

Chatham 3rd October 1829.

My Dear Sir Henry,

In complying with your request, that I should give you more observations upon Army Provision Contracts, I really feel some little reluctance to enter again upon the subject, after the very full discussion of it contained in my Printed Book, and in the Papers I more recently sent you, which are borne out by the most incontestable documents, in which collectively the evils of the system of General Contracts; and the superior advantages of Regimental Agreements are pointed out, not merely as a matter of reasoning, but as proved by the experience of nearly 30 years, and in which all the arguments against the adoption of Regimental Contracts are fully anticipated and I trust confuted. But I do not wonder that the Comptrollers of Army Accounts, who from their official situation cannot possibly judge of the working of such contracts from personal observation and experience, should still favour a system of General Contracts, which as I observe in my book, is beautiful in Theory, but in Theory only.

The Right Honble
Sir Henry Hardinge,
Gc. & Gc. & Gc.

I

I shall therefore, with all deference, offer my remarks upon their opinions and statements, upon this subject, which I cannot but consider erroneous as to the main question, although I concur with them in several minor observations. The Comptrollers with some justice remark, that the comparative amount of the excess of Price of Army Provisions, for the years 1824, 1825 and 1826 being at the rate of £15¹¹/₁₂ per Annum only for Ireland, and at the rate of £17³³/₁₀₀ per Annum for England is not a conclusive Argument for or against either one system or the other, unless the market prices of provisions had been always alike in both countries. But as they observe it is well known, that Provisions have hitherto always been cheaper in Ireland, & if such difference in favour of that country should continue in future, the Provisioning of the Army will always cost less in Ireland than in England, whether the Troops be provided by General Contracts or by Regimental Agreements.

Having admitted so much, I beg to observe, that although you, in your remarks upon the General Contract System, do not take the pay and retirement of the Public Officers who control that system in England into consideration; as you say that

that it is very moderate, still it is something; and I beg to suggest, that if a similar system of General Contracts had been extended to Ireland, the Gentlemen who manage this business in England could not act for Ireland also. A resident Commissary must therefore have been established in Dublin, to whom considering the importance of his being made a person above want, less pay than 20^s/_{per diem} could not have been offered. He would also no doubt have had an allowance for house rent, forage, and at least one servant, and a copying clerk to assist him in the multifarious correspondence which would pour in upon him: and his Stationery alone would be an item of some magnitude. Now I ask, whether the pay and allowances of an Officer of this description, would have been less than £485 per Annum. I think not. If therefore General Contracts had existed in Ireland, those three years would have cost the Government an excess of price at the rate of £500 per Annum nearly, instead of one thirtieth part of that sum. And I beg leave to remark that by the fortunate rejection of Lord Palmerston's proposition to extend the General Contract System

system to Ireland in 1826, an extra expence of at least £1500 has been avoided to the benefit of the Public, for the Commissariat Establishment in Dublin certainly could not have cost less, from that period to the present time.

Before the Comptrollers enter into the very simple question laid before them, whether the system of Provisioning the Army in Ireland shall be extended to Great Britain or not: they diverge into the consideration of a very different topic, which with all due respect to them, may truly be pronounced perfectly irrelevant. - They assert that it would only be just and fair to supply the Troops in England on the same system as abroad; in order that the Government might have the benefit of the saving when the value of the daily ration issued to the Soldiers shall be less than 6.

Without entering fully into this assertion which as I stated, is foreign to the real subject of inquiry, I might be permitted to observe that the Comptrollers appear to have pronounced too hastily upon this point. - In the first place, will they assert, that the ration on Foreign Service ever costs less than 6. -

I say that in justice and as the only fair estimate of that expence, the Pay of Commissaries and Assistant Commissaries and of their Clerks and Labourers, together
with

with the cost of erecting and keeping in repair, their Store houses, at least of those for Wine, Spirits, &c. must be included.

And if it ever were proposed to extend this system to England and Ireland, it may further be observed that the Government would of course in justice be obliged to grant to all the Troops a daily ration of one pint of Wine, or one third of a pint of Spirits, which expence they now get rid of entirely. Even if they chose to grant strong beer in lieu of the above respective quantities of Wine or Spirits, they could not reasonably offer less than a pint and a half of Porter as an equivalent, the price of which would certainly not be less than 3^d to get it good.

Thus by applying the Foreign system of Rationing the Troops to England and Ireland the Government would lose in the article of liquor alone at least 2^d per Man per diem: for they now only grant 1^d beer money, and the cost of strong liquor purchased as an equivalent for the Foreign Ration, could not be less than 3^d - and they must further provide Stores to keep it in, take persons into pay to issue it, and post Sentries to guard it, so that upon the whole they would be more likely to lose, than to gain by such a change. -

Having dismissed this subject, we proceed to the real question under discussion.

The next remark of the Comptrollers

is certainly erroneous: but as they cannot know the feelings of the Troops from personal observation, I am not surprised that such an idea should occur to them.

They suggest the possibility of the discontent of the Troops in England with the Commissariat Contract system, as proceeding from the superior cheapness of Provisions ⁱⁿ Ireland, so that in that country they always obtain more cash to spend, the stoppage for their provisions being less. This is not the case at all. — The Troops in Ireland, although a much cheaper country, have often paid more for their provisions to have them good, than the amount of the Commissariat Contract Prices, in many parts of England, at the same period. It is not the price of the contract provisions in England. It is the quality of those provisions, that the Troops object to.

The contract prices in all the great Military stations generally, run lower, than any honest baker or butcher can supply good provisions for, and therefore bad or inferior provisions are always supplied.

I have known contract bread & meat issued to the Troops in this Garrison for Months together, that no man would offer to a dog, that he had any regard for.

Such is the general and most injurious tendency of the contract system in all great Garrisons, to force bad provisions
upon

upon the Troops, at a low price, when they would prefer buying good provisions at a higher price.

I do not say that the Commissariat Contract prices in England are always lower, than a fair remunerating price for good Provisions. At times they are equal to that standard, or even higher; but owing to the generally low prices; the system of always issuing bad provisions, which is the necessary result of it, has become universal, whether the prices are low or high, of which I know many more flagrant instances, than the circumstance of the gross imposition recently practised by the meat contractor upon the Guards in London as stated in your Official letter to the Hon^{ble} J. Stewart.

The Comptrollers remark that the system of Regimental Agreements may answer for the Ordnance Corps at Woolwich and Chatham, as being numerous bodies, but not for single Regiments of Infantry or small and dispersed Parties.

They are quite in error, in representing the Ordnance Corps at Chatham as a numerous Body. They have never, excepting for a few Months, exceeded 200 Men, since the year 1821, when the Duke of Wellington kindly permitted them to purchase their own Bread & Meat.

The

The East India Company's Recruits in this Garrison, who fluctuate every year in numbers from about 50 to 500 Men have also been supplied by Regimental Agreements, at the same rate as the Ordnance Corps although not by the same Persons, and no difficulty has ever been found in the Arrangement. And I maintain, that if you allow the Troops to purchase their own provisions by Regimental Agreements, they will never find a difficulty in any part of England. On the contrary in those Counties, in which there are few Troops, and fluctuating, they will always supply themselves with wholesome provisions, much cheaper than any General Contract can possibly supply them.

But the essential object of getting rid of the General Contracts, is not to save money to the Soldiers; rather on the contrary. It is to enable them to obtain good and wholesome Provisions at all times, which the Commissariat Contracts never have supplied at any time.

A few drunkards in every Regiment would decidedly prefer the Commissariat Contracts, because they generally furnish bad provisions at very low prices. Not so the Soldiers of the Army generally, who would prefer buying good provisions at a fair price. As a proof of this the

Troops

Troops of the Line and Marines in this Garrison frequently pay an extra price to the bread Sub-contractor, to issue them white bread of the second quality instead of the Nondescript Army loaf.

This arrangement is of course much to their disadvantage, for it is necessarily and most unjustly taxed with the premium, which the local Sub-contractor must pay to his principal.

The Ordnance Corps, and the Soldiers of the East India Company's Depot both pay a higher price for Bread & Meat than the Commissariat Contract Prices, and have always done so. This is entirely from choice on their part: for by the Duke of Wellington's Order the Men of the Ordnance Corps at Chatham may take the contract Bread and Meat, whenever they consider it for their advantage so to do: and I have no power, even if I had the wish, of compelling the Men under my command to purchase their own Provisions at a higher price. The same remark applies to the East India Company's Recruits.

The price now paid by the Ordnance Corps, and East India Company's Recruits for their Provisions, as compared with that paid by the other Troops in this Garrison is as follows.

Daily Rations

1 lb of Bread	3/4 lb of Meat	Total
---------------	----------------	-------

The Ordnance Corps and East India Company Recruits purchase White bread at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per Loaf, and good Meat at 5^d per lb

$1^{\frac{7}{8}}$	$3^{\frac{3}{4}}$	$5^{\frac{5}{8}}$
-------------------	-------------------	-------------------

The Infantry of the Line and Roy^l Marines, receive the brown contract bread at $5^{\frac{11}{16}}$ per loaf, and contract Meat at 3^d per lb.

$1^{\frac{27}{64}}$	$2^{\frac{46}{64}}$	$4^{\frac{7}{64}}$
---------------------	---------------------	--------------------

Thus

Thus the Soldiers of the Ordnance Corps at Chatham, of their own accord pay nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ per diem more for their Provisions, than the Men of the Line, in order to have good victuals instead of Bad; and the East India Company's Recruits do the same; and if the Men under my Commands came to me tomorrow, and requested to be supplied on the same terms as the Line, I should immediately comply with their desire, without ever offering a remark upon the circumstance.

The fact is, that the present Army Contract of $3^{\frac{5}{8}}$ per lb is a Price at which it is absolutely impossible, that good and wholesome meat can be supplied in this place; and really any Contractor, who offers to take a Contract to supply good Meat on such terms, either intends to commit a gross fraud, or wilfully

wilfully to embarrass his own affairs by a losing contract. Which of these two alternatives is the most probable, ^{it} is needless for me to suggest.

The same observations hold good in regard to the Bread.

The Soldiers of the Ordnance Corps at Chatham know these circumstances well. They further know, that all the Bread & Meat sold to the Troops of the Line under the Commissariat Contracts in this Garrison are taxed with two Profits, one to the Principal Contractor, and one to his Sub-contractor, absurdly termed his Agent, who resides on the spot, and they know that if they wished to have inferior Provisions at all, which they do not, they could purchase, ^{cheaper} for themselves than they could possibly be supplied with provisions of the same inferior quality under the Commissariat Contracts. In respect to the fixing of the excess of Price to be granted to the Troops in times of scarcity, ^{which} appears to be made the great objection to the Arrangement proposed by you. I see no difficulty in it whatever. Either the system you have suggested or the Principle thrown out in his Grace the Duke of Wellington's Note will answer equally well, there can be no possible practical objection to either.

It is observed, by the Comptrollers, that the System of Ordnance Contracts by Regimental Agreements at Woolwich and Chatham could not have worked at all, if there had not been Commissariat Contracts as a Scale of comparison to refer to, for the Extra Prices charged. Now it so happens, that this System has been in full operation for eight Years, and no Extra Price has ever become due: and if the Scale you suggested of assuming six-tenths of the Price of Prime Provisions, as the just value of Army Provisions, had been acted upon, no Extra Price even then would have become due: for the Market Prices of Meat and Bread in England have never been such, within the last eight Years, as to call for any aid being granted to the Soldiers. I will say more, had your System been in full operation six Years ago, instead of the Excess of Price for Provisions supplied to the Troops in England costing the Government at the rate of £1733, per Annum, in the Years 1824, 1825, and 1826, there would have been no such charge incurred at all, either for those Years, or for any subsequent Year since that period. Therefore your Plan as it stands, would have saved the Country more than £1700 a Year, for I must again observe, that in no Part of England have the Prices of Provisions been so high as to reach your Scale. Nor is there

at

It

at present any human probability of their ever rising to such a height, as to require any excess to be paid by Government, so long as the present Corn Laws shall remain in force. The difficulty about fixing the Prices is therefore not likely to prove an every day Question. The chances are, that it will not come into play above once in ten Years.

In respect to the curious document drawn up for you, namely the Statement of the Commissariat Contract Prices of Provisions for the last ten Years, I cannot but remark that these prices only prove the Absurdity of such a System: for they fluctuated from about 50 per Cent below, to 17 per Cent above, the Prices of the best Provisions, in the same Districts: whereas I am certain of one thing, that whether I go with 50 Soldiers or with 3000 into any part of England, I could always supply them with good and wholesome Food, at your Scale of six-tenths of the Price of Prime Provisions, without the smallest difficulty.

In regard to an influx of Troops raising the Prices in any District of England, I cannot but esteem it a groundless apprehension, considering the very small proportion which they must every where bear to the whole Population, and the great facilities of Commercial Communication in this Country.

In respect to finding out the Prices of the best Provisions throughout England, I can conceive nothing more easy. You have yourself
tried

tried the experiment. You were supplied with the Prices of Bread and Meat at all the Military Stations in England, through a two fold channel; first by the Officers of the Army stationed there; secondly by application to the Municipal Authorities, or to the Ministers or respectable Inhabitants of the Principal Towns. These Prices I drew up for your convenience in the form of a Table, with all the Authorities annexed to it. Let that Table be shown to Mr. Goulburn. I am sure it must convince him, or any reasonable Person, of the facility wherewith such information may be obtained. The object is to know the Price charged by the full priced Bakers for the best White Bread: and the Price charged by the full priced Butchers for prime pieces of the best Beef and Mutton. No Gentleman can remain one day in a Place, without finding out these Prices if he chooses; and these Prices by which you propose to regulate the just value of Army Provisions, are subject to little or no fluctuation from temporary causes. They do not even rise and fall Weekly with any little variety in the Markets of a Country Town. To the Prices thus obtained; the actual Prices at which Soldiers could supply themselves with good and wholesome Provisions would always be proportional. There cannot be a shadow of doubt on the subject.

Although from long observation and Inquiry into these matters, I confess that I prefer the Scale of six-tenths proposed by you,
I

I see no difficulty in adopting the scheme suggested by the Duke of Wellington of fixing the pecuniary allowance to the Troops for excess of Price in times of dearth, in some proportion to the prices of Corn which govern importation, and to the Price of Cattle at Smithfield and other Markets. These Prices although varying in different Counties are most assuredly a sufficiently just criterion in any County, of the Price at which the Troops may obtain Provisions of a certain quality in the same District.

To determine the proper average Prices of Corn, to any nicety, is as Mr. Goulburn observes no easy task, where there ^{are} any great speculations and interests involved: but such nicety is quite unnecessary for the purpose now under consideration. Any reasonable approximation is sufficient for the satisfaction of the Soldier, and the protection of the Public?

The Commissariat Contracts on the contrary are a perfect Chaos, which affords no criterion at all of the actual Prices of Provisions.

Upon the whole, no very great nicety is required in determining a Question, which as I said before would not be required to come into discussion more than once in ten Years: for we know that Middlesex and Kent are as expensive Counties, as any in England, taking the average of Bread and Meat together: and if the Troops have had no excess of Price allowed them in these two Counties
for

for the last eight Years, why should they have ^{had} any in other Counties? Certainly no just reason occurs, for its having been paid, excepting that they were provision'd on a defective System. If a pecuniary scale had been laid down either on your principle, or that suggested by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, no such expense would have been incurred.

The Comptrollers doubt, whether the Troops would be able to supply themselves with Provisions in time of scarcity, without the aid of General Contracts. All I can say is this, that let the General Contract be what it will, the
Troops

Troops if allowed to subsist them-
selves, can always purchase the
same quality of Provisions at a
cheaper price, or a better quality
of Provisions than the Contract
Provisions, at the same Price.

This I know from my own person-
al observation, and it is capable
of being proved in any Garrison
of England, any day in the
Week, and any hour of the day.

The

The Comptrollers say in their Letter,
that the Soldiers being entitled to the excess
above 6^d, might hereafter help themselves to the
very best provisions in the Market, and that
the whole extra expense thus improperly incurred
would come upon Government, provided that
the Commissariat Contracts were abolished.
If in your Plan you had proposed the total
and sudden abolition of these Contracts, with-
out substituting any other measure to guard
the Public Interest against such gross and
barefaced imposition, such an objection might
hold good, not otherwise. In this observation
therefore, they appear to me to wander from
the question altogether. You propose in times
of scarcity, to grant a pecuniary aid to the
Soldier, to enable him to purchase proper
provisions, without injury to himself; and
this aid is not indefinite but limited, on a
scale calculated justly and fairly to effect
the object in view, but nothing more. To
pretend therefore that the Soldiers might
charge whatever they pleased, is much the
same as saying, that a Servant put on Board
Wages, might dine upon Venison and Claret,
and charge the excess to his Master.

In respect to the possible peculation or
neglects of Quarter Masters, or other Regimental
Officers, if the system of General Contracts
were abolished, which is urged by the
Comptrollers as an objection to your Plan
of Regimental Contracts, I can only remark,
that no abuses can possibly take place under

The

the Plan suggested by you, half so prejudicial, as those attendant on the present system of General or Commissariat Contracts, in which the Men, who injure the Troops the most, are sure of impunity; whereas under the system of Regimental Contracts, the delinquent if any, would most certainly be found out, and punished, for you well know, that peculation upon Soldiers cannot in the present times be practised by any Officer or Non Commissioned Officer, either in secret or with impunity. But I must again revert to the strongest of all arguments, the experience of thirty Years. Look to the system of provisioning the Army in Ireland, and to that of England. In the latter Country, compare the provisioning of the Troops of the Line by the Commissariat Contracts, with that of the Ordnance Corps at Woolwich and Chatham by Regimental Agreements.

In the one system (that of Regimental Agreements) you will find the Soldiers supplied with good and wholesome provisions at fair and reasonable, and yet remunerating prices, by honest respectable Butchers and Bakers. In the other you will find bad provisions forced upon them by unprincipled speculators, generally but not always at lower prices, than good provisions could possibly be supplied for: and without even a shadow of benefit to the Government in the present times, for no extra prices ought to have been allowed to the Troops either in England or Ireland for the last eight Years. —

The Comptrollers urge in their letter, whether the Commissariat system may not be improved by further Covenants and restrictions on the Contractors; to which I remark, that this system as well as the Regimental system, may each be liable to be mismanaged, through fraud, ignorance, or neglect; but the natural tendency of the general Contract system is always to force bad provisions upon the Troops, and no exertions of the Regimental Officers can possibly get rid of this evil, let the Covenants be what they may: the tendency of the Regimental system on the contrary is always to supply good provisions. Under the first system, it is the interest of the person who supplies the provisions, to give bad: and he knows that he is above the effectual control either of the Officers or Soldiers. Under the second system it is his interest to supply good: as he knows that he will be turned off, if he fails to give satisfaction. Now if the interest of the Public be protected by the scale you suggest, or any similar plan, such as the Duke of Wellington's, why continue to make the Government a Party in forcing bad provisions upon the Troops, without deriving us I before observed any benefit themselves, from such a pernicious system.

As I have only taken up my pen this morning, and you inform me that you are anxious to have my observations without delay, you will excuse the Prolixity of this Paper, for really I have not had time either to

condense it, as I could wish, or to remove from my remarks upon the Letter of the Comptrollers of Army Accounts, any appearance of direct contradiction, which I would wish particularly to avoid, as I am desirous of treating them with that respect to which they are justly entitled. My custom in writing, always is to write off hand in the first instance, but afterwards, if I have time, to compress my ideas into much smaller space, and also to soften down any expressions that may be considered harsh, in regard to the opinions of others from whom I may differ. If I have failed in the latter point in this Paper, I hope haste will plead my excuse, for an error that is not intentional.

In respect to Mr. Goulburn, if your object is to satisfy him, and from his talents, and character, and the nature of his former employments in the Public Service, I am sure that he will take an unprejudiced view of the question, allow me to request through you, his perusal of the Book I printed on the same subject in 1825, of which I send a copy herewith enclosed.

In the Plan that I drew up for your consideration more in detail, and in the remarks and Documents that accompanied it, as contained or enclosed in my letter to you of the 15th February last, all the practical bearings of the question were fully considered, and all possible abuses

guarded,

guarded against to the best of my judgement; and although nothing human can be perfect, yet I cannot help being sanguine, as to the full and complete success of the important measure you propose, if the minor Regulations suggested by me were at once adopted. I cannot conclude without again calling to your notice, that the question is not one of speculation, although it may be deemed so, by Persons to whom it may appear new; nor is it one that requires any experiment, by way of trial of its merit. It is a question that the experience of thirty Years has fully decided. The objections to your Plan are all speculative, and in my opinion visionary. The necessity of adopting it, and the beneficial effects, which must result from it, are founded on facts that cannot be controverted.

I remain,

My dear Sir Henry,

Yours faithfully,

and respectfully,

C. W. Pasley

22

Colonel Parley to
Dr. W. Shinn
Mr. Gubbins' letter
of 16. Sept. —

J. P. Waterhouse

Ms. A. 9. 2. 29

being myself out of Town, & apprized
him of the renewed objection, and
I now send a letter from him and
some previous papers which I
regret are so bulky. I confess I
do not see the difficulty in making
the experiment - the discontent to
which you allude already exists,
& particularly in the case of Regi-
-ments returning from Ireland
to this Country, and I am persuaded
that the best mode of coming to a
clear practical result, is to give
the Irish system a fair trial in
England

I also send you a letter I
received some time ago from Col.
Woodford of the Guards upon the
same subject, & altho' I am not
prepared in a matter that must
depend upon a practical trial
to overcome the difficulties stated
by you, yet I cannot but continue
to wish that the plan proposed
should have a trial

I am &c
(signed) H Hardinge

Copy

Private

War Office
Oct. 8. 1829

My dear Goulburn,

I am quite aware of
the difficulty which you so clearly
point out in your private note
to me, & I agree when there is no
Commissariat Contract there may
be a difficulty in fixing what
ought to be the mode of regulating
the price to be received by the Soldier
in dear times when the excess of
Price exceeds 6th the ration. —
In my letter I state that the
Ordnance have no such difficulty
whilst the Commissariat Contracts
exist, but that some scale must
be adopted as soon as the General
Contracts are abolished, and I give
the scale which I think sufficient
of 6/10 &c &c.

Having been accustomed to

The Right Hon^{ble}
Henry Goulburn
&c &c

The

the Ordnance system & knowing how much the Irish system is preferred, shewing frequent complaints of the Cadets of the General Contract supplies, I wrote to Col. Paisley after reading his Book, & made the same objection now brought forward by you, and directed him on data to be derived from the Contract Prices of the last 10 Years in every County, contrasted with the London prices during the same period, to ascertain what was the average value of a lb of bread & meat by Contract Price & Market price - and further to take the present Contract price comparing it with the market prices of the best wheaten Bread & best Meat at every Station where Troops were quartered & from these data to ascertain how far the application of the scale of $\frac{6}{10}$ of such market prices would equal the Contract prices of the Nation & enable the Soldier

Soldier to provide his own ration. The result shewed that $\frac{6}{10}$ was very near the mark.

One of the objects of the trial I propose is that whilst the Regiments selected for the experiment will during the trial be governed by Comparative Contract prices, in case of high prices exceeding the Ration, that the Regiments shall keep an account by applying the scale of $\frac{6}{10}$ to the market prices - wherever they may be stationed, and that the result shall be compared with the actual contract prices. If they coincide, or if practically any better scale or mode can be devised, the amendment will be cautiously adopted. But the truth is, that the scale would not be required to be applied oftener than once in 7 or 8 Years & during the present Corn laws scarcely at all.

However I wrote to Col Paisley
being

W. Dewrist

Dear Sir Henry

I am sorry not to have replied to your letter of the 9th inst before, but being in the country it was not forwarded to me until yesterday, and therefore here you will excuse the delay - I am not very well acquainted with lithographic prints, but I know that Lane has executed some after James's very beautifully, and they are to be obtained at Dickens's in New Bond St.; but if you sh^d. want any of them for your young gentlemen - to draw from, I should think that Drawing Books published by the Revue in the Strand, and executed by Harding's others wd. suit best.

I shall be in Paris in a fortnight, and shall
be much gratified if you will favour me
with a call, any time after the 1st Nov. This
has been a wet season for artists, the very un-
favourable weather has interrupted my
sketching a good deal this year

Yours

Dr Henry

Yours truly & obed^t

A. Delattre

16 Feb 1829

London

P.S. It has just occurred to me, that there
are some Plans by Delamotte, published by Rowing
& Foster, Bathurst Place. These are very good.

Meat by the Carcass 1/10 of such
Price being the price of the Soldier's
Meat, and that the Municipal
Officers should be required by the
Municipal Act to grant this Certificate,
and that if prices should hereafter
rise generally & considerably and
the measure be found inconvenient
or otherwise objectionable that it
should be discontinued, and recourse
had again to General Commensariat
Contracts, which I think would be
found necessary in time of War
when the Militia is embodied and
the Troops frequently moving and
in Camp.

It appears to me, if the measure
is to be adopted, that this mode
of ascertaining the Price of Bread
and Meat will on the whole be
most simple, correct & satisfactory
to the Troops.

I should further require
some declaration from Officers
Commanding Corps & Detachments
to shew that they had personally
paid proper attention to the subject.

(signed) I am &c
J Stewart

Copy

Private

Treasury
16 Oct. 1829.

My dear Mr Goulburn

I have read these
Papers on Sir Henry Hardinge's plan
for supplying Troops in G^t Britain,
with Bread & Meat & as the Duke
of Wellington decidedly supports
Sir Henry in opinion that his proposed
mode of supply would be beneficial
& acceptable to the Soldiers that
point need be no longer disputed.
At the same time I must observe
that my experience as a Regimental
Officer of the Line, quartered in
different parts of England, leads me
to think that in some cases collusion
will take place between the
Quartermaster or Quartermaster
Sergeant and the Butchers & Bakers,
and that in numerous instances
the Commanding Officers of Battalions

The Right Hon^{ble}
Henry Goulburn and
do do

and Detachments, particularly when stationed singly, will pay insufficient attention to prevent such collusion - There may perhaps be advantages in the system more than sufficient to counterbalance this objection as regards the interest of the Soldier. The Duke however qualifies his approval by stipulating that no expense either actual or contingent is to be entailed on the Public, & no inconvenience to arise from the change, and he thinks that the plan for fixing the price, proposed by the Secretary at War will not answer; which opinion you enforce by the Statement and argument in your letter of the 16th Ult^o and Sir Henry Wardsley admits the difficulty of determining what the Troops are entitled to receive when Prices bring the Ration above 6s; - and it does not appear to me that he proposes any plan for so doing excepting that which ~~that which~~ the Duke says you prove will not

not answer - Sir Henry however still recommends a partial experiment to be made. But I cannot see how any experiment can be made when prices are low and no excess is to be paid, which will determine whether the plan will answer when the Prices are so high as to give the Soldiers a claim to be paid the excess - As however the Duke decidedly recommends the Regimental mode of supply with certain stipulations and as no financial objection can be taken to it when there is no excess to pay, I should be disposed to suggest that the measure should at once be adopted universally but that no Corps should be allowed the extra price without transmitting to the War Office a formal Certificate signed by such Municipal Officers as may be determined upon of the Market price of the best Wheaten Bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ of such price being deemed the price of the Soldiers Bread, & of the market price of the best prime Meat

Copy

Private

Cirencester

Oct: 20. 1829.

My dear Hardinge,

I have read all your Papers on the subject of the supply of Bread & Meat to the Troops in Great Britain. I am not satisfied that the change proposed will be ultimately for the advantage of the Service, but as the Duke of Wellington & you think that it will I am bound to defer to opinions so much more deserving of weight than my own on a point which is more

of a

of a Military than a financial nature.

I send you Stewart's Letter to me on the subject - I differ from him in the general adoption of the new plan at once. I think an experiment made as an experiment would be safer in the first instance. In sanctioning it however I think the Treasury ought to guard against the possibility of loss to the Public hereafter by reserving a full power of reverting to general Contracts in times when the price of provisions may raise the price of the ration above 6^p

When

When you have read Stewart's Letter return it to me and I will if you adhere to your opinion make such a minute as the case appears to require

Yours de se
(signed) Henry Goulburn

Private

Dublin October 21. 1829

Dear Harding -

I thank you for your letter of the 16th which I received before I left Freshford. I hope that Lady Emily and Her Son are returned as well as can be expected, after the sad and painful journey they had undertaken. He is a very interesting Boy, and I shall be delighted to render Him any service in my power as a Trustee - that I may do so - I shall readily attend to any suggestion of yours - as I write with sincerity, that I think you have served yourself a kind and liberal Guardian - one of my wish as to therefore, was, a provision for His immediate and future maintenance until of age - for which not any

Provision has been made in the
will - the same had been thought
of by Lord Lamber - and of course
proper arrangements will be made
for it. -

There are I am sorry to say
hundreds of letters which must be
examined to separate the private
from those of business. Some of the
letters may be of material consequence
as containing the correspondence with
the Wesley relative to the sale of
the Langley Property - among the
papers there are many which
should be destroyed. - as containing

remarks on individuals which
if known must create much
unpleasantness - Mr Mansel the
Solicitor who made the will just
intended to me that I was the only
Trustee who could satisfactorily
perform the duty of reading and
selecting those to be destroyed - and

these to be kept - And I can see
 certainly had better not see
 them. & the Trustees being much
 concerned in these letters cannot
 with propriety decide on the
 selection. I can ill spare
 the time for it. but I promised
 Lady Emily that if it was
 desirable, I would not be so
 selfish as to decline, and
 leave so delicate a business to
 be performed by any one out
 of the Family - The Trustees has
 not only letters on business among
 them, but I see is alarmed at
 his private correspondence being
 read - but it must be done,
 the correspondence must be
 selected to enable the Trustees
 to do their duty - there are
 among them, letters of importance
 relative to the sale of the

Langley Estate to the Wisesy - I
have had the letters carefully
looked up until we come to a
decision. if the Power has note
that he is beware of being seen - it
is his fault. I will not on that
account allow an indiscriminate
destruction of the letters, some
of which may be of importance
to our Trust - indeed his
conduct at the reading of the
will, at least of which he was
disappointed, was so selfish
and improper, that it was only
from consideration to the Power,
whose conduct was most proper
and amicable, I remained in
the room -

Lady Emily was good enough
to leave to me the disposal of some
small Boxes, I selected one for you
which I thought you would value,
as having the best bits of

from France, and in remembrance
that it was through you I had
the satisfaction of buying my
last tribute of regard to him - I
also considered some token due
to you, for your care of; and
for the liberal education you
have given to Mr Walter, I
never saw a Boy with more
pleasing manners, or with a
more amicable disposition.

Should you wish to see the
will before Mr Lander comes
to Town, I will send you my
copy - Remember how we
think kindly to Lady Emily
and to my young George
and believe me
yours sincerely
By your

They are classics
of the rank he holds — so
something to that effect,
and by this by this would
be the best mode
of sending it. —

My dear Mr. [unclear]
My dear Mr. [unclear]
[unclear]

Empire State

Albany
25 Oct.

My dear Mr. [unclear]

For a long time I have had
I believe you wished to
what it is, not official. I
am much obliged to you
for returning the other, this
day I am, I rather in
angry mood — with re-
spect to the matter touching
about the Home, it will please
in L. F. [unclear] room, that
I will not be [unclear]

I was at that time under a mandate he is with
the impression that it is paid — of the same
- should entirely on your side of business paper & send
- since I can have no more to say in part, I have no
- intention of holding you to that with a bit of a scolding,
is not within your power, I having received the money
- some perhaps I may be known, that is only 20.
of my bay in the letter I paid, but it is with I
- have now written you, but should make you know
it is really too bad to pay that is now working the
this situation in the bay - second with his house,
it is settled; - even at
- address on these very
- they is just the same -
at my suggestion it was
introduced in the play
of the suit by - "with the

I do think it but justice to think
that many would be that you should
all be aware of the insufficiency of
the pay & attached to the situation
of Lieut. Govt. of the Province; — the
more promising of the House would
take the Office two years long;

Believe me

My Dear Madam

Very sincerely & truly your

Friend
G. Arnold

Private

14.

R M W Mass
25th Nov. 1829

My Dear Madam

When I took upon my-
self the duties of this station I
did certainly expect that as
the salary of the Lieut. Governor
was reduced I was coming here
with not only my pay but also with
my expenses of Horse &c as before
of service; the Payments respecting
an an County for the charge I do
not intend to make, was the same

of my writing you the
official letter I forwarded on the
18th August —
which I saw the fore-
noon of the Supreme Court
I had no idea of the objection
made: — With respect to myself I
have no objection to make, & will
so far as respects the allowance, I
have claimed, but I have no hesi-
tation in stating, that to an Officer
under my rank who has only his
pay to wait on, the assumption of

the situation of Lieut. Governor here
could be certain ruin to him; that
is to say if he attempted to do what
I conceive to be requisite to the con-
servation of the Establishment, namely, to
keep up such an appearance as
must add to his authority, and
to entertain an immense number
of persons thereon or here by the
situation he holds —

I must have the Application
for my allowance in your hands
to present to the Commissioners, and

33388

10

W. V. 26 Oct 1859.

Justice

Having read with attention the Memorandum of the Innkeepers of the City of Chester addressed to La Hill and referred by his Lordship for my consideration, I find upon consulting the legal opinions that have been formerly given upon the Billleting of Officers & Soldiers and those very recently taken upon the same subject, that they all agree in maintaining that the Innkeeper is bound to provide suitable accommodation ⁱⁿ his own house for the Officers & Men quartered upon him & that it does not exempt himself from the Penalties of the 6th Clause of the Mutiny Act, in finding proper lodgings elsewhere, or by the payment of any sum in commutation for his liability to provide what the Law directs on this head. Upon the right of the Officers and Men to claim what they have demanded, there can

can therefore be no doubt, as their claim is
in conformity with the intention of
the Legislature, and the established
usage of the Service & it might
occasion embarrassment if it were
left to the option of the Innkeeper
to decide upon what description
of Lodging sh^d be considered a proper
substitution of accommodation for
the Officers of H. M. Service, altho' there
can be no objection to make such
arrangement either for the Officer or
the Soldier, provided the option be
left with the Military who having a
legal right can alone decide
whether they can with propriety
forego that right, and I therefore
cannot consent to qualify or
abridge their right, however anxious
I may be, that good feeling and a
disposition to act courteously towards.

towards the Civil Portion of the
Community, should at all times
characterize the British Officer &
Soldier.

Sam^l R
(signed) A. Hardage

To
The Mayor & Magistrates
of the City of
Chester

Dr King Family Friends

Dear Madam

I understand from Fanny
she has received a letter from
you dated this morning
in which you state a recommendation
of Col. Wood on the subject of
the letters &c. I wish from the
bottom of my heart that all
matters of no importance to the
interests of your son could be
forgot but unhappily there are a
great many, such as Correspondence
with Mr. Macey & I may add with
Mr. Jones upon business, deeds
&c which must be selected from
the Mass and under the circumstances
it would be highly impudent
they should be destroyed without
examination

I do not presume to give advice
but simply an opinion that it will
be absolutely necessary for the Executors

to select unanimously some
person of strict honor & integrity
who would commit to the flames
all private letters which do not
relate to business or affect the
interests of the estate, and until
such a person is nominated
the whole should be sealed up in
a box & committed to the care
of a professional man

I had written thus far when
I received a letter from Mr Jones
requesting me to remove the Papers
from the closet in which they are
at present locked up in the
presence of Mr Maule the Solicitor
They are then to be packed up in
a box & to be deposited in
Mr Maule's office till further
orders are received from the
Executors

Upon this point it would be
my wish to write to the Marquis Camden
but I do not know if his Lordship
is yet arrived in London - Perhaps
your Lordship may have an

opportunity of representing
the above to him in which case
it will be unnecessary for me
to trouble him further than to
renew his sanction for the
act, without which I shall
not venture to proceed -

I am glad to say my
Mother is better & I am in
good hopes she will be spared
a second attack of Paralysis

I beg to apologize for the
mistake in which I wrote this
& with respects to Sir Henry Gooding
& I hope I may add kind regards
& best wishes to your Son

I have the honor to remain
your Lordship's very sincere &
Obedt. Servant
H. David.

I had understood that the Joneses
were to have quitted Freshford on
this day but Mr Maule tells me that
on account of Mrs Jones's illness they
will stay till tomorrow or Wednesday.

he will value Lady Jan's exequiary which was
his favourite piece of furniture & which Sir Walter
after his lamented decease would not permit to be
sold - It is I understand to be sent up to Town

I must again apologize for the haste in
which I wrote this letter and if I find I
have omitted anything you may rely upon hearing
from me again by tomorrow's Post.

I have the honor to remain
your Ladyship's very sincere
Friend & Servant

I understand Fanny has accepted from your
Ladyship the Government stationery & that you
see we are not so good as I imagine you think us
There is no grocery and I almost fear you will
not forgive me for saying I am glad that such
is the case

NOV 7 1829

Nov 4th 1829.

Dear Madam

9 Rivers St.

I went over to Southport yesterday with
Miss Maule & Speck and we really had so much
to do that writing to your Ladyship before the
Post left was quite out of the question, added to which
my Mother was so much depressed & out of spirits
that I was most anxious to be with her as much
as possible - I am glad to say she is rather better
again to-day

I intend by this Post acquainting the Duchess
Camden that the Papers &c are sealed up in two
Boxes and are to be deposited with Mr Maule
till further orders -

I have dived as much as I could without
hurting the feelings by appearance of distrust into
the circumstances relative to the doings Case
Protocols &c which belonged to the late Mr James
I collect from Lewis & Sergeant that Mr James
did leave a small Paper or Memorandum by which
the articles in question were given to Lewis and
20th St. Sergeant, but this I particularly enquired
for the said Memorandum I cannot trace its existence
Neither Lewis nor Sergeant know where it is, but
as they assured me Fanny would remember all about
it I referred to her. She cannot charge her Memory
with this act at so distant a date, but I should

Graciously receive the gift of 20 £ to Legent
may throw some light upon the subject of your
Lodge's remembrance how that legacy was left -
It is not improbable the Memorandum might be
found amongst the multifarious papers sealed
up in the two boxes - Lewis seems quite ready
to give up the articles at a valuation: If therefore
~~you~~ ~~think~~ ~~it~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~worth~~ ~~the~~ ~~trouble~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~you~~
wish I will desire Mr Peck to put a value
upon them & will acquaint you with the particulars

I am now writing in Rhine & shall not
let Franky before the Post goes out - I will mention
your Lodge's kind message to her about the
Invalid Chair & will at all events give the order
for the exclusion from the Catalogue of sale

I try to assure you I fully appreciate your
good kindness in the offer & that you quite mistake
my reasons for the refusal - I may be wrong in my
judgment but I think you attribute that to Gratitude which
proceeds from a very different sentiment - But as I
may naturally be supposed to feel at first Mr Walter's
conduct towards me if it is by no means upon that
account that I resist your handsome offer & it will
give me sincere pleasure if you will no longer press
the acceptance upon us.

I shall now come to the Chair your Lodge's offer
appears to wish should be given to Mr Peck the Legent
I find it is the very chair I found would be the one
selected and of course in a future communication if
you wish me to make the above disposition I shall
follow your order, I must however observe that in

The letter from L^d Camden received yesterday he assures
me Mr Peck will be handsomely paid - The Chair
is one of the Patent Iron kind & cost nearly if not
quite 20 £ & the late Mr Walter must have had
it in constant use almost to the day of his death
for at least two years, and when in London in
Edgar Buildings it was sent from Freshford for
him - It is a very luxurious Chair and I certainly
had hoped from its peculiar interest it would have
been reserved for the present Mr Walter James
as it would be quite out of character in an
Apothecary's shop at the magnificent town of
Bristol your Lodge's very remembrance it in
the library, a very large Chair covered with green
till plush - let you have honored me by asking
my advice I must ^{my opinion in confidence} ~~confess~~ ~~at~~ ~~your~~ ~~own~~ ~~risk~~ ~~ex-~~
~~posed~~ a wish for the Chair, & for the above
reasons ~~mentioned~~ there can be no difficulty
for giving ~~it~~ ~~to~~ ~~Mr~~ ~~Peck~~ ~~his~~ ~~attention~~
to Mr Walter I thought and were very great and
unremitting but for the honor of the Profession
I must say I do not think it a peculiar instance -

I have sent orders that the Case of Dennis
is not to be put up - Mr Peck is to get the
sale on as quick as possible and I hope it will
take place in the 10th or 2nd part of December at furthest.

I understand there are several articles selected
for Mr Jones & his family, may I request a list
of them for fear they should be included in the
lots for sale I am sorry to hear your son is not
to have his grandfather's writing desk but I am sure

When Sir Walter entered into an agreement with me, it was understood, that the person engaged would be provided for, if he were approved of. I am sorry to say, that Sir Walter did, not avail, ^{himself} of 3 opportunities, that favorably presented themselves, of serving me. Within the last 4 months, a Living, was offered gratis to him, of the value of 600^l a year, which he declined. For this inconsistency of conduct, many assign as an excuse the fear, he entertained of losing me, if I were rendered independent.

Circumstances, with a recital of which I will not trouble your Ladyship, have prevented my taking earlier notice of your condescending note.

I am now going to wait upon Mrs Davis for the purpose of administering to her the Holy Sacrament; by her desire I have been with her for the last 2 days. She is not so comfortable as I could wish to see her. I trust this Ordinance, with the blessing of the Almighty, will compose her mind.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, with the greatest respect,

Your Ladyship's obliged
& very obed^t & aff^l Serv^t
Edward L. Daviss

Freshford House n^o. Bath
Nov^r 5th 1829

Madam,

I feel gratified by the recollection your Ladyship still seems to have of me. I fear, I should be wanting in proper respect, were I to remain silent after what has occurred; I, therefore, beg leave to trouble you with a few lines.

I candidly own I felt no disappointment by reason of not being remembered by my late Benefactor in either his Will or Codicil: my trifling services were acknowledged, by my Salary. I felt proud at having conducted myself in an upright & disinterested manner towards Sir Walter & his respective connections, during my abode here of 2 1/2 years: this consciousness was my reward. I was acquainted with the disposition of the Property, & was, consequently, prepared for the event.

I feel unable adequately to express my sense of Lady Emily's munificence to me: it is the act of a noble, liberal & beneficent spirit. Her Ladyship must have considered me a very poor: I felt tongue-tied in her presence: I could not express my feelings on the occasion of the 200^l. Donation, nor can I do it now as I ought. I must content myself with

saying, that I experience a heartfelt gratitude & satisfaction: it will prove very acceptable to me, & will not, I trust, be improperly dispensed.

With respect to that lovely boy - pray, excuse my freedom - enough was not said of him by your Ladyship, & his several friends, who had had the pleasure of beholding his elegant, natural and condescending manners; his affectionate disposition; his interesting countenance: if, indeed, the Countenance be the Index of the Mind, & such there is reason to believe it is, how blessed must a Mother feel with such a Son! how favoured is such a Child with such a Parent! No one can look upon the present Sir Walter James without anticipating the noblest & most endearing actions. His promises fair to do honor to the Title to which he has so recently succeeded.

"What a loss did the late poor Sir Walter sustain in depriving himself of the gratification, that would have been derived from the contemplation of so much amiability!" Such was my reflection upon first beholding the object, that had excited so much interest. I sincerely trust he may realize the sanguine expectations, that are now entertained of his proving himself a distinguished ornament of Society. I was very happy to see the young Sir Walter looking so much better than I had been led to expect from previously received accounts.

Although Sir Walter had ever exercised the kindest deportment towards me, the mode of life I led here was not congenial with me. After our return from Town in June, I availed myself of my Curate's intimation of leaving my Church, & assigned it as a reason for my own departure: he was very desirous that I should remain: his liberal offers did not induce me to alter my contemplated plan, & the first week in Oct^r was the time fixed upon for my leaving. The lamentable cause of my having been so much longer an Inhabitant of the "Deserted Village" is already known to your Ladyship.

Since Friday last, when Mr. Brown left, I have remained here, for the purpose of visiting those friends, whom I had not the opportunity of waiting upon before; I sleep here, & meet the family at Morning & Evening Prayer; on Friday I purpose removing to Bath.

In the course of the ensuing week I shall withdraw to my perpetual Curacy, Kenderchurch near Hereford, of only the value of 30 guineas a year: but I retire thither under more favourable auspices now, than I should have done a month ago. Lady Emily's generosity will preserve me from being again an expence to my kind Parents, which must otherwise have been the case, could I not have obtained an additional Curacy, of which I, at present, entertain no hopes.

Contract — The
War Office will have
no account to check
as formerly —

I have the honor to be
Dear
Sir
I have most obedtly
Woodford
Luzar
concerning

33720

33726

Thomson
Nov 5th

6 Nov 1829

Sir
in reply to your
Letter of this Day I
beg leave to inform you
that the 2nd of the
wards received only
bread from the public
Contractor during the
last month — &
during the present

Months, & for the
future, will
receive neither
bread or meat
from the public
Contractor - The
usual account
therefore can be of no
use to the War
Office, but there

is no objection to
sending any kind
of statement, in
lieu of the old
account, which
the Secretary at
War requires -

The prices paid
are different to
those of the public

I will also make enquiries
as to the Spectacles for the
Admirals &c -

I comment there should be
a much mystery relative to
the Doying Case Papers &c It certainly
has a very odd appearance, the
more especially after your ladyship's
most recent observations & if
I can cautiously find out more
about them I will let you know -

The Clock selected for Mr
Gulstow Tower is not French
but a Basket one with Chinese
& English. This was pointed out
to me & was always in the
Library - I shall take care
the selection made for the
Tower family shall be set apart
from the Auction -

Fanny tells me she mentioned
to your ladyship the subject
of the enclosed letter from Mr Ford
and I take the liberty of repeating

you after perusal to explain
the circumstance to the Margulfs Ladies

I do not trouble his ladyship
with an answer to his letter
received today as Mr Maule
has promised to write to him
about the letter &c -

Fanny desires me to say with
her affectionate love & thanks for
the Loan that she will take
joint care of the Invalid Chair

I try to repeat that I should
think it no trouble if my
services may be deemed useful
on this occasion but that on
the contrary it will give me
great satisfaction

My Mother is rather better
& Fanny as well as possible
considering all circumstances

I have the honor to remain
your ladyship's very sincere

Robert Davis

I will return Mrs Fowler's letter
to your Ladyship very shortly but
am afraid this time of one weight.

Westminster Palace
Nov. 6th 1729

Dear Madam

Unless you should particularly
wish to have the glass Cabinet
in the drawing room sent to you
it may perhaps be worth the
consideration whether it will
answer the expense - Family tells
me it was bought since her
Father visited Freshford, so that
it has not the interest of a
family piece of Furniture of
our standing - It is an article
of Dutch manufacture and very
valuable.

I hope tomorrow to go over to
Freshford again & will try to
select something for Mr Devereux in
view of the Chain as you shall
wish he should have a present
intended of handsome remuneration
for his services and attendance.

Yours truly
John Devereux

Received of
Mrs Devereux

Richmond Coleridge
Sunday PM. 4th

Dear Madam 1825

I again went over to
Brookford yesterday & found
the servants busily employed
in junking up the pictures. The
books are quite finished and I
have no doubt from Lewis's great
practice & experience they will be
well and safely done. I had no
opportunity of making further enquiries
as to the Draining Case & but shall
take advantage of the first opening
conveniently to collect some —

I thought it right to learn what
quantity of Peas there would be
at the time of the Auction. about
seven Pipes of Stoney and 4 of
of Table, each Pipe contain about
100 falkons. I mention this circumstance
as you expressed a Wish as to giving
it for the profit of John Hicks - From
what I have already said about the
Peas in one of my former letters

Henry Fox

1825

Perhaps your Ladyship may think
it would be somewhat gratifying to
the feelings of Lewis to give it to a
subordinate servant, but if I am
to judge from what you said you did
not wish it to be sold it might be
divided amongst them all with some
distinction as to the gradations I can
hardly say ranks of the Parties
I shall leave this for your Ladyship's
consideration unless which is probably
the case you have made up your
mind for its sale by Auction -

The gardeners has been exceedingly
unfortunate this year under great
expences for his wife, who has been
afflicted with a long & doubtful Illness.
He has also a large family - with this
before I shall forward his petitions
to your Ladyship for some of the
extra garden lights which will produce
but very trifling profits at the Auction
and yet would be of great advantage
to him as he has the present intention
of setting up in the gardening line
on his own account.

I really am happy to find
the Chair which I cannot but think
was most judiciously selected for
the Surgeon, is to be sent to
Mr Walter James; I have according
to your Ladyship's desire pointed
out several other articles and when
Mr P has made his choice I will
let you know -

We are in great hopes the Auction
will take place about the 7th or 8th or
9th of next month.

I take the liberty of requesting
a Frank for the enclosed letter
to Mr Foote.

Fanny has been but poorly
& my Mother remains in the
same state

I have the honor to remain
your Ladyship very, sincere
Obedt^d Servant

My dear Madam

Dreadford House
Jan^y Madam Nov^r. 11th 1829

I write in great haste
from this house to say I have
no doubt all the Packages will
be ready by the beginning of next
week to go from hence and to hope
that such an arrangement will
meet your Ladyship's wishes

I should wish much to take
your Ladyship's direction relative
to the China & Japs. There is an
immense quantity of different
sets & some of very little value,
broken sets &c I would suggest
for your consideration whether it
would not be advisable for Mr. Peck
who is from long experience ^{competent} a judge
of such articles to select those which
may be worth the expense of
the packing & journey and to have
the remaines sold by auction
Of course if there should be any
to which family interests attached

The three upper servants will
take care to explain that cir-
cumstance at the time & they
will be sent to London

I trust your ladyship will
understand I do not presume
to dictate the above to you but
when I see the immense packages
that are already gone for the
sending the Pictures & Books &
that the Plate China & Glass
still remain I take the liberty
of supposing you would not desire
them to be increased by articles
that you might have afterwards
wished should not have been sent

Your ladyship will at the
same time do me the honor to
let me know if in the case of
the paramental china some of
which is very large but of no
great value & some very pretty
and useful the same selection
might be made -

Lewis thinks it will be necessary
to send me of the servants with

The wagon or wagons to London
& he will if your ladyship wishes
go by the Coach & meet the packages
at your House He can then explain
all particulars the contents of
each package &c -

I shall request an answer
by return of Post to this letter
& I am the honor to remain

Your ladyship's very humble

Obt. Servant.

what is the difference?
 In the West Indies when a fellow
 never does not depend on war
 or Peace, what is the difference?
 It is in the Soldier's favor in
 time of War - there are more
 troops - more changes - more
 chances of rising money - more
 chances of advancement as soon
 as Peace - a more stirring life
 which above all things a Soldier
 loves most -

a little
 care there
 will do this
 as well.
 In War you
 say things
 are dearer
 but his
 surplus pay
 would be the
 same.
 So
 that

you would
 not thereby
 make him
 richer in
 war,
 than you
 made him
 poorer in
 Peace -
 & most
 undoubtedly

This is
 easily
 said, but
 an English
 Soldier
 must 1000
 Pistols in
 peace as
 well as in
 war.

Plymouth
 14th November 1829.
 My Lord, Contracts
 Soldiers Provisions

Not having the honor of being at all known to
 Sir Henry Baring, I most respectfully beg leave to refer
 to your Lordship's kind & liberal attention to statements
 which only concerned me personally, and to entreat permission
 to submit to your notice a suggestion that has presented itself
 since I have been in the situation of an Acting Paymaster,
 and which, if found to be practicable, might, in some degree,
 simplify the Regimental Accounts of Corps serving at Home
 by disencumbering the Soldier's settlement (which is now made
 daily) from the minute fractions of a Penny: while
 it would tend to equalize the value of his income which varies
 not only with the peculiarities of the seasons, but even with
 the changes of Quarters from one District to another.

The idea I would submit is, to deduct from the Pay, in all
 situations, the same amount for the Bread & Meat issued to the
 Soldier, unmarried and living in the Regt. Viz. Sixpence for Ration.
 In time of War or of Scarcity the average price may
 be assumed to exceed that rate, and the Public, consequently,
 will then be put to considerable expense for the excess.
 By the existing regulations the Soldier pays 6^d per
 Ration when the actual cost of the Bread & Meat arrives at, or
 exceeds, that price. but as those articles of life regulate the
 value of all others adapted to his use, the residue of his Pay
 which is left after having paid the higher rate for his Rations
 is still further depreciated by the relative dearth of other
 things. Thus, in the event of a War, the Soldier's income is
 diminished in a double ratio, while his professional labour
 is inevitably increased. Yet if ever the (military) Labourer
 is worthy of his hire, surely it is in time of War.

It may, undoubtedly, be looked upon as an ungracious
 task to propose to deprive the Soldier, at any time, of any
 advantage he may be in the enjoyment of, by the liberal
 provision of his Country, and were any considerable portion
 of Veteran Soldiers likely to be affected by such a regulation as
 the one I have presumed to name. Then indeed, with the feelings
 of a fellow Soldier, I should blush to mention it, and I should also
 have reason to apprehend your Lordship's displeasure for attempting
 to communicate it. But after such a lapse of time, men
 of that description must be but few in our ranks, and I have
 heard it frequently remarked by old Officers, since the Peace, that
 the Soldier has a much greater sum to spend, after paying for his
 Messing, and keeping up his stock of necessaries, than he had
 during the period of his toils; while by the repulsion of War Cases,
 the means of indulgence in Excess are much more within his
 reach: the conclusion of those Gentlemen, therefore, has invariably
 been that left money at his own disposal, would be the only

Major General
 Lord Fitzroy Somerset R.C.B.

effectual

effectual check upon such irregularities as arise from that indulgence to which the British Soldier is, unfortunately, so prone.

The Return herewith enclosed of the Prices of Bread & Meat in the Quarters of the Reserve of the 96th Regiment since the formation of the Depot on the present System, will show that a considerable saving would have been effected had the Soldier been charged at the rate of Six pence for his ration, which saving might be available to meet the increased expenses of provisioning the Troops under other circumstances.

I am aware that Devonshire is situated in one of the cheap Districts of South Britain; but if the Contracts were to be extended to Ireland, it is probable that the averages of the United Kingdom might not exceed the rate of this District, and as the Pay of the Troops stationed in Ireland has been virtually enhanced by the recent appreciation of the Currency, it would be but equitable to place them on the same footing with respect to Contracts, as those quarters in Great Britain.

Your Lordship will most sincerely trust pardon this presumption: For being impressed with the general maxim that the burthens of our Country demand every alleviation consistent with its honor and the efficiency of its Establishments, I humbly hope my suggestion may be attributed to the right motive: Besides, my being a family man, and having, as Lord Bacon expresses it, given hostages to fortune, I may naturally be forgiven, if (Subordinate as is my sphere) I have some care of future times.

I have the honor to be

My Lord

Your Lordship's most obedient
humble Servant

J. Weston

Lieut. 96th Regt.

All English Soldiers Tools are about as well in Peace as in War - & often greater - for fewer Troops must suffice for public Duties.

In Garrison or Postwar, for Instance, the Strength of the Peace Establishment is much diminished but the number of Sentries remains nearly the same -

Why a Soldier is not deemed Advantage from cheap Times as well as other of His Subjects is not very clear - A Soldier is given "Lord Bacon's hostages & Fortune" as well as an Officer, & this perhaps rather more in Peace than in War - A Soldier is respectable in the Eyes of the Community in proportion to his Pay -

But if all the inadmissible Doctrines which ever entered into a Speculator's head, the Idea of giving a premium for marrying among Soldiers is the most preposterous -

Soldiers often marry for the sake of living out of Poverty, & out of Hell - The Plan proposed would not be unreasonably to cover & induce every one to marry -

As to War or Peace the Expense of an English Soldier, whose principal Service is Colonial, cannot be great, for the Regt. embarked to cross the Atlantic

Return of the Prices of Bread and Meat in the Quarters of the Reserve Companies of the 96th Regiment from the 25th June 1825 to the 24th October 1829. Plymouth 14 November 1829.

Where Stationed	Periods for which Issues have been made		Rate			No. of Days at each Rate	Value of the Ration for the number of days in each Period		Average Price during the whole Period	Remarks
	From	To	Bread Per Loaf of 4 lbs	Meat Per lb.	Per Ration		£	s		
Hants	Winchester	25 June 1825	24 Sept. 1825	5 ³ / ₈	5 ³ / ₂	5 ²¹ / ₁₂₈	92	1 19	7 ³ / ₃₂	
	"	25 Sept. "	24 Oct. "	5 ³ / ₈	5 ³ / ₂	5 ⁵¹ / ₁₂₈	30	" 13	5 ⁶ / ₃₂	
	"	25 Oct. "	24 Jan. 1826	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ³ / ₂	5 ⁴⁷ / ₁₂₈	92	2 1	1 ²⁵ / ₃₂	
	"	25 Jan. 1826	19 Feb. "	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ²⁵ / ₃₂	5 ⁸³ / ₁₂₈	32	" 15	" ³ / ₄	On the March from Winchester to Fort Cumberland 20 th February 1826
Devonshire	Fort Cumberland	21 Feb. "	26 " "	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ²⁵ / ₃₂	5 ⁸³ / ₁₂₈	32	" 15	" ³ / ₄	On the March from Fort Cumberland to Plymouth from 27 th Feb. to 4 th Mar 1826
	Plymouth	15 Mar "	24 Mar "	5 ³¹ / ₃₂	4 ¹¹ / ₈	5 ¹ / ₁₆	10	" 4	2 ⁵ / ₃₂	
	"	25 " "	24 Apr. "	5 ³¹ / ₃₂	4 ⁷ / ₈	5 ¹⁷ / ₁₂₈	31	" 13	3 ⁷⁷ / ₁₂₈	
	"	25 Apr. "	24 July "	5 ³ / ₈	4 ⁷ / ₈	4 ¹⁵ / ₆₄	91	1 17	10 ⁵ / ₉₆	
	"	25 July "	24 Sept. "	5 ³ / ₈	4 ⁷ / ₈	4 ¹⁴⁵ / ₁₉₂	62	1 4	6 ⁷⁵ / ₉₆	
	"	25 Sept. "	24 Oct. "	5 ³ / ₈	4 ³ / ₈	4 ⁸¹ / ₁₉₂	30	" 11	2 ² / ₃₂	
	"	25 Oct. "	24 Apr. 1827	4 ¹⁵ / ₁₆	4 ³ / ₈	4 ³ / ₈	182	3 6	4 ¹ / ₄	
	"	25 Apr. 1827	24 May "	4 ⁷ / ₈	4 ⁷ / ₈	4 ⁷ / ₈	30	" 10	7 ³¹ / ₃₂	
	"	25 May "	24 Sept. "	4 ⁷ / ₈	5	4 ³¹ / ₃₂	123	2 10	11 ⁵ / ₃₂	
	"	25 Sept. "	24 Oct. "	4 ⁷ / ₈	3 ³⁷ / ₆₄	3 ²³¹ / ₂₅₆	30	" 9	9 ⁹ / ₁₂₈	
	"	25 Oct. "	24 March 1828	4 ⁷ / ₈	3 ³⁷ / ₆₄	3 ¹⁸⁷ / ₂₅₆	152	2 7	4 ⁷ / ₃₂	
	"	25 March 1828	24 Apr. "	4 ⁷ / ₈	4 ⁷ / ₈	4 ⁹ / ₁₂₈	31	" 10	8 ⁷⁷ / ₁₂₈	
	"	25 Apr. "	24 Sept. "	4 ¹³ / ₃₂	4 ⁷ / ₈	4 ²⁵ / ₁₂₈	153	2 13	5 ¹³ / ₁₂₈	
	"	25 Sept. "	24 Oct. "	4 ¹³ / ₃₂	3 ⁵ / ₈	3 ²⁵⁵ / ₃₈₄	30	" 9	5 ³ / ₂₄	
	"	25 Oct. "	24 Jan. 1829	5 ⁵ / ₃₂	3 ⁵ / ₈	3 ³⁵⁷ / ₃₈₄	92	1 10	3 ⁸⁹ / ₉₆	
	"	25 Jan. 1829	24 March "	5 ⁵ / ₃₂	3 ³⁷ / ₃₂	4 ⁵⁷ / ₆₄	59	1 "	11 ¹³ / ₆₄	
"	25 March "	24 Apr. "	5 ⁵ / ₃₂	4 ¹³ / ₁₆	4 ¹¹³ / ₂₅₆	31	" 11	5 ¹⁷⁵ / ₂₅₆		
"	25 Apr. "	24 Sept. "	5 ⁵ / ₃₂	4 ¹³ / ₁₆	4 ¹⁰⁵ / ₂₅₆	153	2 16	2 ¹⁹³ / ₂₅₆		
"	25 Sept. "	24 Oct. "	5 ¹ / ₃₂	3 ³⁷ / ₆₄	3 ²²³ / ₂₅₆	30	" 9	8 ⁷ / ₁₂₈		
			Totals			1566	29	7	8 ²⁷⁵ / ₃₈₄	£ ³⁰²⁸⁶⁷ / ₆₀₁₃₄₄

$\frac{4302867}{601344}$ Per Ration

Value of One Ration for 365 days at 5³/₂₄ = £ 9. 2. 6
 Ditto ditto at $\frac{4302867}{601344}$ = 6. 17. (nearly)
 Difference per annum for the Ration = £ 2. 5. 6

R. Robertson
 Lieut. 96th Regt.
 Acty Paymaster Res. Cos.

Lieut. Colonel Pasley
presents his Compliments to
Sir Henry Hardinge, and
herewith returns him two letters
relative to the Price of Meat,
which letters ought to have been
returned before, but they were
put by in a Drawer and over-
looked.

Chatham,

25th November 1829.

4 Wilton Crescent

May 8th 1879

My dear Gardiner

The enclosed is the
copy of a letter which I have
addressed to the Commisariat
about the Price paid by the
Soldier for Meat - which
seems at much too high
a Rate - considering the
Woodford

Copy

Portman Street Barracks
May 5th 1829

Sir

I beg leave to represent that
the Price paid by the Soldiers for Meat
is very high.

The Hospital of the Grenadier Guards
is supplied with the best Meat at
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ per lb. — The Contract Price for
the Proops is $5\frac{1}{5}$ so that the Soldier
pays $3\frac{7}{8}$ for the Nation of $3\frac{1}{4}$ lb. the same
Quantity in the Hospital costing only
 $3\frac{3}{8}$, Making the difference of a half
penny daily in the Nation of Meat only.

I have the honor to be

Sir

your most obedient
humble Servant

Woodford Col

Command
2nd Regt

Genl

M. Sargent Esq
Commissary General Dept of
Artillery & Ordnance Treasury
Whitehall London
to the Honble Secy

G. P. ...
Nov. 24th 1829.

Dear Madam

I quite agree with your
largeness as to the propriety of
giving the management in his own
way to the Marquis Camden this
from the sad experience I have had
in such matters at different times
I too well know the numerous expenses
arising from constant repairs
upon unimportant occasions of
Solicitors - Of course it is their
interest to persuade us all we
are mere children & that we cannot
be safe except in legal leading strings
I have known for the honor of the
Profession met with brilliant examples
to the contrary - I have found they
are not infallible for here I have
guided by the advice of perhaps
the most eminent man in his
Profession I should indeed have been
a loser.

I cannot help feeling great interest
in the success of your interesting

Yours truly
G. P. ...

I am & from the above commencement
and from the same causes I cannot
withhold acknowledging my fears that
L^d Camden's solicitations will induce
his friendship to throw the whole business
essentially into Chancery. With this
view I think it right to say I took
an opportunity in an early stage
to express to John Payne's most
anxious wish that this step should
be avoided & to assure his friendship
from my own knowledge that as we
had a greater horror than the late
to Walter James of the interference
of that Court in any way with
his property. - I am sure your
kindship will do justice to my
difficulties for of course to me individually
it can be an object of no importance
but I should feel sorry it should
hereafter be said that I was aware
of the above facts and had not
since you acquainted with them.
I should leave to your kindships superior
judgment the exertion of your influence
to prevent any step which might when
once taken be irremediable.

I wrote by this day's Post

respecting L^d Camden's decision
as to the Pen Pencil-work

I yesterday went over to
Freshford with Mr Maule and
the Wagon is to be loaded to day
& a servant is to be sent with
it to town - At present it appears
uncertain whether a second Wagon
will be required - I will take care
to apprise you accordingly of every
circumstance I consider useful or
important for you to know & by
to say I shall still be most anxious
to attend to any instructions you
may in confidence wish to send
me with

My Mother I am happy to
say is going on as well as we
can reasonably expect and Jimmy
is wonderfully improved

I have the honor to remain
your kindships very sincere

Wm. Davis.

Private

Whitehall 10. Dec
1849

My dear Hardinge

I wish that
when you have a moment's leisure
you would read the accompanying
copy of a Memorial which I send
Wilson the Adjutant of Chelsea
Hospital designed to submit to the
Board. I must say that in spite
of the hard hearted negative
spirit which we daily acquire
in this Office, I cannot help
thinking his claim well founded.

I bid the respectful
Respectfully

Respecting the paper letter which
had ^{been} sent to you on the subject of
the Chelsea contracts. I thought the
best way was to show it to Colcroft
who agreed with me that it would
be better to destroy all pretences
for complaints on such grounds as
were adduced in Mr. Stone's letter,
by a change of in the mode of
receiving the tenders. The old
practice though no doubt fairly
conducted in reality - was certainly
liable to suspicion of not being
so. Yours ever
W. Herries

Refer to papers
on the Adj. Gen.
Salary 1829
Financial Section
and
Letter of 17th Dec
1829
from W. Herries

December 16 1829

Kind Sir

Tho well aware of the multiplicity
& importance, of your engagements, your wonted goodness
bids me indulge the hope of a few minutes interview before
my departure for France

I shall remain in Town till Monday next or longer
if necessary. I have the Honor kind Sir, to be with
distinguished respect to Lady Hardinge your ever obliged
and faithful Servant
Patrick Murphy

Please to let Sir Walter know that it is not the
want of affection or gratitude prevents my having
the happiness of seeing him but my insuperable
abhorrence of being troublesome

DOCTOR MURPHY. ;

Gratefull Remembrance
to all Persons etc
Widdowood.

DOCTOR MURPHY.

St. J. Hunter. Esq^r.

11. Hart. Street.
Bloomsbury. Sp^a.

Charges about 17th Dec
1849

My dear Hardinge

I hope you will
be able as well as myself to attend at
Chelsea tomorrow, - as Colonel Wilson's
claim which is to be brought forward
requires the consideration of a full
board as can be mustered. I don't
think it is a sort of thing to be decided
upon like ordinary matters by Colcraft
& myself. I know Drakewater's opinion
upon it which is favourable, - but
he is not likely to attend the board
in person to support it; - for long

as

As he has worn the Spurs, he has
a mortal aversion to crossing a
horse, - and this is stated in the
said paper. Why he never does appear
at Chelsea Spur, &c.
W. Henries

Refer to papers
in Financial Section
1829 and
Letter of W. Henries
10th Dec. 1829.

That the Commission of the Acceptance of the Appointment
shall sanction the Release of the Officer from Regimental
Duty, and by allowing an Interval of 10 days
between that Commission and the Date of the
Recommendation to the King.

With regard to all Retirements on Foreign Stations
to avoid the Arrival at home of the Retiring
Officer before the Surcepline is submitted to the
As being understood that the Date shall be that
given to the Commission in India, and that the
Day is issued from the Date of the Recommendation
to the King.

In Cases of Death Vacancies there can
be no Objection to give to the Surcepline the Date of
the Vacancy. - Some Questions however belong to the
Department.

Yours truly
Henry Hardinge

1
Kensington December 17.
1824

My dear Hardinge,

I return the Commission
You send me and am glad the subject has been
brought forward as I am sensible of the Inconvenience
connected with it.

I believe the present Rules to be
That in Circumstances arising from Deaths the
Officer succeeding obtains the Date of the actual
Vacancy, unless the Senior of the Rank be at home
in which Case the Date is that of the Submission
to the King.

In Surceplines by Resignation the Date
is that of the Submission to the King which takes

Place whenever the Purchase Money is certified
The Royal Warrant
Henry Hardinge M.P.

to have been lodged.

In Exchanges or appointments from the
Half Day the Date is that of the Subinspector to the King

I am not aware that the Retiring Officer
is returned on Foreign Stations after he has signified
his wish to resign, sell out or exchange to Half Day.

He generally obtains leave & gets home as soon as the
Application. The Certificate of Leave which he produces
indeed states the Object of his Return. —

It must however be observed that the Commissions in
Rajpoot in India were gazetted there under the
Authority of the Commander in Chief on that Station &
that in such case the Sepulchre entered on the
functions of his new Commission according to the State
Matters given, and as he resigned long accordingly

the Retiring Officer was enquired. — This has been stopped
& nothing can be gazetted there until confirmed at
home. — But even that would not cause the Officer

selling out to be serving when the Sepulchre's name
is submitted to the King and I very much doubt

the Correctness of the Date on which the War Office

Memorandum states that "the name of a Sepulchre
is submitted to the King frequently with a date

at which it is certain that the Officer, who sells out,
is actually serving.

I apprehend that the Special Cases
of Incommensure stated in the Memorandum have
arisen from the Delay in His Majesty's Approval
of the Recommendations submitted and this would
be obviated in future cases by Directing that

I apprehended difference.
I was afraid he would not
have reduced embassies much
in Europe for the purpose
of presenting his last message
in Asia.

Several instructions to the
Indian for. at the other full
information was given a
year ago. There will be
immediacy made more
definite, confirmed. The

business have now an
extensive trade with Backham
& their goods enter Calcutta.
Trade carries with it

India House Dec 19.
1829

My dear Hastings

Very thanks for the
papers you have sent me.
I fear I must detain
them some days as I have
a profusion of business for
this week.

Very read Cal. Evans's
little book on the practice
ability of visiting India.
The Duke has read it &
sums much... struck by

it. I was afraid he would
have treated the idea as
chimerical.

He thinks it is a question of
expense only. That if the
Russians brought 20 or 30,000
men into Cabul we could
beat them; but that they
might occupy a position
within three or four days
which would put us to
enormous expense in military
preparations for meeting
invasions. The Russians
would endeavor to place
themselves in such a position

if not with the ultimate
object of invading India
with that of embarrassing
I counterbalancing me being
in Europe.

We must have good and
early information of all
they may attempt to do, &
make it a question whether
as well as in Asia if they
were toward us which
they can only do with views
of hostility.
I had anticipated the
British views in every point
and was delighted that the
first occurrence should

much more cheaply than the
Russians into Lakshmi
and their Trade from
Factory. It may not
be more to be attempted.
I look to greater utility
than Commercial results
from their Enterprise; but
it will stand well
Commercially.

Since I saw you the Duke
has had a letter from
Sir J. Malcolm & I have
had none from him. They give
a very bad account
indeed of the State of

Bengal. Lord William
Dalrymple radical himself
has given his best
to all the schemes of
Innovation which are
associated by the
Duke, and he has given
more liberty to the people
than I have ever carried
before. The Gov. has
fallen into contempt; &
I see his attack obliged
to act with vigour
towards individuals or
bodies of men he will

of the Cadets.

I also agree with Sir Edw. Paget that the
Age should be brought back to the original
Rule by which Boys were admitted. It was
extended by Sir J. Murray from 13 to 16. I suppose
it should be restored from 13 to 15. His argument
is, that English Gentlemen having sons whom
they can neither manage at home or at school
as a desideratum send them to be broken in
at Sandhurst & that this is very desirable &

I cannot see the force of his argument,
which converts the Military College into a
Penitentiary for the untamed youths of all
the schools of Great Britain & is one of the

N. O. 21st Dec. 1824

Private

My W. Lord

I send you a warrant for the
Royal Military College revised by Sir Edw. Paget.

It appears to me desirable to make other
changes, as regards the course of instruction &
sums of entrance as well as in the auditing of
the Parliamentary Vote, which is quite criminal
& to adopt the Ordnance system of crediting
the balance on hand in diminution of the
sum asked of Parliament in any given year.

With regard to the course of study, I should
be much obliged to you to forward of what
the Hon. Viscount Beverford &

you have recently settled at Woolwich & be
favoured with your opinion whether the warrant
should notice these points otherwise than in a
general way.

As to the terms, the orphan class paying
£20 a yr. are now 30 in No. -

I intend to propose to Lord Billa. the
Commissioners to reduce this class to 20
cadets - 14 years of peace have diminished the
war claims, & this class turn out very ill,
& are not (on the score of compassion to the boys
themselves & their Mothers a desirable class
to retain so high as 30. -

The Officers Sons, paying from £40

to £80 from the 2.nd class in Numbers. -
according to the present arrangement 120.
I propose to reduce them to 80. -

The 3.rd class of Gentlemen Sons, paying
£120, I should propose be 100 cadets,
making 200 cadets the nominal Establishment.

The 3.rd class at present consists of 76 Numbers
& as the more we get up money we ask
from Parliament this class not being a
dead weight on the commander in Chief
will be a nominal Number. I sent the
Numbers at 100 in order that the Numbers of
Professors & Staff may not be attacked by
lowering too much the apparent numbers

causes of the bad spirit which has prevailed
the Establishment, these Boys from 16 to
18. introducing every species of trick, & insubor-
-dination & by the influence which age gives
over the younger Boys making eddiness &
easy vice fashionable distinctions.

It would force a Boy to terminate
his studies ^{at 14} a year later than he could receive
a Commission.

With regard to the Retirements of
Professors & Masters, I should be glad to have
the advantage of your opinion. — Wootwick &
Sandhurst on these points ought in principle
to be the same. — The Individual Rules
differ. With regard to the Military

Officers, I propose that every officer should be taken from the full or ^{pa.} pay, retaining his Commission as at Woolwich, so that when he retires he may retire as an officer of the Army and not as a Military Professor on a separate Establishment.

It will be very desirable to make the 2 Military Colleges of Woolwich & Sandhurst, in many of their points harmonize as much as the 2 different Services will admit, and as I hear you have succeeded in placing Woolwich on a better system it appears to me most advisable, that before any Revision in the Sandhurst W. is made that you should favor us with your opinions

Since Butler has been removed & Lovell appointed, the tone & feeling of the Boys is greatly altered for the better & we shall now make progress —

Yours truly
G. G. G.

G. G. G.

may be "three waters". In the former
I should think is issued, and is
also bought very cheap.

I have been minutely
examining another month's
Return of Novits' material and
I have discovered great irregularity
and want of uniformity. I have
in consequence prepared a
pretty strong circular to General
Officers pointing out all these
Inconsistencies in the

Circle

Windsor Dec 21
1829

My dear Hurdson,

I have received
Your kind letter returning
the draft of the circular and
was very glad to learn you
approved it. I have just the
printing of it in train &
the circulars shall not be
delayed. — What you propose
to

to do further work, I think,
complete this measure which
cannot fail to answer, provided
its Execution be closely watched.

I also like your plan for
applying further checks to
Drunkennes, particularly abroad,
and I quite agree with you
that hitherto every thing has
been done to encourage rather

than to check that evil. In
India, for Instance, the young
Soldier has almost been forced
to drink immoderately of Arrack
in order to favor the Company's
Contract & Monopolies. —

This has been partly corrected
but not sufficiently. In the
West Indies Rum is served as
a Ration & not always diluted
as it ought to be, altho' the order

checkbook.

God bless You

Yours ever sincerely

W. Bayly

27

I enclose a Request for the Reduction
of Half Bury upon a great Scale.

Let I trust the Authors of it has

been playing me with Pen & Ink

for Yours part.

The Right Honourable

Sir Henry Hardinge Bt

practical Administration of
Military Laws & calling upon
them for a vigilant Supervision.

and a zealous Attention

in support of his Majesty's Inducements

to correct the Evil. I mean

to show it to the Duke of

Wilmington whom I shall meet

at Amersham tomorrow or

next day & I hope he will

approve it as I do & will already

has. It does not interfere with
any principle but merely tends
to correct the irregular practice
and, provided this be effected, I
care not whether my paper
remedy be applied or any
other substituted. In the mean
time I pay over nothing in
detail but notice & reprove
whatever is objectionable as
shown in the Returns. &

I do not trouble the General Office,
not even to my friend Byng for
entering into those Details, tho'
I got an occasional hint from
Gardiner that this Interference
is very superfluous. He may
think so, but the Returns received
from Ireland do not bear him
out, and I am convinced that
your censuring watchfulness at Head
Quarters will produce Vigilance

~~They~~
Right Honble
Sir W. Mordaunt
&c - &c

My dear Sir Henry,

I return your
Papers herewith inclosed,
having taken such
Extracts as will
guide me in writing
the Observations in
reply to the Objections
to your Plan, which

I will send in a
day or two.

I have been
much occupied, or
I would have done

it sooner. But

I am glad to find
that things are
in the right
train.

I remain
Yours very faithfully

C. Massey

The warrant - I think however
I have done it for too long,
that the Rules & Regulations for
the Discipline & Instruction at
the College should be a separate
thing & under the sanction & au-
thority of the Commissioners & by
the 3^d Article of this warrant such
a proceeding is authorized & I con-
clude to be your intention.

As to the course of study, or as I
have above called it, the instruction,
that is our new regulations for the reading
doctors will send you, it, and
any paper that can elucidate
our proposal, or rather critical ar-
rangements there. We have not
been

in a hurry in forming them, & have
endeavoured to get the best practical
& indeed theoretical information, and I
appointed the most efficient & sci-
entific officers to the committee, of which
the chief part of the ordinance was the
President, to digest and methodize
that information, and I have besides
decided, that those Regulations shall
not be printed for one year after their
being put into execution at Wool-
wich, which they have been now
some time, that we might also have
the advantage of their working
to add to or omit from them, what
that experience may show to be
advantageous, or otherwise -
So soon as you shall have read

These Papers, I will be glad to receive
any suggestions from you that you
may judge would be advantageous
to the object, & I will meet you to talk
over the Sandhurst business and to
consult how far they, (the two Wool
wich & Sandhurst) may be capable
of being assimilated - I was very little
I agree with you in your classifica-
tion & the numbers you propose
& the Principles on which you
propose it. But you will see
how very different all this is
from Woolwich, ~~the~~ as you
lay down is also in my mind
good for your institutions and
I regret that such an idea as that
which

private Oxford 26. Dec. 1829
When new warrant & the Lett. at
my dear Mr. George Sandhurst's
I received in due course your letter
of the 21st but as you sent the box
went in a war office Box, whose
locks differ from the ordinary, the
warrant only came to day.
In this letter I would put every
thing aspecting the pecuniary
concerns of the College, and to the
authorities to be delegated to the
Commissioners, as well as the Estab-
lishment of the College, both
as to Professors, Masters, Bays &
its Staff - In short what is now
in

be the Professors & instructors, in this
Establishment. They have achieved
this Post, at West Point, in America
tho' an establishment created since
the war of 1815 -

you know my opinion as to Butler
and Scovell being his successor I
do not wonder, tho' I rejoice in the
change you mention amongst the
Boys since the retirement of the
one & the appointment of the
other - I have considered a great
deal on the two establishments
& I have come to the conclusion
that they are in fact for different
objects, and not only that it will
be

Murray appears to have entertained
with the object of getting more students
to the College, should have been acted
on, so far as comes to extend the age
to 10 years -

as regards the retired allowance of
Professors & Masters, the two establish-
ments can not I think assimilate
at Woolwich our Officers are pro-
fessedly Scientific, and for those
branches of the Service, more es-
pecially the Engineers, that require
the most profound knowledge, & that
in all the abstract Sciences.
For this we must have at Wool-
wich Professors of the highest Cha-
racter

in their respective Branches of
~~Science~~ and we have seen, but we
cannot procure them with-
out certain encouragement both
as to present income & future re-
tirement. I think Sandhurst
and not be so circumstanced, the
knowledge to be acquired need not
be so deep, the future duties of
those educated there do not re-
quire it, and consequently few
Lectures & Masters or tenets will be
required, tho' not of the very greatest
eminence, may suffice & their
expectations of remuneration
will

be only proportionate -
you will see by the new Regulations
that at Woolwich, a much further
proficiency in Learning is required
from the Cadets, than has been heretofore,
and no doubt that many more
than did with fall through & not reach
the goal, but it is the Public & His
Majesty's Service & the good & Credit
of the nation, that must have the
Precedency, in a national establish-
ment, and any final object is both
for the advantage of the Individuals
of the Corps & for Public economy,
which wants to go hand in hand,
that the Officers here educated, with
few exceptions shall hereafter

difficult to make them assimilate
but I doubt of the Wisdom of at-
tempting it. Should there be
any thing approximating to a
success, the Storm of Commensals, would
immediately desire their union &
not unreasonably, but we will be
keep them decidedly upon diffi-
rent Principles, and one with a
different applications of the Slaves
to the other, & tho' for the assistance
to the same ground & general ob-
ject, yet with great modifications
in their application; we may
hold

Keep both establishments, and
I think such is their real true
position -

To you my dear Madam a happy
Christmas, and with my best
wishes the same to my truly

Yours sincerely
Barnard -

P.S. I have I find omitted to
say, that I have noted some re-
marks on the warrant, they
are in pencil & you may
rub them out. I would also
ask if the second of Governor
L

H. Governor, will not be con-
sidered, for now so addressed an es-
tablishment, not to abolish the latter,
but with it not have a more
humble name?

I see also a Sup. of the Band,
where apparently there is no
band, would it not be better he
was a Sup. of Queen's Major?
How very kind are very
Respects - B^d

Despatch Dec^r 29
1829.

My Dear Hardinge

I send you
an extract from the King's Warrant
of 1829. containing the Military
part of the Woolwich academy,
& a copy of the Civil Establishment
for the years 1821 - 1828 & 1830. In
1820 the Establishment was something
higher but I have not yet got

The detail of it.

You will I hope get with this
the Book of Regulations. It is not
yet compleat — the mode of
giving the Chemical Lectures.

The Theoretical Instruction for
the formation of permanent &
temporary Bridges; & some other
points are not yet inserted.
& the whole wants to be new

modelled. & arranged by a
Scientific Book Maker.

Lord Pembroke is laid up here
with a Sprained ankle occasioned
by his Horse falling under him.
He is going very well & intends
to go to Town at the end of the
Week. I am going to Stouham
Park tomorrow for a week or 10 days.
I am your very Obedient