

entirely confidential -

We are rejoicing  
in the prospect of  
again seeing you  
in your place

Ever most respectfully

Robert  
Dayton Mansur  
Friday night

My dear Mr. Mansur

I beg your pardon  
for having so long  
detained the  
accompanying

letter - but to

let you see the

truth - is given  
so clear



an account of the  
State of affairs  
in Mooltan and  
the Punjab.  
So fully accounts for  
the cause of  
any embarrassment  
in these affairs -

and does so with  
justice to your  
Policy - That  
I could not help  
getting the Prince  
read the letter -

I knew that  
he would consider  
it -



By the Dept. referring all Special  
cases to the highest - Dept of the State  
- The Treasury. - For instance  
Offrs have rec'd Pensions for wounds  
30 yrs after the W. was rec'd - I propose  
to limit the Period to 5 years. - &  
this Limitation will be just 99 cases  
out of 100 - but in the 100<sup>th</sup> a Brass badge  
& the 6<sup>th</sup> yrs falls upon the spine - of  
course the Offr. wd not be precluded when  
paralytic from receiving the Pension,  
because he had passed the regd. Period  
of 5 yrs - How: I will discuss these  
matters with Goulburn as you suggest  
Wm. Stewart  
G. H.

(copy) 11332

4

Private

Hildeneffe  
4 Jan'y

My dear Stewart

The app<sup>n</sup> from the  
Treasury in favor of Major Loring's  
family to receive the W. bounty  
is the best answer I can <sup>send</sup> you -

The W. bounty was converted by  
Palmerston into a Reg<sup>n</sup> in the property  
of which I entirely agree - & howev:  
desirable it may be, to adhere  
to Reg<sup>n</sup> it is quite impossible in  
our diversified Service, where the



merits & the value of the Officers  
Services must vary to adhere  
tenaciously to Reg<sup>ts</sup> in cases where  
a Bounty or Reward is to be bestowed.

The reward to be just must  
to a certain extent be commensurate  
with the Service - formerly this  
W<sup>h</sup> Bounty was granted in cases  
of peculiarly thorny Services - always  
considering the claim of the family  
to rest upon Public Services rendered  
& not upon Compassion, altho'

this of course entered as a secondary  
ingredient into the consideration  
of the family's claim -

I have revised the Compassionate  
List Reg<sup>ts</sup> & the W<sup>h</sup> for Pensions for  
wounds, but in all these instances  
make what Reg<sup>ts</sup> you will special  
cases & special consideration must  
be allowed to interpose or we shall  
do great injustice - The real point  
for consideration is by what means  
shall these special cases be  
defended from degenerating into jobs?



copy 20

Private

Baldenwood

My dear Stewart

Jan. 7 1830

Referring to the communications which  
passed with the Treasury on the subject of  
extinguishing half pay of the Civil Branches of  
the Army by a commuted Allowance, and the  
Application of the Ordnance to adopt the same  
system, I should be glad to be favored with  
the decision of the Treasury, as to the mode and  
scale to be adopted, and whether you have  
adopted or intend to adopt any such system  
for the Commissariat.

Every day I find the system work better



for the Army, but in the Civil Branches, it is  
very desirable that the same system and scale  
be uniformly adopted, so that the Army Medical  
Officers may not complain of the larger sum received  
by a Commissariat or Ordnance Officer.

I have not circulated the Medical scale &  
shall not until I hear from you. I have allowed  
the last six months to pass, in giving the measure  
a trial, & with a few modifications extending the  
sum to be given when the full Pay Service has  
been chiefly abroad.

I am persuaded it will answer.

On the half pay, I shall have to address the  
Treasury shortly, I had no idea it was rotten.

Yr. s  
Signed / R. Harding

The Hon. James Stewart



Repeat of two evils, it is better to have at the Depots some  
unfit men, rather than increase a charge which is  
nearly as heavy as that required for the effective Army.

I should hope that not more than 2 men a Depot  
or 3 in a Regt. would require to be discharged having  
claims to Pension, in the course of the next 6 months -  
and when a case has been decided on, that it will be  
final for 12 months according to Art. Pensioner  
Regulations.

Ever yr. truly

(signed) W. A. Woodring

St. General

Wm. John Byng, J. P. C.

— — —

copy

priv.

W  
Wm. John Byng

War Office

Jan. 7 24. 1830

I send you two letters which have passed  
between Taylor and myself on the subject of a  
Med. Staff Off. being ordered to inspect and  
report upon all men unfit for duty under 7  
yr. service, with a view to their immediate discharge  
at the H. Quarters of their Regts. receiving a donation  
in money provided they have no claim to a Pension  
thereby saving a good deal of delay and expense.

Be good enough to return the letters when you  
have perused them.

The object which we all have in view is to  
diminish the dead weight, which in some branches



is still increasing, and the signs of the times are such that old habits must give way to the necessity of effecting reduction even at the expense of Military efficiency, and I am satisfied it is cheaper to keep a few worn out Men at each Depot, at home and in quiet times, than to Pension such Men at 1<sup>st</sup> a day and fill up their Places. - I therefore request you to treat the recommendations for Discharge much in the same way as you have done the Military Sergeants, - allow the fewest possible number to be discharged having claims to Pension, and be as liberal as you like in the Discharges of Men having no claim.

La lettre from Lt Col. Sutcliffe at Galway he asks for some forms, as he has 14 Men immediately about to be discharged, this w<sup>d</sup> be an enormous proportion

Altho' a Return of 1825, makes out the Men discharged in Ireland to be nearly one half of the whole Army, whereas Chatham is the receptacle for our Invalids from Foreign Stations as well as for Great Britain.

We also propose in England to limit the Discharges to a certain day for 6 months, to get rid of constant applications, and to diminish the numbers We also hope under your stricter regime in Ireland that the Men discharged as compared to Men discharged in England, will for the first time bear a stricter comparison, and be in proportion to the numbers in each Country.

The fact is, we shall be forced to make some very painful reductions unless we can keep down this enormous non effective dead-weight, & I again



P. S.

Mr Robert Taylor will  
send you a copy of my  
Instructions to the Med.  
Staff Officer, and his Circular  
to Officers Comd Regts.

I sh<sup>d</sup> think 3 Staff  
Surgeons w<sup>d</sup> be sufficient  
to inspect the whole of the  
Troops in Ireland.

I propose to employ 4 for  
Gr. Britain.

They sh<sup>d</sup> Confidentially  
be informed of the object  
which is to get rid of all  
rubbish, not having a claim  
to Pension but to be very



It is not becoming  
the Discharge of any Man  
having a Claim to Pension,  
unless perfectly useful for  
all sort of Duty.

Recollect you have  
7000 Pensioners in Ireland  
fit for Duty, & that I  
earnestly recommend  
leaning to inefficiency  
rather than to Expense.

---



Copy.

War Office

Sir,

1<sup>st</sup> February 1830

We beg leave most respectfully to request your attention to the letter which we took the liberty of laying before you in May last detailing the peculiar hardship of our situation as Senior Clerks in your Office.

We take leave to repeat that we have respectively served since 1813 1814 and 1815 without having had any promotion whatever, and that if the vacancies which have occurred or may occur in the Senior Classes of the Department are to be made permanent reductions of Establishment we shall be left absolutely without hope.

Our disappointment is increased

by



by the recollection that the aggregate numbers of those superior Classes, viz 66 were not fixed by Lord Palmerston until 1826, after a mature deliberation and expressed conviction on his part that the previous Establishment was insufficient.

They were at that time confirmed by the Treasury and our expectations were therefore naturally directed to all the vacancies that might occur in the superior ranks.

Since the period at which those numbers were defined as the permanent Peace Establishment

of the Office four vacancies have occurred, and altho' some disappointment may have been felt by our Seniors at not succeeding to the Upper Classes, we venture to urge that our case is one of still greater hardship, inasmuch as our Salaries are of more limited amount, and our Expectations of further increase or promotion altogether deferred.

If Sir, you shall have finally determined that the reductions you have made in

the



The two highest Classes viz Senior and 1<sup>st</sup> Assistant shall be permanent we respectfully request your consideration to our situation for on us the most grievous part of the reduction will fall, as we have no prospective increase whatsoever and the amount of our Salaries can scarcely be considered as sufficient for a decent maintenance in an expensive Metropolis.

The Clerks Junior to the undersigned have been all appointed to the office since 1824, and in all probability they can never

be placed in a situation similarly distressing to our own. We who had served Ten Years before they entered the Public Service and were appointed previously to the Treasury Regulations for reduction of the Public Departments issued in 1822 have been peculiarly prejudiced by these Regulations whereas our Juniors entered office under the conditions of those Regulations and will not therefore experience a similar disappointment in their expectations.

We venture to assert that our Colleagues in office who have met with more encouragement have

not



not exceeded us in our earnest  
desire to perform their Public  
Duties, and we earnestly entreat  
that you will take the extreme  
hardship of our situation into your  
consideration and give us the  
benefit of those vacancies in the  
Class above us which have been  
caused by death and by Retirement  
on actual Superannuation, or  
that you will be pleased to afford  
us such relief as you may  
deem proper.

For thus intruding  
ourselves upon your notice we

feel assured that the hardship of  
our case will be our best  
apology.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servants

Signed / G. F. West

J. M. Stamp

J. Jones

R. Forbes



Private

Dublin February 2<sup>d</sup> 1830 -

My Dear Hewings -

I return to you the two Inclusions which accompanied your letter to me of the 21<sup>st</sup> ult<sup>mo</sup>, thanking you for giving me the perusal of them which enables me to fully act up to your wish and intention - you mention having sent two copies but the only papers I received, are those which I now send back to you -

It is certainly imperative on you in the Office you hold to diminish as far as is practicable the dead weight expense - which will render less objectionable that of the effective force - and which alone can prevent a serious call for a reduction. I will therefore second you to the

utmost of my power -

The 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment's Regt. & 4<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> yeely Instructions very late, the 19 Men you allude to, were proposed as for discharge - I delayed acting upon the proposition until I received your new Instructions, then duly expected, since they arrived. The Men

Y<sup>rs</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup>

Sir Henry Hewings - G. C. B.

Y<sup>rs</sup> for



have been entered up here, and are under the treatments  
and superintendance of the Medical Staff before their  
cases are decided upon - some who are under seven  
years service, with no claim to Pension. I shall feel  
no hesitation in discharging - but with the rest I  
shall be very scrupulous - altho there were 17  
men from the 5<sup>th</sup> Regt, the whole number from the  
Districts of General Thornton, and Sir Tho. Colclough  
(in the latter of which the 5<sup>th</sup> is) amount only to 40 -

I can assure you that we are so particular at  
our Board that I do not think we grant a Pension  
(where there is no claim from length of service) to  
one out of six - and on reference to our  
Proceedings you will find that our grant is frequently  
conditional for 1 or 2 years - I have invariably  
held out, and called up to the principle of being  
just to the Country as well as to the Individual -  
we have 22 Depots in Ireland, which though  
forming a small part of our Effective Force, have  
added much to the number of our Pensioners -

I do not anticipate a greater number being  
discharged in the course of the next six months than  
3 from Regiments, and 2 from Depots -

I think that upon a reference you will find  
that I have effected a saving in purchasing money, I  
do not make in the exchange of Quarters as necessary  
long trunks - and as far as I can I station them  
being in mind how they stand for embarkation -  
I thus on 1<sup>st</sup> arrival place the Regiments to the South - I am  
and gradually move them on to the South - I am  
most anxious to save expense where I can with  
due attention to the good of the Service. As so - I  
know so well the necessity for economy, that I consider  
it a very essential part of my duty to attend to on  
all occasions -

Believe me  
yours very truly  
W. G. G. -



W. C. 2<sup>nd</sup> Feb<sup>r</sup>  
Private W. Lubbock 1830

My dear Taylor

The Officers in Command  
at Foreign Stations will  
require an authority to be  
delegated to them by the  
Com<sup>d</sup>. in Chief relating  
to the Discharges - as you  
agree with me it will  
be impossible to keep  
the Men in a state of



surprise, during the time  
the applications are coming  
home & the permission of  
H. Hill is going out -

You will probably recom-  
mend a certain W. P.  
Prof. in proportion to its  
No. of effectives for a  
period of 6 months -  
This W. P. may vary according  
to the Station - Canada  
may for reasons of expediency

in stopping Dunster be  
allowed a larger W. P. than  
the East India or Ceylon  
do -  
Very truly Yrs

H. Sandridge

H. Hill

Lieut. Herbert Taylor J. C. H.



Mr. Wood to remind me  
after estimates.

This you will surely  
see very well of  
his letter still -

my note was written  
before I perceived, that  
I had used this side for  
the Pen - maker to page  
of the Pen that w.  
sent me.

H. H.



Bedford Room. Gen. Guards  
6 July 1830.

Recd at W O  
9 Feb 1830

Sir,

In answer to your letter of the  
21<sup>st</sup> January, requiring a Report  
showing the prices paid by the 2<sup>nd</sup>  
Batt<sup>n</sup> of the Regiment under my  
command for bread & Meat, &  
other particulars, I beg leave to  
refer you to the enclosed report  
drawn up by Colonel Woodford com-  
-manding that Battalion:—

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your most obedient,  
Humble Servant

H. J. Woodhouse  
Capt. 1<sup>st</sup> Dr. Regt.  
Genl.

R. A. Brown Esq  
War-Office.



33726  
10

~~29507~~  
7

2 wgn 9/2

~~Tramples~~ 107

~~1~~ 15/2

~~1~~ 15/2

2 wgn - 19/2

~~Christy~~ 207

~~Shafte~~ 127

~~Shafte~~ 108/10

ha'tite (p)

Confidants

~~Shafte~~ to

33726  
10

~~29507~~  
7

6/2/20

Col. Towardhead

26 23507



Private War Office

10. Feb. 1830.

Dear Sir Army

The following particulars may be of some use to you, as explanatory of the former, and present state of the First Clerkship of your Office -

If we go back to the old constitution of the War Office, it will be found that the First Clerk was much better paid than either the Dep: Secretary at War, or Chief Examiner of Army acc<sup>ts</sup> and it was this circumstance that led to Mr Lewis's holding the two Places, he having refused the appointment of Dep: Secretary at War as being so much worse paid than the First Clerkship, unless he was allowed to retain the latter with it - and

A



It will be found that his great Emoluments  
in the year 1796 were chiefly derived  
from his Appointment as First Clerk,  
his Fees, as such being £14,471. while  
his Emoluments in Fees & Salary as  
Dep: Secretary at War did not exceed  
£3046.

The First Clerkship therefore has  
suffered more than any other Appoint-  
ment by the substitution of fixed Salaries  
for Fees, and I have no doubt that even  
now under a reduced Expenditure of a  
Peace Establishment, the Fees, if  
reestablished would greatly exceed  
the amount of the present Salary.

The First Clerkship is fixed at  
£1200 a year - The £200 a year beyond  
that sum which the present First Clerk

receives, was not granted for peculiar  
Duties in time of War, nor in consequence  
of the high prices during that period, but  
was an augmentation then given to  
all First or Chief Clerks after a  
Service as such of three Years.

I believe £300 a year was the  
general Augmentation, but I only  
obtained from the Treasury £200 -

I am, Dear Sir

Your very faithful  
obedient

R. Bankin

Right Hon<sup>ble</sup>

Sir Henry Hardinge

*[Signature]*



Refer to  
Memorandum

10<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1830

on Comparison  
of Salaries  
in 1797 and  
of abuses that  
existed in that  
year



Private

War Office

13.<sup>th</sup> Feb 1830

My dear Lord

I am — obliged to leave  
the Office early and I have begged  
Mr. Sullivan to call upon your  
Lordship and acquaint you with  
the result of a conference with the  
Duke of Wellington on the subject of  
the Office of Chaplain General which  
has been considered untenable in  
Parliament — as well as of a reduction from  
the salary of the Governor of the Royal

C 2/4



Military College from £1500 to 1000  
a year. Sir J. Murray having undertaken  
to communicate the intention of the  
Government to Sir Edward Blyth. -

Informed the Duke I had  
already conversed with you on this  
subject and as the pressure of  
Parliamentary business will not  
allow of any official correspondence  
I take the earliest moment of  
apprising you of the fact, and

on the first opportunity will converse  
with your Lordship as to the most  
proper footing on which you wish  
the Chaplain General's Office to be placed.

I am

(signed) W. A.

The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup>

Genl. Lord Hill



Horse Guards  
February 16<sup>th</sup>  
1830

My Dear Hardinge

I cannot better furnish You with the Information You desired to receive, than by sending You the Copy of a Return already printed of the Establishment and Expense of The Adjutant General's Office in 1797 and at successive periods including the present. But I must add that the Items for 1797 appear to have been carelessly inserted, & offer a Total less than it actually was, particularly as concerns The Deputy Adjutant General.

To the Items therein shewn, and the Remarks made, I have to add, that the Pay of The Adjutant General and the Contingent Expenses of his Department (if such it could be called) appear to have been nearly the same in 1792 as in 1797. - The Adjutant General, having the Rank of Lieut. General, received besides His Pay on the Establishment, which was £1 per diem, the additional Pay of £3 per diem issued by Warrant from the

The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup>

Sir Henry Hardinge KCB  
Ye ——— Ye ——— Ye



the Army Extraordinaries, as being  
the Personal Rate of Pay of a Lieut.  
General. Total £1460. - and deducting  
Boardage &c. £1346. 10. -

Besides the above permanent  
and Staff Pay, The Adjutant General  
had an Allowance for Personal  
Expences, which varied, but which  
was in 1803 increased to £500 per Ann.  
and at this period He was directed  
to render Half Yearly Accounts of the  
Expences of His Office with Vouchers.  
He had also during the War, and  
therefore in 1797, Bat and Forage Money  
according to His Rank.

In 1805 the Extra Pay was converted  
into a permanent Allowance of £3  
per Diem, and the Pay of a General  
Officer was added thereto when  
placed upon the Staff. - In 1808  
the Total Pay was £2492. 10. - and  
deducting Boardage &c. £2302. 1. 3.

It had been also established  
that, whenever any General Officers  
were placed on the Staff, The Adjutant  
General should be included in that  
Number, and should receive the  
Pay of His Rank. But it appears  
that in lieu of this privilege He  
afterwards received an Allowance  
of

of £500 per Annum, which is part  
of His Pay at present.

The Deputy Adjutant General  
received £1 per diem, and £154 per  
Annum in aid of Pay for Attending  
His Majesty's Reviews, &c. to which  
was added in War, and therefore  
in 1797, an Allowance of Bat and  
Forage according to His Rank; that  
to a Major being £120 per Ann.

In 1805 The Deputy Adjutant Gen.  
received £1 per diem as Deputy Adj.  
General - £154 in aid of Pay, as before,  
and £1. 10. per diem as a Brigadier  
on the Staff. Total £1066. 10. - besides  
Allowance of Bat and Forage Money.  
He was also an Inspector of Clothing.

In 1808 His Total Pay and Allowances  
were £1427. 7. 9.

The Office of Inspector General  
of the Recruiting Service was dis.  
continued in 1807, and the Duties  
were transferred to that of The  
Adjutant General, and were placed  
under the immediate Superinten.  
dence of The Deputy Adjutant General.  
The Pay, Allowances, and Staff Pay  
of The Inspector General exceeded  
£3000 per Annum.

The Contingent Expences of the Office were, including  
Pay of Clerks, Stationary &c. { In 1792 - £530. 10.  
In 1797 - £630. 10.

The



The Establishment of the Office was increased from March 1798, though not to any considerable extent.

The Contingent Expenses, (Pay of Clerks &c.) were, as before stated -

In 1797	£630. 10. -
In 1804	£1871. 7. 6½
In 1807	£2742. 16. 11½

It appears that the Adjutant Gen<sup>l</sup> has always been considered as authorised and liable to exercise the Duties of a General Officer on the Staff, according to his Rank in the Army, and He does exercise such, when the stationary Duties of His Office permit, in Inspections, &c. &c. - The same Observation applying to The Deputy Adj<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup>, if a General Officer. In the Absence of The General Commanding in Chief He replaces Him in the exercise of every function connected with the Discipline of the Army, including even the Approval and Confirmation of Courts Martial. &c. &c.

I must be permitted to observe, that altho the Comparison between the present period and 1797 may be very applicable to many other Departments, and more especially to Civil Departments,

Departments, it cannot be allowed to be so to The Adjutant General's, or indeed to any responsible and executive Department of the Army.

I have already shewn that there was little Difference in the Establishments of The Adjutant General's Office in 1792 and 1797, and I leave it to You to determine whether the Numbers of the Army are not double what they were in 1792, & whether the Business of every Military Department has not increased beyond the Augmentation of the Army. In 1792, and indeed until 1798, the chief Correspondence of the Army, as regarded what now constitutes the Business of The Adjutant Gen<sup>l</sup>, was with The Secretary at War, to whom the Regimental Returns of chief importance were addressed, and The Adjutant General carried His Official Papers & Correspondence of a Week in His Coat Pocket, doubtless not a small one. - Since that Period a regular, systematic, & uniform Arrangement has been introduced into the Army, as compared with the Regulations and Practice previously existing.

The



The Accuracy and Precision with which every Detail is conducted have been gradually established. The Army is maintained, by unremitting Attention, in a state of perfect Discipline at Home, and of constant Preparation for Service Abroad.

I have already stated that the Recruiting Department has been thrown into The Adjutant General's, and that its Duties are placed under the more immediate Superintendance of The Deputy Adjt. General. That Officer formerly held the Office of Inspector of Clothing, but resigned it, as the Duties interfered with the close Attendance and Labours required from Him in this Department.

You have had ample and almost Daily Opportunities of judging of the Amount and Nature of the Business of my Office, and of the Zeal, Assiduity and Intelligence of those who are employed under Me, and I trust You are satisfied that their time is fully and usefully employed, and that the Labourers are worthy of their Hire. — You have had Opportunities also of appreciating the effects of their labour, and if, as I doubt not, you are disposed to  
admit

admit that Economy results not solely from the Comparative Amount of Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, but also from the comparative and corresponding efficiency and utility of that which is produced by the increased Amount, I am satisfied that I may venture to call your Attention to the state of the Army as it was in 1792 (or even in 1797) to its Discipline and Efficiency at that period and what it is now, and ask You whether the Public is suffering from the present Establishment of The Adjutant General's Department as compared with that of 1792, or with that of 1797, (and I have already shewn them to have been nearly the same) when the Department could hardly be said to exist as a Department?

Under all these circumstances, I think I am entitled to claim for those who have for Years past so well discharged their Duties, your Support and the Protection of His Majesty's Government, and I trust that if the Periods of 1792 or 1797 are to be referred to, as establishing the value of Official Labour, the results  
of



of those Labours will be estimated also, and the Comparative State of the Army and its Discipline and Efficiency at those periods, and at this Period, will be thrown into the Scale.

In advocating the Claims & the Merits of my Department, I speak not for myself, nor do I wish to be included in the Number of those entitled to Consideration. — I have held this Situation little more than 15 Months. I found things as they are, and have had only to pursue the course chalked out for me. I have, in fact, been seeking Experience from the practice and Knowledge of others, and it is for them only that I appeal to the Justice of the Government, and if Reduction be contemplated I trust it will not fall upon them.

Yours very sincerely

Yours very sincerely

W. Hayler  
Adj



War Office 10 Feb. 1830

My dear Sir,

It is not an agreeable task to talk about oneself; but as it is not improbable that my name & what I receive from the Public may be again mixed up in the Debates on the Army Estimates, I hope I may be excused for troubling you with the enclosed short statements.

I have only to repeat, what I took the liberty of stating to you 2 Years ago, that if my continuance in the War Office is attended with Embarrassment to the Government, in consequence of these personal attacks in Parliament (which I had hoped had terminated with those <sup>made</sup> in 1817), I am willing to retire - presuming that after entering into the 44<sup>th</sup> Year of Public Service I shall not, on quitting it, be thought undeserving of a fair & adequate remuneration; I hoping that I may not be considered unreasonable in requesting, that my Son, who is thro' your kindness a temporary clerk in your Office, may then be permanently appointed -

I have the honor to be,

My dear Sir,

Yours obliged  
& faithful Servant  
B. Brown

Sr Henry Dardinge  
Sr & C.



I am in <sup>my</sup> ~~the~~ 44<sup>th</sup> Year of Service in the  
War Office

Upwards of the last 20 Years I have  
had no increase of Salary, altho' I have  
had very considerable increase of official  
responsibility & Labour -

In Decr. 1821 Lord Palmiston, having  
been dissatisfied with the manner in  
which the Arrear Accounts were examined  
& settled, removed the Superintendency of  
several of the head clerks employed in  
that branch of the business of his Office,  
& appointed me to the Charge of it -  
with full Powers to make such arrangements  
& suggest such alterations, as might tend  
to bring to a settlement those old Accounts.

In June 1826 this object was accomplished  
- with the following result

W<sup>th</sup> of Acc<sup>ts</sup> settled  
between 2<sup>d</sup> Decr. 1821  
& 24 June 1826

Amount of Dis<sup>cs</sup> acquiesced in

Paymaster - Agents	Deducted - Paid into the Bank	Total
24,906 - 2,114	- £308,433. 8. 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	£ 308,977. 0. 5 - £ 397,312. 16. 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>

That the business had been brought  
to an end sooner than was anticipated  
is proved by Mr. Merry's Evidence before  
the last Finance Committee. & that  
I had satisfactorily discharged the duty  
confided



by Lord Palmerston  
confided to me may be presumed, from  
his Lordship's unsolicited on my part,  
having <sup>subsequently</sup> appointed me Chief Examiner,  
in succession to Mr. Sullivan when made  
Dep. Secy at War -

It is not I trust irrelevant my  
observing, that the Salary of Chief Examiner  
in 1797 was £1,500 a Year, with  
Duties less laborious than are now  
executed by the person holding that  
appointment; & that I have only  
£1,200 a Year -



That if any saving can be made by a more  
economical arrangement, which in the end  
fully gives effect to our wishes, it is much better  
to adopt it of our own accord, than  
to wait till we are forced into an adoption  
by a recommendation from the House.

and as no Public Office can bear a scrutiny  
longer than yours, I am persuaded you  
will fully understand my motives for  
now bringing forward this subject to the  
notice -

Yours  
A. S.

Private

War Office  
22<sup>nd</sup> March 1830

Sir John Sir Willoughby

As you may suppose  
I have correspondents who favor me

with communications on all points connected  
with the <sup>mil<sup>y</sup> Expedition</sup> Army; and my attention has been  
drawn of late, by their representations, to the  
<sup>unusually</sup> <sup>small</sup> <sup>number</sup> of troops in Great Britain

~~are~~ ~~subject~~ ~~to~~, for the purpose of  
changing <sup>their</sup> quarters. - I do not add anything  
to follow up ~~them~~

Sir Willoughby Gordon &c. &c.

the



The extract from an anonymous letter which I forwarded a few days ago, I now beg to send another, and I must request your attention to the arrangement which my correspondent proposes, for moving the Cavalry this year.

On comparing it, with that which took place last year, I find there would be a saving, if the plan, <sup>would</sup> be adopted, of £3,500. - that is

To say -  
The expense of moving the Cavalry in 1829 was £7,769

According to the mode suggested it w. be in 1830 - 4,270  
\* The cost of moving the 6<sup>th</sup> Div. from Lambeth to Dover is stated to be £1064 - <sup>to his camp</sup> <sup>at</sup> £1050 <sup>saving</sup> \* £3,500.  
<sup>to</sup> <sup>from</sup> <sup>Dorchester</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>his</sup> <sup>camp</sup> <sup>at</sup> <sup>£1050</sup> <sup>saving</sup> \* £3,500.

Now there may be many objections <sup>grounded</sup> <sup>upon</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>arrangement</sup> <sup>which</sup> <sup>is</sup> <sup>proposed</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>being</sup> <sup>2000</sup> <sup>per</sup> <sup>annum</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>annual</sup> <sup>charge</sup> <sup>for</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>obj.</sup>

~~I am not aware of, and it is on that account, that I should wish to take the earliest opportunity of talking the matter over with you, in order that you may put <sup>me</sup> <sup>in</sup> <sup>pos.</sup> in possession of the~~  
~~objections, if such exist, and that I may be enabled to meet any attack which may be~~

~~made in the House on this point. For~~  
~~you must I am sure be well aware that~~  
~~we live in a glass house, - that there~~

~~is no item of Military Expenditure, which is not watched, by the scrutinizing eye of some~~  
~~and others, - and I have always considered~~

~~of the annual cost of a Regt. for a year.~~  
~~and others, - and I have always considered~~



Tuesday March 30<sup>th</sup>

1830

Private of Genl.

My dear Lady

I have brought again before  
the Duke of Wellington your  
earnest Recommendation of  
Miss Turner for a Pension on the  
Civil List; and His Grace has  
assured me that He "will  
consider



consider of it by and bye."

Ever, My dear Harding,

Yours very faithfully

Joseph Plaster

The Rt Honble

Earl Henry Harding M.P.







2

War Office  
20<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1830

My dear Taylor,

In the course of the investigation on the general subject relating to Pensions I stated in reply to Sir Huxsey Vivian and others, who were urging the Discharge of Men not perfectly fit for Duty, that it was expedient to wait until the Revised Regulations should be issued, and that the apparent inconvenience of having a few inefficient Men in each Regiment for a short period, would not

be

Lieut. General  
Sir Herbert Taylor G.C.H.

bc bc bc



be detrimental to the  
Service but would check  
the habit in Commanding  
Officers of recommending  
Men to be discharged with  
too much facility.

Lord Hill and the  
Horse Guards have cordially  
seconded these views and  
the result is, that instead  
of the usual increase of  
550 Men on the Out Pension  
List, there has been a decrease  
of 1100 making the real  
diminution 1650 Men in  
the year 1829. and a saving  
of £36,500 on that head of  
Expenditure alone, including  
£15,000 by reducing the Pension  
for frauds.

Having effected this  
salutary



salutary purpose, I am  
now anxious to meet your  
views, of not retaining  
Men unfit for service, by  
leaving the Regiments and  
Depots of sickly Recruits,  
who in all probability will  
never make good Soldiers,  
replacing them by efficient  
Recruits.

Great caution will  
however be required that  
this general sweeping of  
rubbish should not revive  
the Regimental habit of  
prodigal Discharges, and  
that Recruits should not  
be encouraged in any way, in  
the hopes of being easily  
discharged as unfit. This

can



can only be guarded against  
by the Class of Men to which  
it is applied and the mode  
in which the measure is  
carried into execution, and  
further by combining some  
financial arrangement  
with the plan so as to  
avoid expense.

The Class of Men the  
most expensive and the  
least useful are young  
Soldiers, who never can be  
converted into good ones.

Men enlisted previous  
to March 1810, if discharged  
for Disability, have a claim  
to Pension, whether the  
ailment be a Constitutional  
defect, Accident, Negligence  
or any other cause.

By the warrant of 1810,  
it



it must be contracted in  
the Service; and by the  
Regulations of 1829 the proof  
is required, giving however  
the Man discharged, a Gratuity  
or temporary Pension, which  
the Warrant of 1818 did  
not, thereby operating very  
harshly.

By Article 11, a Soldier  
under 7 years Service may  
receive a temporary Pension  
of 6<sup>d</sup> a day varying from  
16 to 18 Months, according  
to the degree of the Man's  
disability, and his length  
of Service. In short he is  
not at once sent adrift,  
but has time to look about  
him, with a little money  
in his Pocket when he  
reaches



reaches his Parish.

I therefore propose that all Men under 7 years Service, not fit for Service, should be discharged at their Regiments, instead of lingering at Chatham, then to be brought before the Board of Chelsea, with a good deal of expense and inconvenience in marching and counter-marching.

I have provided for these cases by regulating that if the Case of the Soldier be clearly such as not to entitle him to a Permanent Pension, and that his presence is not necessary at Chelsea, he may be discharged at the Regiment sending the  
Discharge



Discharges as to Chelsea  
according to Art 53.

Every Soldier therefore  
under 7 years Service, reported  
to be unfit for Service, and  
having no claim to a permanent  
Pension, shall receive through  
The Secretary as bona donation  
or gratuity equal to the  
Scale laid down in Article  
11, being 6<sup>s</sup> a day from  
1 to 18 Months, or 1 Shilling  
a day for half the period,  
being his full Pay.

This full Pay, I propose  
should be re-imbursed to  
the Public by keeping vacancies  
open in the Regiment, equal  
to the number of young Soldiers  
discharged, including the  
Bounty.

Thus if 6 Recruits be  
discharged



discharged, and receive  
30 Months Pay, as the  
amount of the Gratuity  
for the whole number, or  
£45. 6, and £25. 16. the  
Amount of Bounty, the  
Sum of £70 which in  
round numbers is equal  
to the pay of 3 men for  
a year, will be recovered  
by 3 vacancies being kept  
open in the Regiment for  
one year. You will at  
once replace 6 useless  
Men by 3 Recruits and  
on 120 Regiments and Depots  
at Home, say, you will be  
relieved of 720 useless Men,  
and obtain 360 efficient  
Recruits, and in a short  
time, a similar number  
in



in all probability from  
Corps abroad.

This general purification  
can only take place by  
some such arrangement,  
for the gratuities and  
Bounty for 720 Men at  
Home alone would amount  
to 8 or 9000, and it will  
get rid of good many awkward  
questions, arising out of the  
carelessness of those who  
recruited these Men.

Having weeded the  
Corps and verified the Records  
throughout the Army, I  
have no doubt we shall,  
making a fresh start, acquire  
greater efficiency and accuracy  
for the future.

The next point is the  
Mode



mode of proceeding

The General Officer of the District assisted by a Medical Staff Officer, should make the selection, and recommend the amount of gratuity, to be given to each Soldier.

These Returns will be sent to the General Commanding in Chief, and when he has assented to the Discharges, they would come to me for authority to pay the Gratuities. - These financial

arrangements will require some details in my Office, in order to pay the Discharged Soldiers at their Parishes, and not at the Regiment, the Men only there receiving Marching Money when discharged.

I therefore would suggest  
that



that a Medical Staff Officer  
conversant in the whole of  
the new Regulations, should  
be sent to each general  
Officer.

Dr Clarke would take  
Chatham and the whole  
of that District, Staff Surgeon  
Marshall Portsmouth. Plymouth  
&c. Sir Andrew Halliday  
the Northern Districts, selecting  
2 or 3 other Medical Staff  
Officers for Ireland. These  
Medical Officers to be provided  
with Instructions, in order  
to give due weight to  
their authority.

To discharge other Men  
who have served beyond  
7 years, who may have  
enlisted previous to 1810,  
would be relying upon  
ground



ground which belongs  
to the Commissioners, but  
there will be no objection  
to the General Officer and  
the Medical Officer reporting  
on all cases in each Corps.

1 <sup>st</sup> Class	under 7 years Service
2 <sup>nd</sup>	under 4 ———
3 <sup>rd</sup>	under 21 ———
4 <sup>th</sup>	has 21 ———

In the cases of Men  
enlisted previous to March  
1810, I must for some time  
longer, request Lord Hill to  
adhere to the most rigid  
system of discharge  
inclining even to the apparent  
defect of keeping Men not  
quite fit for Service, if such  
Men would be a charge  
upon the Pension List; for  
we may be assured that  
any



any sudden return to the  
facility of discharge in  
the case of Men claiming  
Pension would undo what  
has been done in the course  
of this year.

The measure therefore  
is limited to get rid of  
Men who have no claim  
to Pension, and by instructing  
the Medical Officer to be  
very liberal in his selection  
of those of recommending  
the Discharge even of  
unpromising Soldiers, as  
well as of unfit Men, provided  
they are under 7 years service,

I hope you will be  
satisfied to hold hard  
your hand in allowing  
of the Discharge of Men  
who

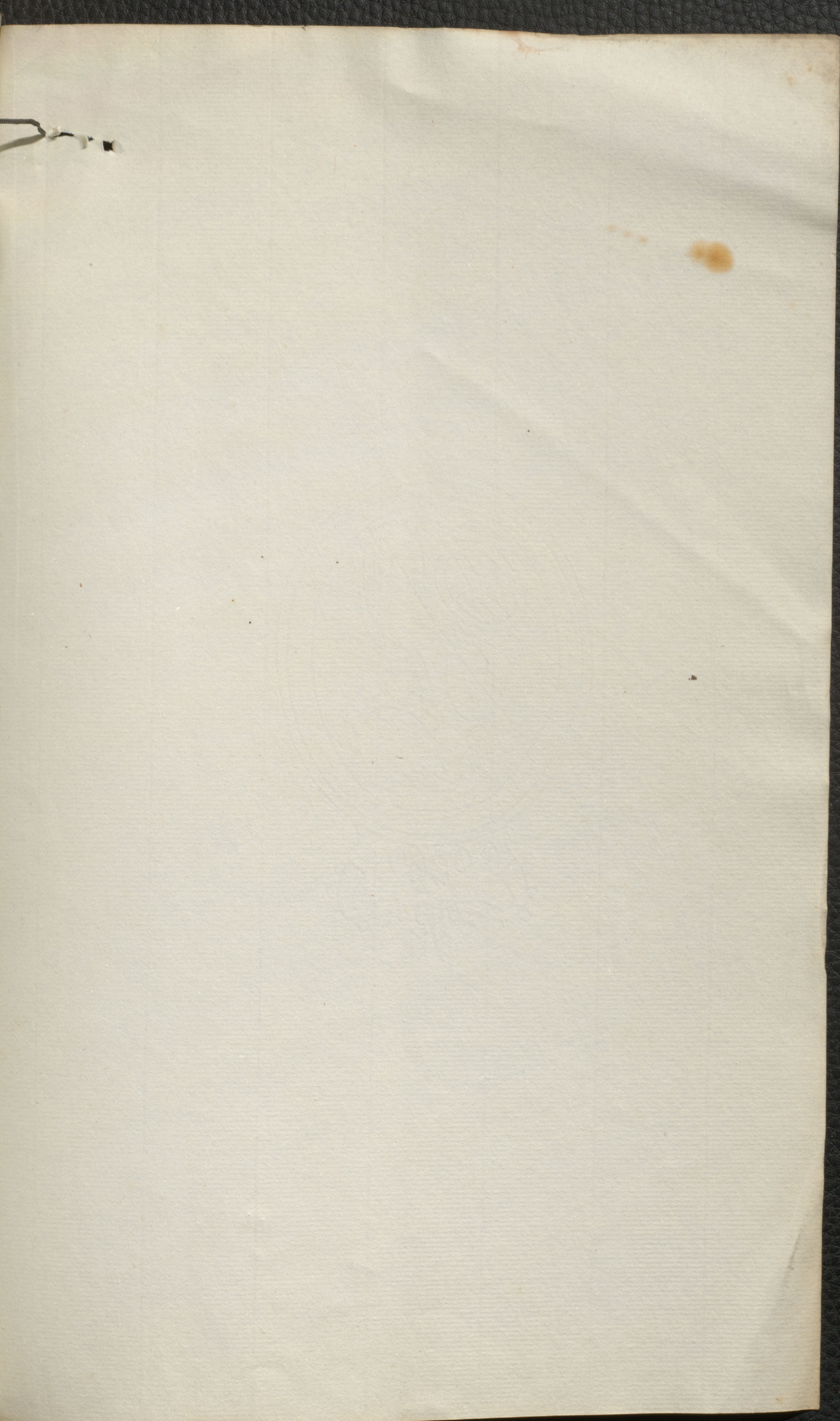


who have a claim to Pension, except in extreme cases of necessity.

If 700 be discharged under 7 years Service at Home, and assuming a similar number abroad, you will get rid of 14 or 1500 Men at one sweep, without any expense to the Public.

The Instructions proposed for each Medical Officer I herewith send, and will converse with you upon the details.











5  
Hon<sup>ble</sup> office  
1. March 1830.

I have to call y<sup>r</sup>. attention to a report  
which has reached me to the following effect:

That in discharging Recruits & Men under  
7 y<sup>r</sup>. Service unfit for the Army, private  
Instructions have been given to the Reg<sup>t</sup> Surgeon  
to cause such Men to be brought into Hospital  
for the purpose of cupping them so as to leave  
the mark or scar of the operation, previous  
to their being discharged, whether the nature  
of their complaint should require that  
particular mode of Treatment or not.

altho' I do not credit ~~the~~ a  
report, so directly in contradiction of the  
Instructions you have rec<sup>d</sup>. I have to  
doubt that you will take any possible  
means to contradict any such reports, & by  
the clearest explanations prevent the  
possibility of any misapprehension on this  
point, as well in the Reg<sup>t</sup>. you have already

publicly and distinctly desired the Reg<sup>t</sup>  
-mental Surgeon to take the Soldiers  
into Hospital and have instructed him  
how to treat the case so as to cure it if  
the disease was real (and I can  
affirm now after nearly thirty years

The Reg<sup>t</sup> House

La Mars, Surgeon Secretary at W<sup>est</sup>



inspected, as in those you are about to visit -  
& that you will instantly report to me any case  
in which a ~~Person~~<sup>Soldier in Hospital</sup> shall have been inspected  
subjected to any such treatment.

Whatever may be the desire to correct  
prevent the frequent impositions & frauds of Permits  
discharged for infirmities re-enlisting into the Service,  
I have to direct you to convey the strictest injunctions  
to the Prof<sup>l</sup> Surgeons, on no pretence whatever to  
apply any mode of treatment whatever by cupping or  
otherwise, which the complaint in itself if judiciously  
treated would not require.

On the other hand if the mode of cupping  
used in Mil<sup>y</sup> Hospitals leaves no longer much or  
scar than that which w<sup>d</sup>. be retained by the  
operation of any private Practitioner, there can  
~~be~~ be no objection to it -  
A. L.



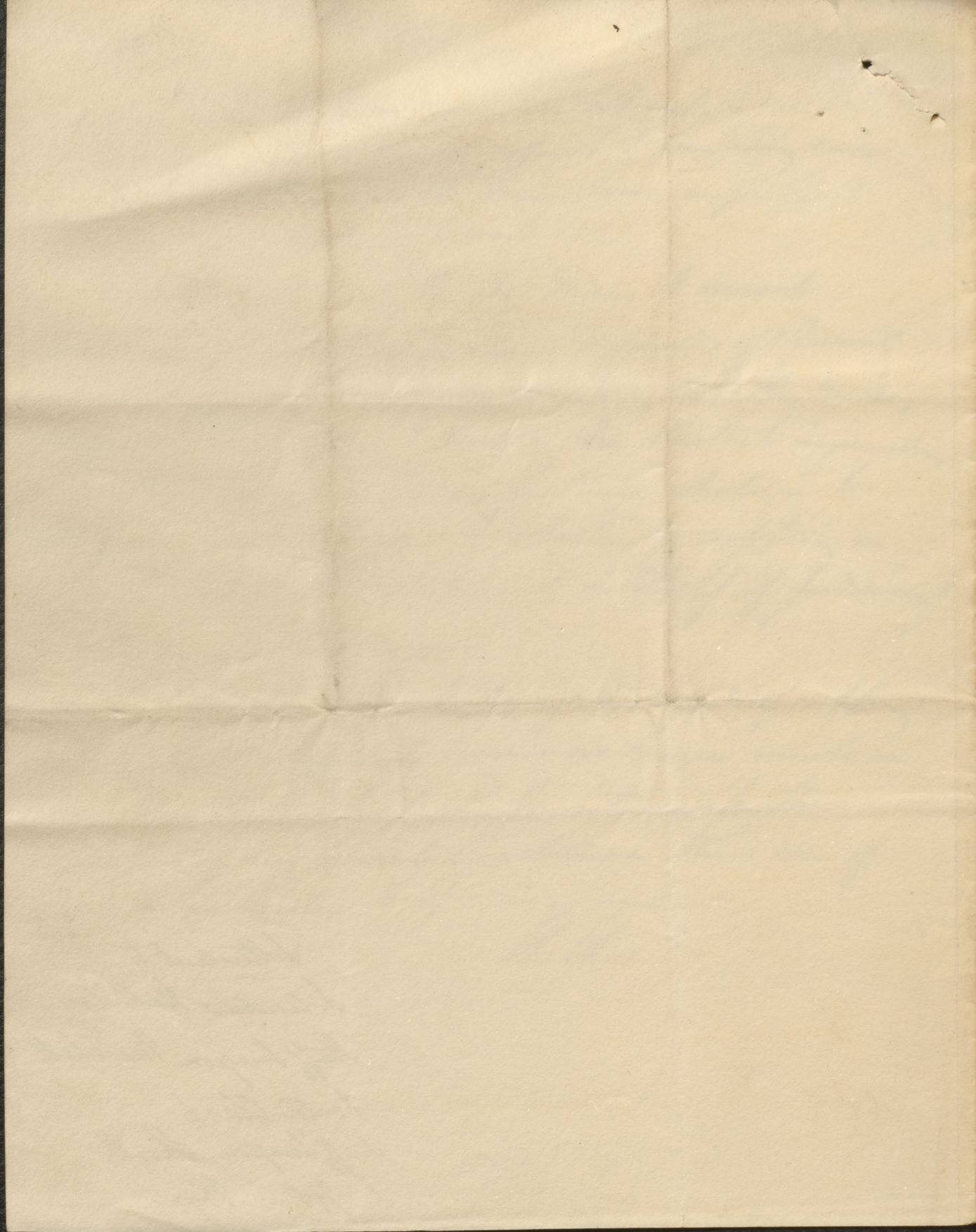
Letters sent to.  
Sir Andrew Halliday  
Staff Surgeon Marshall  
Doctor Clark  
Staff Surgeon Shanks  
Sir John Byng.

publicly and distinctly describe the  
- mental Affection to take the Soldiers  
into Hospital and have instructed how  
now to treat the case so as to cure it if  
the disease was real / and I can  
affirm now after nearly thirty years

The Right Honourable

General Bardon Secretary at War







Extract from the Instructions of the  
Secretary at War to Medical Officers appointed  
to inspect the Inefficient Men of Regiments  
of the Line. —

10

" In the case of Soldiers recommended  
for Discharge who have not served 2 years,  
you will ascertain where and by whom, they  
were enlisted, and also what Medical Officer has  
certified them to be fit for the Service.

This information, you are to include in  
your observations.

For the purpose of preventing these men from

publicly and distinctly directing the Physi-  
-cians of the Hospital to take the Soldier  
and treat the case so as to cure it if  
the disease was real (and I can  
affirm now after nearly thirty years

The Right Honble

John Manners, Secretary at War



From re-entering the Service, you will communi-  
-cate with the Regimental Surgeon, as to the  
best mode of indicating that the man has been  
under Medical treatment in a Military Hospital,  
and thereby, of preventing his success in any attempt  
at imposition.

If as has been suggested, this indication  
is to be obtained by Cupping, it will not be  
devised to unless that mode of professional  
treatment be required by the nature of the man's  
Illness, and ought (exclusively of the object stated) to  
be applied. —



Hampton Court

16th Sept. 1830  
Sir Andrew Halliday

Sir I have had the honor to receive your  
letter of the 1<sup>st</sup> inst and with respect  
to the report therein mentioned I do think  
it will be found perfectly erroneous.  
I do not believe any of the Medical  
Officers you have employed on the sick  
in which I am now engaged would  
venture to give instructions either private  
or publicly to the effect which has  
been stated; but at the same time with  
regard to myself I have to say that  
the course of the last three weeks I have  
met with a good many cases of what  
is called Epilepsy and what it was evident to  
me was feigned though it might be difficult  
to prove but in almost every instance  
the individual said to be so affected had  
made a trade of sullying - of deceiving  
the Medical Staff Officers and of depriving  
the Service - In all these cases I have  
publicly and distinctly directed the Physi-  
cians and Surgeons to take the Soldiers  
into Hospital and have instructed them  
how to treat the case so as to cure it if  
the disease was real (and I have  
affirmed now after nearly thirty years

The Right Honourable



Your Experience as a Physician  
that there are few Cases of Spelling  
that I cannot cure) and in doing  
so I took the Liberty also of instructing  
the Medical Officer how in the  
Application of the Remedies <sup>should</sup>  
supper, blutery or opus to follow  
a particular Method, so that  
when any patients so treated  
might again present himself  
in a Regiment, the Deputy Medical  
Officer could detect at once that  
that he had been discharged  
from the Regiments Service  
and for what cause he was so discharged  
I have the honor to be

Sr

Your very obedient

Humble Servant

Andrew Halliday M.D.

Surgeon to the Army



Doctor South

Bristol, March 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1830.

Sir

Rec<sup>d</sup> at W O

4 Mar 1830

In reply to your Letter of the 1<sup>st</sup> March I have the honor to state that I gave no Instructions of any kind to any Regimental Medical Officer relative to Cupping - When I inspected the Men of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Foot, at Brecon, who were brought forward for examination, I advised immediate Cupping for Mr. Gray, who appeared to suffer much from derangement of the Respiratory Function, but I advised it as a curative process, and not for the purpose of marking the patient, and expressly recommended the Assistant Surgeon of that Corps not to practice it beyond the degree which he himself judged necessary for the Soldier's relief. I did remark, incidentally, that the operation of Cupping, where its Therapeutic agency became necessary, would serve also to prevent Soldiers, who might be discharged on account of Disease, imposing themselves again on the Service - Colonel McGregor was present, and to him I would refer for corroboration of this Statement. I beg further to observe that when I made this Inspection I had not the advantage of your Instructions,

The Right Honorable

The Secretary at War

and



and I feel happy that I deviated so little  
from them.

I have the honor to be  
Sir  
Your most obedient

Humble Servant

J. D. Short,  
Surgeon to the Forces  
& Deputy Inspector of Hospitals



Fort Pitt, 2<sup>d</sup> March 1830.

Doctor Clark

Recd. at W O  
3 Mar 1830

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt

of your letter of yesterday's date, the tenor of which shall be carefully attended to by me, as soon as I commence the special duty to which you have been pleased to appoint me at this place, Canterbury, Dover, &c

On the subject of the communication which I have just now had the honor to receive from you, I beg to remark that in all practicable cases where local blood letting is deemed necessary I prefer cupping to leeches, because a given quantity of blood can be abstracted in a shorter period than by any other method, it is also the most economical, and is on all occasions performed by a Medical Officer;

whereas



where as the application of Leeches is unavoidably  
left to Hospital Servants, is necessarily slow, more  
uncertain in its effect, and is also the most expen-  
sive mode of local bleeding.

For upwards of three years past, I can pledge  
myself that Cupping has never been resorted  
to in this General Hospital except where the  
real, or alleged, disorder of the patient in-  
dicated its propriety.

I have the honor to be

Might You be

Sir Henry Hardinge

he

Sir

Your most obedient  
very humble Servant

J. Clark

Physician to the Forces



W. Edinburgh Street

6<sup>th</sup> March 1830

My dear Sir

I did not receive Sir Henry  
Cavendish's letter of the 1<sup>st</sup> instant until last night  
I am not aware that in my communications with  
the Surgeons of Regiment since I left London  
I have suggested that they should cut a man  
who was brought forward for examination in Con-  
sequence of a disease unless that disease was  
inappropriately and ~~indeed~~ almost generally <sup>treated</sup> in  
that manner. However as misapprehensions may  
have occurred in the report I shall take no op-  
portunity of enjoining Medical Officers to adopt no  
mode of treatment in the case of a Soldier which  
is not indicated by the nature of the Complaint.

Altho' Good Bye



The mode of Cupping in Military Hospitals is  
exactly the same as that adopted by private practi-  
tioners and leaves no larger mark or scar. Sir  
Henry Halliday may depend upon my using the  
utmost care to avoid the two extremes namely that  
of recommending the discharge of men who are  
likely to be approved should they resist or of  
seemingly to sanction the Cupping of men merely for  
the purpose of marking them

I remain

My Dear Sir

Very truly Yours

A. Hancock



I have been employed also this forenoon by  
Director of the General investigating the case  
of a man belonging to the 9<sup>th</sup> Lancers who  
according to his own statement lately injured  
the thumb of his right hand by the explosion  
of a Pistol loaded with Snow shot. The  
first joint of the thumb has been amputated  
That the injury was involuntarily inflicted  
is rendered probable

1<sup>st</sup> By the circumstances of his being  
on Furlough and probably unwilling  
to learn his relations

2<sup>nd</sup> By his applying to a Civil Practitioner  
instead of soliciting the aid of  
a Military Surgeon

3<sup>rd</sup> By the great discordance of his  
statements & report & regard to the  
origin and progress of the injury



4<sup>th</sup> By the probability that a Diagon  
who contemplated disabling himself  
would destroy the right thumb &  
part of the hand so as to be for  
his duties

5<sup>th</sup> By the improbability that the ac-  
cidental explosion of a pistol  
would destroy a thumb and leave  
no trace of injury on any other  
part of the body

I have some returns ready but they  
require the signature of the General