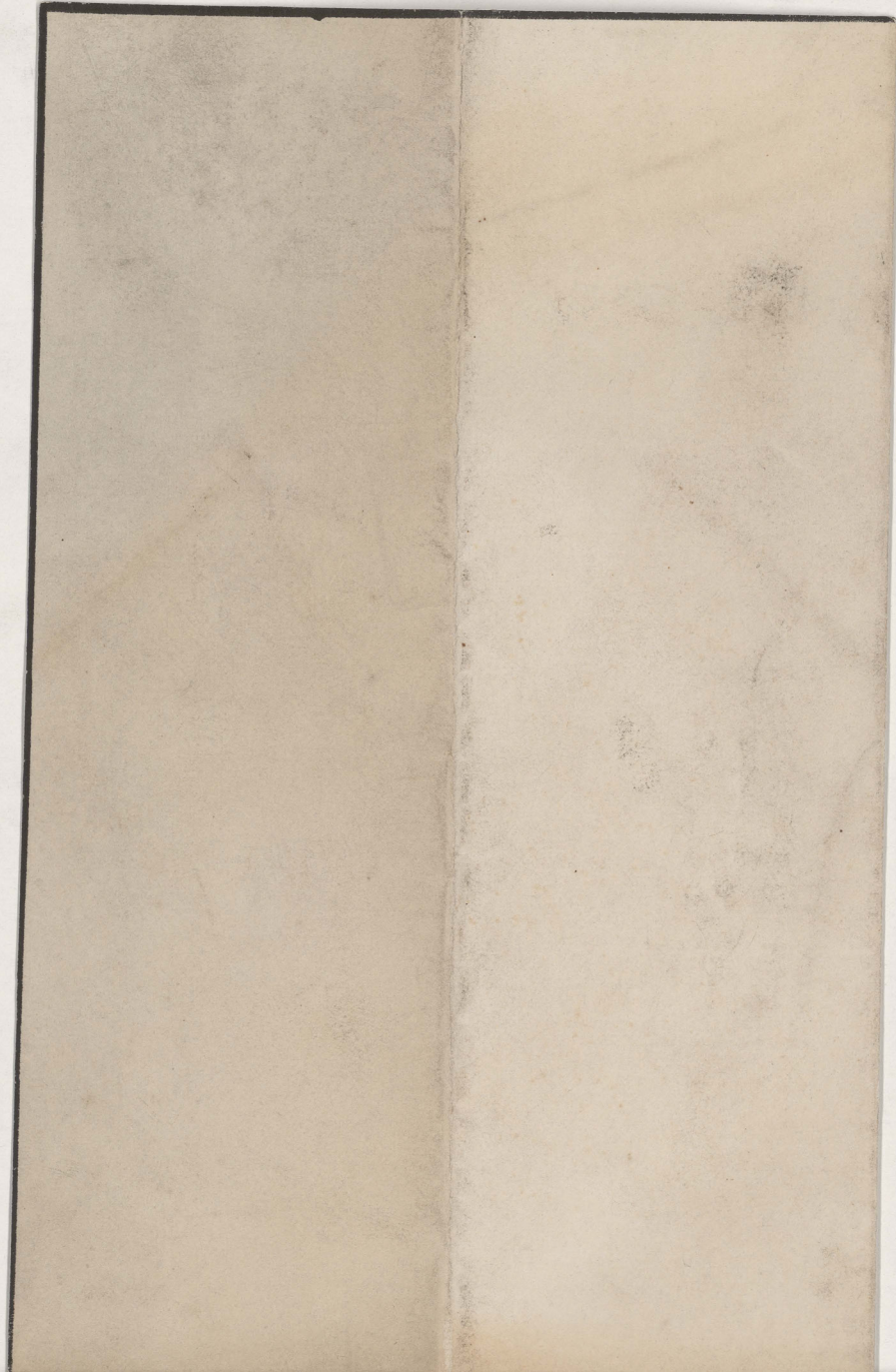
6th Feb^r 1736

1842

The agreement was made after the
that Mr. B. B. had made
Court for King's Co. & was
of \$200.
and that amount to the
and (including) was to be applied to
the C.

W. B. B. has sufficient
the Court - a new one
to be applied to the
to be applied to the
to be applied to the





173
London April 23 1836

My dear Lady

I receive the letter
of Mr. Canning which you
referred.

I don't think that it lays
down clearly the principle
that the Lord in Chief ought
not to be in the Cabinet.

But I think I have said
it some in my correspondence
with Lord Alverston and Mr
Canning. Lord in Chief and

Master general of the
Revenue.

I would not have been
in the Cabinet as long
in Chief.

I conceived that the Master
General ought to be in
the Cabinet. He is a great
Officer of the State. He has
a great deal of Public
members, revenue, & charges.
He has the largest sum of
Money under his Command.
He has great Patronage.

Master general of the
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in the Cabinet as long
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members, revenue, & charges.
He has the largest sum of
Money under his Command.
He has great Patronage.

He ought therefore to be a
Member of the Socy.

He could have no control
over the expenditure; he ought
I think not; he has no

parliamentary business
to transact; he has no

Patronage excepting that
of Commissions and several
Officers of the Army.

He ought to distribute
this Patronage upon
the most judicious and
economical and unimpaired

By political or Party Con-
siderations.

He was in Chief must have
unanimously have made the
Constitution ^{his} Military
Questions whether regarding
Patronage a Disruption of
which it was to be deemed
that he should consult the
Minister or the Secretary of
War.

He will not be a discreet
Man in his Office if he
should omit this duty.

Even when I was in the
Cabinet as Minister, and
when I was led in Chief

I was not influenced and
did not act as Party Man.
Sir George Murray the Member
for Farnmouth, Sir Francis
Murray the 1st of Redford
Nephew was my cousin de
Camp.

I advised the King to give
Sir George Murray the
post of Secy of Treasury but
was vacant. He was
Member for Northfield
and in Opposition to the
King.
Although Member of the

Cabinet as Mr. J. of the
Crown, I acted as
Chief as if I
was not in the Cabinet.

When I was in
Chief under Lord Godolphin
I was not in the
Cabinet. I speculated
that I was I have nothing
to say of the Petition of the
Gent.

Of course I could have
had nothing to say of any
Party measures against

the first

But although I had
nothing to say to the Ministers
of the first I did consult
the opinion of his presence
and of the Secretary of
State the Marquis of
Sandwich when he
has no military
appointment.

Believe me to be
your sincere
well wisher

Woodford

17. June 1836

Private &
Confidential

My Dear Hardinge

I write you one line to say that the King is evidently become very restless, & anxious to know the real state of things. -

Lord Mansborough told me in confidence, & I tell it you in great confidence also, that on Sunday last for the first time the King talked politics to him. He said that when a measure was proposed to him, he always began by considering what objections there might be to it, & that difficult as his
Position

Position was, He had at least the
comfort of knowing that without His
gave His consent, & put His name
to it, nothing could be done. - The King
talked to him a long time in the
same strain. He was also told, but
not by the King, that the question of
Dissolution had been mentioned to
His Majesty as one in the Contem-
-plation of Ministers, & that the
resolution was taken not to consent
to it. - All this was told me by
D. Mansborough that I might repeat
it to the Duke, & I did. -

Now I must let you know that the
Duke also has reason to believe that
there is a gr^t desire to communicate
with him, at least thro' a 3^d person;
but the Duke feels, & justly, that
his

his strength consists in being able to say
that neither directly nor indirectly
has he held any communication
with the Court. -

I know that the most important
point for the King to learn is that
Ped w.^o come forward if necessary.
about three months ago the Bishops
of Gloucester very foolishly told the
King that Ped w.^o not take office,
& this alarms him. were I with
you, I w.^o prove to you that I know
this. -

I am sure that you will not
divulge to any one what I have
written. I may be able hereafter to tell
you more; but it is absolutely necessary
that you sh.^o not breathe it to a soul.

you need not trouble yourself to reply
to this. Ever truly
Laff J^r
A. W. H. H.

Private

Woodford

21st June 1836

My Dear Harding

I write you a line to thank you for y^r interesting letter; but at the same time to say that, being the incessant occupation of a busy life, I did not mean to bring upon you a long answer. —

You are quite right not to mention what I told you to any one, for it is far better that not a soul should know of the King's attempt to put himself in communication with the Duke. The speaking however to D. Mansborough, as I told you, was certainly a measure, for afterwards
the

The Duke was asked whether it w.
suit him that his brother (D^r) sh.
be the Channel of Communication.

You know already that the Duke's
reply was, that his power of aiding
the King & his own strength depended
upon his being able to say that neither
directly nor indirectly had he, out
of office, communicated with His
Majesty. - He is quite right. It w.
never do for him or for Peel to have
secret communications. - But what
has passed proves that the King is
looking about Him, & is wanting to get
rid of His Master; but alas He is such
a fool! - As this is not a love
letter, it can't be produced against me
like the one attributed to D^r Melbourne.

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I understand the Lawyers say that it will be difficult to get a verdict. A verdict may not be got, & yet there may be many awkward letters, such as the one respecting the fool at Windsor, & such as giving rings of Colleague.

We shall soon see. Disclosures by letters w^d make it difficult to continue Prime Minister, but we are not to forget that it suits the Radicals to keep him. —

I have no doubt of the truth of their now wanting to get up Brougham.

The Chancellor is a complete failure, & Lord Lyndhurst has it all his own way. I should think that Brougham will rather enjoy leaving them in their troubles, besides w^{ch} I do not imagine that his health w^d allow him to appear.

It w^d be idle to attempt to prophesy.

H

If however past events & history are
to be our guides, we may calculate
upon such a Ministry as the presents
not lasting long - we may have one
still more Radical, but there must I
think be changes, & these may happen
more suddenly than we expect. It
does not seem possible that we can
go on interminably without more being
done for the Country than its mere
private business; & this is nearly the
case at presents. It will be quite the
case if to keep their Places they pro-
ceed. - They must be in great
dilemmas when they represent their
State as Chaos! -

I must tell you that one night in
the Spring the M^{rs} of Gloucester talked
to Peel, at Kensington I think. - She

is an excellent person, but not wise.
She understood Peel to say that he
would not take office. — She thought
it right that this sh^d. be known to the
King. She told it to Him. — It alarmed
the King, I disposed Him to agree
to His Ministers in all things. —

What I tell you is known to me from
the person to whom the Duchess men-
tioned what she had done. I trust
that you will not breathe it to any
one; but without committing y^r-self,
you may, if occasion offers, set it
right. — It would be our ruin if the
King in a wild freak dismissed his
Ministers without adequate cause;
but it may be our ruin also for Him
to believe that he had no help to hope
for. —

What you tell me of Mr Angley
cannot surprise me. I am not much
more

more surpris'd at Sir Kuper's foolish
speeches. — Those two are great
friends, & they are well visit'd.

What are we come to when such
a man as Sir Kuper is Master Genl.
of the Ordnance; & when we have
a King who really told him that his
appointment was the only one that
greatly pleas'd him!

How am I surpris'd at the Duke's
eulogiums on you. — you have reason
to be proud of y^r. whole Career, & of
nothing more than of having merit'd &
obtained the Duke's high opinion &
friendship. — you had once another
friend ^{? m^{rs} Arbutnot} who never ceas'd to praise
you to the Duke; but of this I will
say no more. — May you my Dear
Hardinge

Hardings never knew what it is to
lose all interest in life while life
itself still remains. —

The acclamations heaped upon
the Duke must show that our
opponents are not highly thought of.

Ever most sincerely
Yrs.
A. S.

Rev. Dr. 11 July 1836

My dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge
your note of Saturday with
a draft for £100.

Believe me, I shall
retain a grateful recollection
of the part you have
taken throughout my
many days of trial and
trouble, & the latest
moment of my life; and
longer, if memory
endure
Wm. W. W. W.
Wm. W. W. W.

hereafter.

I fear, however, that
nothing will be done to
relieve me of worst the
threatened evil; in which
case I shall of course
when you draft,
I will keep it un-
presented in the mean-
time.

Remain

Yours &c

Yr faithful &
most obliged
Fitzroy Kelly

Kelly

Mr. Fitzroy Kelly

£100

loan -

London July 16 1836

My dear George I was
excused this day.

The communication of me
turned principally on the
legitimate object of the
Inquiry; and I endeavored
to make and I trust made
to you feel that all that
had been thrown upon the
ground of this time been
legitimate objects for the
Inquiry

of that left and ^{that} these new
matters were not; that the
Company could not manage
the Company abroad; that
some Members of a Board
could not manage the details
of such Offices as the Office
of the Secretary at War, and
the Company in addition
of the details of the Company
which they found as new
as they could manage at
present.

Then pointed out the high
rank of the Mills relative
to the Collection ^{and the} ~~the~~ fitting
up the manufacture of Ordnance
and Stores; and the Location
of Magazines for the Fleet
and Army; the Defence of
the Coasts and the Repair
and improvement of the
same; Her Power over the
Capitulation and the ^{importance} ~~importance~~
thereof in the Laws of an
Officer of Her Majesty's ^{Responsibility}

in case of any sudden accident
a Superintense.

I pointed out that the Com^{rs}
in ^{of the} ~~the~~ ^{trust} had no right
to have the Power of Expanding
a ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~trust~~. But the Power
of directing a ~~trust~~ was
coupled with the ~~trust~~ at War
and the ~~trust~~ I saw it not see
to advantage as the ~~trust~~
of placing this ~~trust~~ under
the ~~trust~~ of a Board.
They asked me whether I
was aware of the ~~trust~~

which had taken place
upon the communication between
the Com^d in Chief and the
Secretary of War. I said that
I had; and that it might be
necessary for some period
that for the purpose of two
not pendant authorities
whose business related to the
same object.

But then I believed that the
best security for their carrying
on the war & their mutual

satisfaction; and for the general
benefit was in their good
sense and their mutual
forbearance; and that at all
vents I must not concern
But there was now a chance
of securing Serl from the same
as both held their Offices
during the King's Pleasure.
In short I made left of the
Notion of Contentment.

I told them this thought
that it was depreciable to the

and in Chief should be in
the Cabinet; because it was
essential that the Promotion
in the Army should be
and should be supported
the influence of Political
Motive.

But that the ^{sup} ought to have
the same and substance of
a Military Office of high
rank; and that the Office
ought to be the result of the
Chance.

Believe me Dear Mrs. ^{Went}
truly & affectionately
yours
W. M. W.

Private

Grosvenor Place

23. July 1836

My dear Howard

I am anxious that the Lords should not hastily ~~be~~ determine to strike out the Clause, which grants £50,000 a year ~~from~~ the Consolidated Fund to the Commissioners of Education in Ireland. It will be necessary to alter the Clause and to exclude from it all reference to the noxious Principle of Appropriation; and as the Clause is a Money Clause, it is quite true, that on technical grounds it must be rejected by the Commons in consequence of the Amendment by the Peers: but the Bill is not a Money Bill: the Amendment therefore only affects the Clause itself and does not expose the Bill to any risk. The practical difference between the Rejection and the Amendment of the Clause in the House of Peers is very great. If the Clause be only amended, the House of Lords declares its readiness to sanction the Principle of the Grant out of

National Revenue for the Purpose of General Education in Ireland; while in the strongest manner it marks its disapprobation of the alienation of the smallest Portion of the Property of the Protestant Church; since while it refuses them to alienate, it admits the policy of favouring them, & which it is the object of the Bill to apply a fictitious Surplus of Ecclesiastical Revenue.

I am not added to this mixed Scheme of Education: I am inclined to support it, because I believe it opens to the Catholics a better and a more scriptural Plan of Instruction than their Hierarchy and Priesthood could be inclined to sanction under any other Form. I do not desire that it should be very generally adopted by the Protestants; and I am not very sanguine as to the results of the joint Education of the rival Sects. Lord Stanly with a paternal Feeling regards the measure more favourably: but even he most unequivocally has declared, that the Proceedings of the

Commission require constant watching and vigilant care; that the whole Plan will be destroyed and would be unworthy of Protestant Support, if it were permitted into a Museum for inculcating the peculiar Doctrines of the Catholic Faith, and for making Proselytes to that Religion; and he acquiesced in the Motion of the Bishop of Exeter to institute an Enquiry into certain alleged Abuses on the part of the Commission. It will then be said, why double the Grant in such doubtful Circumstances; and why fix permanently a Charge on the Consolidated Fund, which now is restricted and controlled by an Annual Vote? I answer, if the Scheme be good and desirable, the Sum of £25.000 a year is inadequate to the wants of the whole Population of Ireland; and the more liberal Grant of £50.000 is both reasonable and conciliatory, and therefore politic. With regard to the second Point, as far as the House of Lords is concerned the difference between an annual Vote in Supply & the

Commons and a Charge on the Consolidated Fund by Statute is not great. The Appropriation Act gives to the Peers no very effectual Control over the Vote in Supply; and if on Enquiry it were found that the Scheme of Education were an immediate Failure no longer entitled to Aid from the Public Purse, the same Majority in the Commons, which could stop the Vote in Supply, would rescind the Grant by Statute from the Consolidated Fund; and in the Case supposed the Consent of the H. of Peers would be readily obtained. By sending down the amended Clause to the Commons, the Peers give their assent to the Principles of Education at the Public Expense to the great Body of the People of Ireland; of course reserving to themselves the fullest Right of searching Enquiry at the earliest Moment into the Mode, in which that Education is conducted. In point of Form

The amended Clause cannot pass; nor can it form part
of the Irish Church Bill: but what an immense advantage
shall we possess in argument on that Bill, when we
can say to the Government and to the Nation, look ~~what~~
ye to what an extent the Press have met the public
Demand? They have consented to convert Tithes into
a Rent Charge, to redistribute the parochial Revenues,
to apportion Income to Duties, nay more to grant
all, that you have asked, for national Education;
they only refuse to take the paltry Sum of £70,000
a year from the Property of the Church, and to
violate that sacred Principle, on which the
Rights of Property depend: to you, the Minister,
this is of vital importance, since the Administration
rests on this dangerous Basis; but to the Nation

and to Ireland especially, the Arrangement now
induced by the Lords gives every thing, which
Reason can desire; refuses nothing, which
Principle and Justice do not equally forbid.

The technical difficulty vanishing: if the Crown come
down to us, the admission is made, and we may use
it; if the Crown be struck out in the Lords, we
may talk of the willingness of Individual Peers to
make certain Concessions; but the Legislative
recognition of the Grant is lost; and with it,
the triumphant advantage in debate and, as

I believe also, in public opinion. I have written this
very hastily: it is right you should know my opinion;
but be the decision what it may, you may rely on
my endeavours to mitigate the spirit of disappointment,
and to smooth every obstacle and difficulty.

I am always

My dear Hardinge

Your truly yr.

Wm. E. Gladstone

The Right Hon^{ble}

Sir Henry Hardinge Bart.

Latham - on
Municipal Reform
£
L. 50.000
H. J. Latham



Private

Woodford
24th July 1836

My Dear Harding

I am particularly glad that you have written to me, as by letting you know in return what Dr Rosslyn, and what the Duke also, has written to me, I think I shall tranquillise your mind & enable you to tranquillise others. - I don't know who can have given me an satisfactory version to the proceedings at the Ashley House Meeting (of yesterday); but upon reflection, while I am writing, it this moment occurs to me that you were at the meeting, & Goulburn also. -

The meeting the day before consisted of Peers, & the meeting yesterday was
of

of all of you if I mistake not. —

But at any rate you will see from what
D Roslyn writes to me that he thought
the meeting went off remarkably well,
& the Duke, as you will see, was himself
greatly pleased with the result. —

I send D Roslyn's letter w^{ch} speaks
for itself. I do not send the Duke's
because the chief part of it relates to
his own affairs; but what he says is
verbatim as follows: —

"I have had the meeting of Lords
here this morning, which has ended
"exactly as I wished. we are to throw
"out the clause as trenching upon the
"privileges of the Commons, if it should
"remain in the Bill. we are on all
"sides to avoid to touch upon the

" the question of a permanent Grant.
" If pressed upon the subject I shall
" say that I have voted for large
" annual Grants; & that I shall
" continue to do so: - That if the
" House of Commons sh^d. think proper
" to provide for this System of Educa-
" -tion by a permanent Grant; & sh^d.
" send up a Bill for that purpose,
" it will be the duty of the H. of Lords
" to take that Bill into considera-
" -tion; & take the course upon it
" which may be most expedient for
" the Public interests." -

I have not omitted one word
of what I have rec^d. from the Duke this
morning. He calls it I see the meeting
of the Lords at his house, therefore I
hope that you were not present, &
that

that some one has misled you.

I am sure you will not lose one moment in setting Sir J. Graham and Goulburn right, if they are in error; & that you will keep The Times quiet. -

The case is this: - The Duke w.^d prefer making no Grant at all. He positively objects to a permanent one, but he will not object to one voted each year - This you do, at least in my time you used to do for Manmoth. - The being dissatisfied with a Grant annually seems to me splitting hairs, & surely means will occur of keeping those in good ^{grant} - more who w.^d rather have a permanent than one voted yearly.

I shall be most anxious to hear from you on this subject. - Tho' like one dead myself, I may be a little useful in setting things right. Ever most truly Y^rs
Ch.

London July 25 1736 ¹⁷⁵

My dear Landgrave

I return the inclosed letter.
We are (at least I find myself)
placed in the most awkward
predicament by the constant
pursuence of these delicate
and difficult Questions;
which are I see disrupted and
decided in the Senate of Law
at once, without any previous
notice.

Excepting a few Words from
yourself about the expectation
I should obtain the post

of the said Acts of the Council
against which I protested, I
never heard of a permanent
part of the Council of Privileges
in Ireland till Thursday last.

I think that the same opinion
is mistaken. We cannot send
down the appropriation clause
without a breach of the Privilege
of the Councils. We may strike
it out. But we cannot
strike out the words which
form the fund from which
the part is to be made

leave the Words meaning the
Grant without infringing the
Privilege of the Act of Perpetuities.

I propose that the Clause
should be omitted, without
touching the Principle of the
Grant; however objectionable
I think a permanent Grant.
Here the matter may rest till
the Grant can be fully
brought forward.

I am certain
and

manners.

We ought to have some notice
of these Questions.

My Opinions may be of
no consequence. But the Church
and those who act with the
Church are a powerful Body
in the Service of Gods word
to the Country; and since
would be required to
communicate their Opinions.

of this Description
I thought proper
to

Confidential

My Dear Harding

I have written the accompa-
-nying letter in order that you may,
if you think fit, send it to Fed;
but if you do think fit, you will tell
him that it is sent in strict confi-
-dence. of course neither you nor
he w^d. let Dick Gerald know anything
about it; but I mean that Fed sh^d.
not think that I was aware of its
sending it. My object is to make him
gracious before he acts upon Dick Gerald's
reports. — It was a report of his w^{ch}
blew up the flame on the S. Iron: Bill
last Session. — I think you will con-
-tinue to set things to rights; but I can't
help being nervous. — Should I hear anything
worth of knowing I will keep you informed.
Ever M^s

Private

Wardford

26th July 1836

My Dear Harding

I am very much obliged to you for yr. early answer to my letter. -

I cannot tell what FitzGerald wrote to Peel; but this I know that it is very unfortunate, that he should be the person to make known what passes at Meetings. - I am certain that he it was who caused the misunderstanding last year on the English Municipal Bill; & when I say this, I in no way would impute to him evil intentions, but with all his ability he is upon every occasion a sad coward, & I may add (between ourselves) that for his cowardice & giving way in all difficulties

difficulties the Duke has a most sovereign contempt for him. - I wish therefore that there was some other Peer who could make known to Peel the result of meetings at Ashley House, for when the information is given by Sir Gerald exclusively, erroneous notions will be sure to arise. - Unfeignedly I am sorry to say this of Sir Gerald. He has shown great kindness to me in my visits to Ashley House, tho' I did not see him this last time when I went up for a few days on the Duke's accident. -

By what you write to me, I collect that Sir Gerald fancies that the Duke & Lord Stanley could not go on well together in cabinet. I believe the contrary, & I will tell you why. - Lord Spencer last year came from Albany to see me. In the course of conversation I asked him if Lord Stanley was difficult to act with.
His

His answer was that to those below him he was impetuous & hasty, from wanting every thing to be done for him at once; but that it was impossible to have a better tempered or more agreeable Colleague. — we must bear in mind that if the Duke seems at times impetuous, he had been in the habit of commanding all others from about the age of 30, & that in old age it is very difficult to assume new habits.

But he has such a fund of good sense that let time only be given, & he will be found to yield his opinions to others, rather than run the chance of damaging his Party & his cause by obstinately persisting in his own.

When I was the other day in London he told me what had passed at the first meetings, & since my return he has written to me the result of the last meeting. I am confident he was
not

not aware that Peel & Lord Stanley were
committed to a permanent Grant, & he
had not learned this from Goulburn.

The Duke certainly does conscientiously
think that the Grant ought not to be
permanent; & indeed the very day before
I came away the Pinnate said to him
in the H. of Lords that he could not agree
to it. — This was not sought by the
Duke, but the Pinnate took him aside
to say it. — I am sure I am not mistaken
in this. —

I have only to add that I shall be
greatly disappointed as well as grieved
if there sh^d be made manifest to the
world any difference of opinion between
the Duke & Peel. — The Duke has viva-
-vially said or written to me that when
they meet, & discuss matters, they come to
the same conclusions; & therefore I trust
they will meet now. The Duke is of that
kind of life that nothing keeps him in Politics
but his anxiety for the Party & the Country.
Ever yr^o Ob^o.

Private

Woodford

27th July 1836

My Dear Hardinge

I wish that Pitt Rivers had
never written to Peel, as then he
w^d have rec^d no letter, & there
w^d have been none to show the
Duke. — Quite between ourselves
I find from what he writes that
the Duke was very much hurt,
& nettled by what Peel said
of his going his own way in the
H. of C^s. — It is true he said also
that the Duke might go his way
in the Lords, but this sort of lan-
-guage is sure always to irritate,
& is not the course to pursue if
the desire is to gain anyone over
by conciliation, for it is tantamount

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to be prepared for a separation &
a breach. - I wish the Duke had
not been aware of Peel's feelings in
this respect, & indeed I learn from
D. Rosslyn, as well as from what
the Duke writes, that it has done
harm. - It can't be helped. - I
only hope that this business may
not end like the last - that is in
ill humour & dissatisfaction on
both sides. - I am positive that
the Duke had no notion that Peel
& Lord Stanley had committed
themselves to a permanent Grant.

I write these few lines confi-
-dentially, & greatly annoyed that
there sh^d. have arisen any mis-
-understanding. I only hope I trust
that by mutual forbearance &
good sense all may be set to rights.
Ever truly yr^s O^r.

I am sure you will take no notice
of what I am now writing to any
one. Take my word for it Ped
was misinformed in imagining
(as I find was in his letter) that
all had been settled with the
Pinnate. —

Lancaster August 1

1836

My Dear Brevin

Be so kind as let me
know the name of the
Man who supplied you
with India Rubber Bandage
for your knee

Very yours most sincerely
W. Keister

Post Office
No 147
The Street Lancaster MSB

Mr. Lubin answered, to the effect that Mr. Kerry can have no objection to follow a course which such men as Mr. Winckham & General Taylor thought proper to adopt; - but that admitting the claim of the Secretary at War to the plate, under the present state of things he does not like taking the Indian claim without

Leaving the value of it to be
credited in the contingent
account in aid of a new set.
Sir A. does not wish to have
the Candlesticks.

W. Pitt
14th August/20

War Office War Office

12 Sept 1836.

My Dear Wood,

I hope you have reached safely
round the Metropolis after the Green Isle.

I am obliged to trouble you again
upon the subject of the Plate.

I had intended to send it over to
Sir Henry's House & to have
procured New for Lord Francis in
the usual way - & I said as much
to Lord Francis - but the Stationery
Office, by which Dep.^{ty} the Articles have
been furnished for the last few & thirty
years on new appointments to this
Office, is now restricted & cannot
obey to our order - Finding this
the case, & that it would be necessary
to order the Plate elsewhere & charge

The amount (100 £.) in the Country out acct.
of the office, I thought it right to mention
the circumstances to Tullivan, who
was not inclined to let me go forward,
without a more distinct understanding
from Sir Henry as to his wishes - I told
him that I had understood from you
that Sir Henry wished to have the Plate,
but was doubtful whether he should
not pay for it - Would Sir Henry
like to have it valued, for it is now
so old & battered, that to charge prime
cost is quite out of the question -

The Duke has been to send the Plate
to every Secretary at War on his quitting
Office, & to order new - & Lord Palmerston
is the only Sec at War that refused it -
So his Lordship's refusal to become
the Duke, & to abate the Privilege

or whatever you may choose to call it?

I find that Lord Lewis or Gower (now Lord Granville) who was appointed Secretary in June 1809 & vacated in the Oct^r following took the Plate as others had done before him - so that there can be no doubt of the Rule before Lord Palmerston's time. However it will be for Sir Henry Hardinge to decide what he wishes to be done on the present occasion -

Lord Francis has taken the hands for the summer, & will not therefore as I imagine, be in every day Granville's office -

How do you like your new work? I conceive it will be more of a diplomatic cast - or rather I should say, more political -

Pray make my best remembrances
to Sir Henry -
Yours ever truly
A. Stanley

with
Miss Gordon, to post

Dr. Andrew,

14 August 20

New York Post

Am 24/20.

(Copy)

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My dear Harding

London August 26

My practice has been for many years
never to interfere even with an opinion unless it
should be asked upon the proceedings of the
Members of the House of Commons on friends.

However matters are now becoming critical.
We have still some friends in Power and
I venture to direct your attention to the
following circumstances. The Ministers have
relinquished the Irish Tithe bill. I
understand that they propose to introduce
a Bill to suspend the ^{re}payments under
the Millers Act, for a year. - I cannot tell
what they will do with the Corporation bill,
or whether they intend to allow of a quarrel
with the House of Lords. I do not wish
that any attempt should be made to prevent
them from taking any course that they

may think proper upon any or all of these
Topics. But I do think that if the
Ministers are disposed to suspend the
payment of the Million, to pass the
Expiration Bill, or to prevent a quarrel
with the House of Lords, our friends should
support them with their votes on these
points. I understand that Sir R
Peel does not approve of the course which
the House of Lords has taken upon the
Expiration bill. I should be very sorry
if any Member of the House of Commons
should say a word in approbation of that
course contrary to his opinion. My
opinion is that if the Ministers should
feel an Interest in preserving a
good understanding between the Houses
and in passing the Bill sent down
by the House of Lords they may be
supported in the House of Commons
by the votes of those supposed to be
our friends

Believe me Dear
(signed) Wellington

D. of W.
Walter - Smith
Linn B. Paul.

Washoe Lake August 26

My dear Kenney I was
gone to Over and am
sorry that I did not see you
and Miss Menbrough yesterday
Will you & lady Lucy Miss
Wood & Miss Menbrough
dine here this day?

Love yours most sincerely
W3

Lord Shaftesbury is
coming from Cambridge

Crusoe

Windsor Castle

September 26

1836

My dear Hardinge,

I thank You very
much for Your Communication
of the 23^d on the Subject of the
more recent proceedings of the
Commission for breaking up
the Ordnance Department, of
which I had learnt something
from Kossin, tho' not from

any Member of the Government,
Believe me Sir, Yours
Geo. Thomas Hardinge RLB

to which I had not failed to
call the Attention of the King,
who continues as much desirous
as ever to the proposed Reform.

The Change in the Ministry
Administration & Arrangements
of France is extremely well timed
to strengthen our ground in
Olympe, especially as the
System had been advanced
in Support of the proposed
Change in Ours and, when the
time

time comes, I will bear in mind
the reasoning which it affords --
Your Suggestions are always
valuable and received with
Satisfaction and it is important
& useful that we should be kept
in concert on this & other points
and should not be taken by
surprize, I am indeed pretty
well on the watch & collect
Information where I can.

I regret with you
that Korian does not keep up

up a little more the Appearance
of Official Labour & Attendance,
especially as he is really very
efficient & intelligent; But
he cannot stick to his Post &
there was equally the case when
he held the Command in India,
his frequent Absence from which
became the Subject of Objection.

I am truly happy that you was
enabled to make so favourable a
Report of the Duke of Wellington &
it has given great Satisfaction to the King
You may hear Henderson
I am very sincerely
Yours

DO NOT
D SE 28
1836

Walmer September twenty-seventh
private

Alexander Wood Esq

2 Fig. tree Court

Inner Temple

W. Knivings

London

1836
FREE
29 SE 29
1836



Walmers

Sep. 28th.

Private

My dear Wick

I have for some time had
£4000 laying idle in Cox's hands
after paying all my debts which
I am anxious to place at interest
to the best advantage - The int.^l
in the English is so small, that
I have been consulting friends here
as to the prudence & policy of the
foreign funds. Lord Maitland has
lately invested a large sum in the
French funds - My own opinion

is that the Portuguese funds are
as secure paying a much better
rate of interest - in fact the public
Debt of Portugal in proportion
to her resources is a mere trifle &
considering her dependence on
England will always be able to
pay the dividends.

On the other hand I do not
want to have my name inscribed
as a holder of Port^{se} Securities
at this moment, being possibly
called upon in the House of Commons
to express my opinion on Spanish
& Portuguese affairs. I therefore
with my bona fide £4000

either to be purchased in some
other name or in the name of
Hendrix omitting the rank &c
so as to be perfectly secure in
establishing my claim to the dividends
& principal. I can't enter
into these details with Cox - but
I should be obliged to you through
your friend ^{the Capt.} H. to arrange this
matter for me. I wish to purchase
to this amt. in the 3rd P. C. Post^s
under 33rd P. C. - I see the quotation
is from 30 to 33 - I send you
herewith a draft for £4000
on Cox & Co & write by this Post
to apprise them of my intention

to draw upon them - Garrison was
Eng. A. Hardinge

Windsor (with Oct 1. 1836

My dear Hastings

Many thanks to you for your

Letter of the 20th Ult^o & for noticing mine of
the 26th being sent unsealed. I flatter myself that
I am in general very cautious and in this Instance
My friend Hudson acknowledges himself the
culprit as I went out in a hurry & desired him
to seal ~~up~~ dispatch the Letter. There was
nothing in the above, nothing material in it
and I would of course avoid writing to an
Opponent that which might not be seen. Indeed
I question whether my Letters are always expected.
For instance in February or March 1835 ^{the copy of} a Letter

addressed to the King among the Interceptions sent
to the King, which rather amused me, especially
as it came from a fair Lady abroad.

I have since, disguised from His
Majesty's Ministers that I seek & collect Information
where I can & that the King has the benefit of it.
If it is not turned to improper or Prostitute Use no
one has Cause of Complaint, and, altho I am
bound to Secrecy with respect to that which is
entrusted to me, I will do nothing on my own
Account that will not bear Daylight.

Your Communications & your
Opinions are at all times highly prized by me &

to be opposed to this System is, by imperceptible degrees,
& by the effect of Common Consent, converted into means
of strengthening it. Magistrates, Town Councilors &c. &c.
may be brought into Office as Liberals, but it is not
in the nature of Things, nor in human Nature, that they
should continue such. They are placed in Authority
& they must maintain that Authority & those who will
endeavour to dispute & resist it will be Liberals &
not Conservatives, & so they will eventually make
Common Cause with the latter.

You will perhaps take me as
Optimist, and I grant, that I am always
inclined to seek the fair side of the question

but

but there is no reason for viewing with indifference
what is going on, for yielding without a struggle
to the Introduction of Measures producing temporary
evil and Inconvenience, or for relaxing in
vigilance. But I am naturally sanguine and wish
to look at difficulties as temporary & as removable,
and I believe in the existence of a fund of good sense,
good judgment, & calm consideration in the
great Body of the British People (& we are
the preponderating Body in the United Kingdom)
which will secure us against all danger of Anarchy,
or which will enable us ^{to} struggle against the
powerfully & successfully, if it should arise.

to be employed in support of the local Authorities, and
 even as a check upon the less trustworthy Regulars,
 has become less efficient, zealous & well affected. This
 is a very serious evil and one ^{that} causes, I believe, great
 uneasiness to the French Government, and endeavours
 are being to regain the Attachment & good will of
 that Body. — I am convinced that one of the
 Objections to ^{directly} Interference with Spain which weighs
 chiefly with Louis Philippe is the fear of carrying
 his regular Troops to contamination & I am
 equally convinced that they would, if employed, very
 soon become the Partisans of Republican Principles,
 & Agents, & in the prosecution of them, disorganise
 their Officers as the Spaniards & Portuguese have

have done, unless they fraternized with them & not always
keep them. - But altho France may have reason
to dread this Contagion, I do not think we need
apprehend it. - Altho so much brought into
contact with Spain & Portugal, we do not
appear to have ever shown any disposition to
receive any impulse or to adopt any thing from
them and I verily believe that their struggle
might be carried on to eternity without extending
its Influence to us. I do not apprehend even from
the Return of Esau's Knave, on the contrary I
believe they will return, if at all, disgusted with
what they have seen and experienced, & telling Tales which
will enforce the Value of Order & Peace here.

that the frequent changes of Stations & Quarters tend
 essentially to defeat any endeavours to corrupt the
 Soldier. — Now do I admit, that what was effected
 or may have been practicable during former
 periods, those of Rebellion in Ireland and antecedent
 to it, to which You allude, is applicable to the
 present, so far as the Military are concerned. —

A great part of the Force then consisted of Settled
 and Regulars, and the Amount, the Composition
 the Discipline and the Manner in which employ'd,
 all afford facilities to Contamination which do
 not now exist. — I do not admit the same difference
 in the same Security with regard to Barracks

Combinations on the Apportionment of Roman Catholics for
more successful purposes under the Influence of O'Connell,
but I conclude ^{that the Means} of suppressing their effects are more efficient
than at former periods, that the British Establishment
is far preferable to the Government as a Check
upon disorder, and that Justice is better administered
& more effectual than heretofore, lastly that there
is in Ireland, as elsewhere, a Spirit of Improvement
in Agriculture & in Manufacture and a growing
inclination to habits of Industry which offer a
strong Counterpoise to the Designs of Agitators &
their Effects. — I conclude also that it is in the
Nature of things that ~~the~~ these Improvements should
be

propaganda & that in proportion as it is extended, felt
& appreciated, the Contrast will diminish the danger
~~stands~~ to be apprehended from an adverse Spirit. -

In short, I hope & trust that a Remedy is working &
will work its way, in spite of Ultra Reform &
Radicalism. - One symptom of this & a very material
one is perceptible in the increased activity of
the Conservative Party, especially in England. -

Hencefore Associations & Combinations were intended
into for purposes of destruction, now we read
of nothing but of Meetings, Associations & Resolutions
for the preservation of ^{Institutions} Property &c. - & altho
many measures have been introduced which, from their

too popular Character, are objectionable, others have
been brought forward which are working usefully & which
must tend to the maintenance of Order & Subordination.
There is a general good Sense and Bellak, in this Country
which never fails to bring things to their proper
level and that which is objectionable in principle
is, in its gradual Operation, divested of its
injurious Character; There is no Country in which
Laws, Institutions, habits & feeling combine in so
great a degree as in this toward the support
of Authority, all Classes are interested in the maintenance
of a System which affords protection to all its Members
& that which may seem in its origin to be opposed
to

In my humble Opinion our only danger
is from France, but, for the Reasons I have given
& those You have Yourself expressed, I entertain
no apprehensions for our Army, and though I
had for a considerable time a very bad opinion
of the disposition and spirit of our lower orders
I think that great amendment has taken place
in that class while the other classes have become
gradually more conservative. — If such be the
case, we may daily contemplate with less apprehension
the attempts to introduce Innovations & Reforms
which shall destroy the existing System

Yours adherent to the possibility

2

of Attempts to tamper with the ~~Irish~~ Soldiering
to the mischievous influence of Papal Apretions
& Combinations chiefly in Ireland where the
Influence of the Priests may be successfully used
with the Roman Catholic Custom.

I have no reason to believe
that there has of late been any Attempts to tamper
with the Soldiering and I have taken some pains
to ascertain what has been the feeling manifested
by the Military in Ireland. The Result of my
enquiry has been satisfactory, and prove not only
the absence of any objectionable feeling or spirit, but
also the exercise of due attention & vigilance to
check the occurrence of such. - I may add

I have favoured You with a Volume & perhaps with
more which You may consider reasonable but, at any
rate, You will give me credit, for, being in good
spirits.

Dear Pray dear Handshake

Most sincerely Yours

W. Bayly

There conveyed in your Letter of 20th relate to a Subject of
general Interest, which has often engaged my anxious
attention.

I look as you do with considerable
anxiety to France and to the probability, not to say
the probability, of further Concomitance there, in which
the Army may take a fatal Share. I do not
apprehend its weakness in that particular here, but
after the experience of the effects produced upon
our Colonies by the Revolution of 1790 in
France, it is impossible not to look with some
uneasiness to the Influence of renewed Commotion
and disorder in a Quarter separated by so
short an Interval from us & that Space rendered

yth

yet more short by the increasing acceleration of all
modes of conveyance.

But the evil in the French Army,
the spirit & the Influence of the Sons of Officers to which
I allude, is deep rooted there & happily has
not a shadow of existence in Ours, nor could it ever
assume so formidable a Character, ^{here} the relative
Proportions of our Military & our Civil Power being
so different, and the Dispersion of the former so
great. You will observe also that our ^{active} Police
has been greatly improved and augmented,
while that of France has been sensibly deteriorated
inasmuch as the National Guards, especially those
of Paris which might be considered as a Body to

Waltham

Oct. 2nd

Private

My dear Alick

I am sorry that this
business of mine should have
brought you up to town - &
would have arranged it otherwise
had I anticipated the inconvenience.

You may authorize the stock
3/4 p. c. The bought under 35 -
but I fancy the reports of
Gonzalez's defeat may make
some fluctuation, & I should
hope would lower the Per. 3/4 p. c.
They have been as low as 30

& the difference would have been
£300 gain - If the Port. should
come to 33 - I should be disposed
to buy £3000 more, on the
conviction I have that the
Rw. in Portugal, will not last
& that the funds the 3 p. Ct. will
be long be up to 45 & 50 -
In addition therefore to the £4000
for money, at or under 35, I
should have no objection to
buy £3000 in the 3 p. Ct. on cash
under 34 - That is with the
intention of selling at some
future time, assuming that they
will rise - However the main

Point is to invest the £4000
as already arranged - Your Broker
ought to ascertain the effect
of Gomez's report being true
or false, before he buys, otherwise
he may go into the market, after
the highest price say $34\frac{1}{2}$ whilst
a few minutes afterwards the stock
may be selling at 33.

The D. of W. goes to Europe
tomorrow - Y^r affec^d;
A. H.

Private

A. Wood Esq.

Walsmer

Oct. 4^h. 1836

Private

My dear Alick

You have made the
best possible arrangement -
& as regards the £12000 Stock.
I can hereafter settle with
you either to receive the Dividends
transferring them to my credit
at Cox's or to sell out according
to the rise in the Port^o Stock -
My opinion is that L. Phillips^{sr}

will with the gr^d powers of
Europe be obliged to hold a
Congress & come to a settlement
on the affairs of Spain & Portugal
in which case Port^l funds must
be sustained - & as their debt
is very small, the Country can
easily pay - They were at 50
weeks ago & in 6 m. I see
nothing to prevent their being
10 or 15 p. c. in advance of their
present quotation - These are
the simple grounds of my
determination to invest my
money in those securities -

With regard to the £ 3000 on
acc't. I give up the project -
We are all pretty well here -
Catherine has a cold - but the
rest dry weather - I shall
be in town the end of the month
& if the weather for the next 3
weeks is as bad as it has lately
been I shall have no regrets
in leaving the sea -

Yours affectly,

A. R.

Dear Henry,

You will not expect to hear
again from me - especially as you and myself
have not had much to do, with the affairs
which Charles & Richard have had in hand
as Executors of my Mother. I am aware that
the original settlement of my Father & Mother
on their marriage - had been either lost, or kept
Currie, & Woodgate has somehow done without it
& if so - why they have made me to pay
for a Release to his self & Stephen Woodgate
I can only solve as been done by a Party
which shall be named, but I can answer it
as your friends, these lawyers, are guilty, in
my opinion, of dirty work, and as such pro-

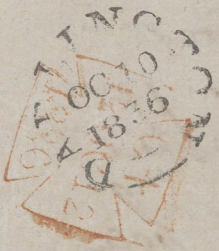
ceedings are coupled with what I do know
neither lies nor any deceit shall deter me, from
asking you to give me the matter of fact.

As I rely on your powers to fathom what
belongs most Men's Motives, or the circumstances
which accompany their actions - The finger on the
wall is, after being screened by darkness and
the worst feelings of our nature - clearly to be
seen - by all, as in open daylight.

Under the dark malignant soul of
any man - there will be some compunctions
of remorse - for the injury which he has brought
upon the innocent - as well as those who
perhaps only participate in a small share
of wrongs, which have been committed, through

his own agency, I do say, that labouring
under such impressions of villainy & treachery
from others, I feel justified and always must
desist till the means are afforded to put an
end to them. I am, thank God, no self-
tormentor - Let others who have commenced
such operations ag^t me, look to themselves -
torments - as painful as ever I have
felt, shall as truly as ever prophet speaks
await - the result of their own machinations.

I have made no mistakes - nor shall there
be any of that description - I have never been
actuated by such passions - and mine, have been
only natural - and you know whether I will
do anything from such motives -
Yours affectly,
Geo. A. Harding.



Call
11 to 1



The Right Hon. Sir Henry Sturgis
New York

~~W. H. Sturgis~~

W. H. Sturgis
New York



Carlton Club

P.S. When do you return - Nov. 10. 1836

My dear Sir

Nothing has occurred here that I call indemnify you for the trouble of opening a letter from me - at the Last Mayor's dinner yesterday where I was not Willbourn was considerably roused - and Betherall in his eulogium - & saw, throughout his fragment & able (though unreported) speech - vehemently & persistently, applauded - We are pushing Maria Fitzgibbon forward as a

Candidate for Lambeth -
where I myself is hotel,
and Harrow despised -
I never use of weight
have come forward to
support the Knight in
his adventure, in which
Harrow he will not
compromise himself -
either by press or pledge,
until he sees how the
registrations turn - I am
assured by the well informed,
that an efficient Conservative
will for that Metropolitan
Borough, stand the best

Possible chance -

Loans & Co. is preparing
for a flight from Spain. His
letter in this day's Morning
Chronicle decides the certainty,
as well as proximity, of his
return -

The merchant who has come
over from Loans, told my
friend Campbell (whom you know)
yesterday - that the purpose of
his mission was - to procure
from Palmerston an answer -
aye or no - whether he
would insist on the Spanish
Government fulfilling to the letter its
engagements to Loans & Co's
Regions - and in the event of

a negative answer - how
would instally retire -
But who, I should like to
know, will make good ~~the~~
in that case the hopes
sustained by the unfortunate
officers - both in limb &
pocket - or who will
help to keep from starvation
the wretched wives and
children of the soldiers who
have fallen in action, or
perished by disease?

Wolmiston's conscience must
be well scared - or ~~he~~
it will be severely reprobated
by the recollection of the miseries
which he has entailed upon
these poor dupes of a reckless &
factious policy. As truly yours
J. Sterling

Wahwee Castle Nov 14 ¹⁷⁸
1836

My Dear Knickerbocker
I received your letter from
Boston for which I am
much obliged to you.

I quite concur in the opinion,
which you state. We have lost
the first of our Country; and
in truth our Country. I will
not say how. But I cannot
but be sensible of the truth.
If we do not act like Men
we shall lose our individual
Positions;

and all Property.

I wrote to Mr. Robert Peel
because I expected for not writing
upon him as the 1st of Dec
for a short day he visited me.
I cannot quit this country
till the 15th no doubt till
towards the 25th. I am just well
so away from Hampshire as
the 1st of Dec.

Kindly I am not yet in
a situation to be able to
in any part of the field
I am abroad whether as

Done best a our foot.

Mr. Robert Peck and Mrs.
a period after in the same
day that you wrote. I had before
sent him an answer. This part
I apologized for not answering
the part of it they have told
a late period I had not known
on that day. I should have
referred from attendance at
Dover; and then in the mean time
I had overlooked his letter;
and I repeated my apology
for not writing upon him.

Believe me to be your most
truly affectionate

Wm
to the Hon
the Secy Cambridge MS

New York Sat. 23rd 1836

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My dear Garrison

I am much obliged to you for
your note. Stevenson is good
authority in respect of the
Meeting of the Board of
Works may have received orders
to accelerate the completion of
the alterations making in
the House of Commons.

His observations were doubt
less better than those of others.
The funds fall because it is
borrowed from the Chancellor
of the

Cachagua
must send Cachagua Bills.
If this we may be certain.
No Govt will accept
paper as long as they can go
on without it.

Believe me here yours
Wm. L. Garrison

Wm. L. Garrison
to Henry Gardner MSS