

Private

Peter, April 2. 1830.

My dear Hardinge,

I have to acknowledge your
two letters dated the 13, and 24 ultimos, marked
private, with their enclosures, being ^{anonymous} structures upon
the movements of the Cavalry generally, but more espe-
cially of the 6th Dragoon Guards, and 14th Light Dragoons.

Transacting my public business, as I
have ever endeavoured to do, in the most unostentatious
manner, and upon the principle that it should be
done not only because I thought it right, but because
I could also prove it to be right, and conscious that
I am wholly free from any personal motive in any
part of my public duty, I am ever ready, & most
willing to answer the criticisms of any anonymous,
or other writer, whenever I may be called upon to do so,

by

by such Abstracts as may have a right to put me
under an examination upon this matter: - and as
the Secretary at War is responsible to Parliament for all
matters regarding Military Expenditure, he has a right, in
my opinion, to request information from any Military
Individual who may in the course of his public duty,
cause any expense to be incurred. -

I have my doubts in how far
any Member of the House of Commons, or the House itself, is
competent to call upon any Member of the House, to
explain in his place in that House, in what manner he
may have executed any Military Orders, which he may
have by virtue of the King's Commission received either from
the Commander in Chief, or the King himself - The House
may call for such explanation from the King's
-military Officer, in that House, but I rather think, not
from the Individual himself, unless indeed the House
be sitting in its judicial capacity, & be examining Evidence

this matter, I will conclude with this observation upon
the structure of the Anonymous Writer, made in perfect
good temper: - The marches performed by the two Regiments
which this Writer (whom I should hope is not a Military
Man) has selected, may all things considered, be more
severe than the celebrated marches performed by the Corps
commanded by Major Stanger from Brentford to Enzig &c,
but I must fear they will be found to fall far short of
the Work performed by any one of your poor Clubs, whose
necessities compel him to live in the Suburbs, and whose
daily movements to and fro his Office, would amount to
a much larger distance than what has been achieved by
these fine Corps, and with this disadvantage also, that
he is probably not so well provided at the end of his
March. -

Yours most faithfully ever
M. Howard

The Right Honble
Sir M. Hardinge KCB
War Office

at War - I speak however very doubtfully upon this point but upon which I will soon satisfy myself, and as not bearing upon the present Case, will leave it at once.

I enclose two papers - the One showing the General Principles under which every movement of the Cavalry is made - and the other explaining in minute detail, (and more than the suggester's merit,) every objection which the Anonymous Writer has put forth.

The movements which the Head Quarters of the 6th Dragoon Guard appear to have made in the course of 3 years are these, viz

1027. From Nottingham to Manchester } 5 Marches.
in April.

1028. From Manchester to Nottingham } 10 Marches.
March 5 - & return to Manchester }
Oct 5. - These movements may
be considered as distinct duties
arising out of circumstances con-
= nected with the Civil Authorities.

1029. From Manchester to Dorchester. 16 Marches.

Total Marches in 3 Years - 31.

Now for the 14th Light Dragoon -

The anonymous Writer in his first paper asks, why is not the 14th Dragoon sent to Dorchester - in his second paper he proposes to send it to York. - It remains for me only to show why it is now to be sent to Brighton..

In 1020 - { The 14th Dragoon was at Conventry, where it marched
from Dunipool.. - - - - 7 marches.

1029 - From Conventry to Leeds - 7 marches.

1030 - From Leeds to Brighton 15 marches.

Total in 3 Years - 29.

The reasons why the 14th Dragoon is moved this Year to Brighton are these, viz.

1. The Regiment since its return from Ireland has had its full share of work in the interior..

2. There is no other Regiment of Light Cavalry so near to Brighton.

3. The Regiment has claim, in its fair turn, to the King's duty at Hambleton next Year.

Having now troubled you at greater length, than perhaps you either expected, or desired, I am,

copy of letter to Mr.
Gordon. W. in answer
to our Enquiry, what had
been done for Miss Turner

Dated 7th April 30

copy

private

War Office
7th April 1830

Sir

I return the letter

you put into my hands the
other day from Mr. W. Green.

I can assure you, I have
not lost sight of the case of
Miss Turner, and as a proof

of this statement, I send
for your private information
a copy of a letter I received
a short time ^{since} ~~back~~ from
Mr. Planta; from which I
^{entertain}
~~can~~ ~~lead~~ ~~to~~ ~~hope~~ that something
will shortly be settled to the advan-
-tage of this unfortunate young
lady. — I am

Yours
very faithfully
W. A.

Robert Gordon Esq. M.P.
—

1830 - 34 ?

My dear Harriette

Will you, when
you have a spare
moment, look
over the enclosed.

I think the Plan
embraces every
necessary case
for corporal Punish-
ment - & Separation

The application
of it entirely from
the ordinary
course of County
Martial —

Believe me
Very truly Yours
Woodford
Orderly Room
April 20th

Encl. returned
to Mr. W. Gordon
2/6/11

H. Eds

April 26. 1830.

Private

My dear Harden,

I enclose for your
perusal, a private letter from Sir
H. Davison upon the subject of the
movement of the parabola, having thought
it right to show here the structure of
our anonymous correspondent, with
my explanation thereof -

These double curves
& precise formulas, for the move-
-ment of mass, however well & aptly
imagined, will not answer in practice
whether for use, or for economy -

A Quarter Master General may
cast as many ingenious figures,
as his wit can devise, whether in
Circles or Squares, but a trouble-
some Weaver who makes his Dow
without much regard to calculation,
will defeat all this machinery in an
instant - Even a Secretary of
State will sometimes break thro' a
Tragic Circle, and away goes all
these formulas in a twinkling -

Have the goodness to return
this enclosure at your leisure -

Yours faithfully

Wood

I have more than once thought of
changing the Quarters of Haverly once in
2 years - But then this would
give a long period to an idle Quarter,
and a long period, is a troublesome
Quarter - and then again, separated
as the Haverly Quarters are, many
miles asunder, N. & S. - any
convocation by order of Gov. of State,
or Dow of Weaver, must frustrate
such an arrangement, as far as
economy is concerned. -

War Office

28th April 1830

Sir,

The melancholy death of Mr. John Eaton having occasioned a vacancy in the class immediately above us, we are induced to take the liberty of calling your attention to the letter which we had the honor of addressing to you on the 1st Feby last of which a copy is enclosed; We do this in the earnest hope that although you have evinced a desire to reduce the numbers of Persons employed in the Office, you will not suffer such reduction to press exclusively upon the members of the lowest and most unfortunate class in your Department, but permit us to hope that we shall not be deprived of the benefit of succeeding to death vacancies in the next class. We have the honor to be

The Right Honble

Sir,

With great respect

Sir Henry Hardinge K.C.B. your most obedient

humble servants

[Signature]

J. F. West.

J. Jones.

Warren Maude Henry Robert Forbes

Recd. at W O
6 May 1830

Mr Wood

Sir,

Not having been
favoured with a reply to the Memorial
addressed to you some months
back, by myself and others, who have
been for a considerable time at the
head of the Third Class, and fearing
that in the multiplicity of business
that must necessarily occupy your
time, that it may have been mislaid,
permit me to entreat of you to
give it your early and favorable
consideration, and in the hope you
will forgive this intrusion, permit
me to remain your most obedt
Humble Servant

Wm offic
30/4/30

W. J. Charlton

Robert Folio Superintendent

15 May 1830

Sir/

The following statement is respectfully submitted for your consideration. It appears to me to prove that it would be unjust to call upon persons of long standing in the civil Departments of the Service to pay for their Superannuation. At the period when they entered the Service, it was fully understood, that they would be provided for in their old age, but not that they would be called upon to pay for that provision.

There was no want of beneficial employment, yet at the commencement they were content to labor at a quinea per bush. Subsequently augmented to £50 a Year, many remaining at the latter Salary 17 and 18 Years rather than forego the assurance of Support in their old age - If there had not been this inducement, larger Salaries must have

Sir A. Harding M^{rs}

been given, or such only would have remained in the Service as were deficient in talent or enterprise -

The Artificers during the War could in the Merchants Yards have earned three times the amount of Wages paid by Government - Now obtaining a third for the uncertainty of Employment, their Wages at the Yards and exceeded that of the Government Artificers by, at least, a third - What then retained them in the Service? why the certainty of Support in their old age - This provision for the Support of their old Servants was one of the wisest Measures of Government by that means they saved a large amount, in Salaries and Wages, perhaps a third, but, most assuredly, not less than a fifth - This sum would have reached any Insurance Company, and for which, they would gladly have paid the present amount of pensions - The public should not compare the amount paid for pensions, with the comparatively small sum now paid for Salaries and Wages; but compare it with the immense sums paid for Salaries and Wages during the War, & with the amount that

saved by their Servants laboring at low Salaries, for a future advantage - If the public viewed it in this light they would not bear with impatience the burden of the pension list, but would consider that the greater number had strong pecuniary claims upon the country, and that those who have been above twenty years in the service, have, in fact, already, indirectly, paid to it, also that it would now be a great hardship to make them contribute towards accumulating a fund for Young Clerks, who at their birth, are now much better paid than Juniors were, after many Years Service -

Pray yours

NOON
17 SEP 19
1830

POST OFFICE
LONDON

Mr. J. M. ...
House of Commons



my dear Son - what a perfect force it is - you all setting
up night after night - wearing out your constitution
pretending to save the Pence - and allowing the
shameful sum of money - to be expended in the
movements of the Regts the Cavalry alone
will now cost near Eight thousand pounds
the 14th Lt Bns in marching from Leeds to
Brighton will cost above 1000 - every
officer in the Army - says "The Genl General
ought to be sent to school" - and House - as
says - He is sure - when Sir H. Hardwicke
the arrangement He will put a stop to
them as the time is now that when they
are all to commence by 5th April - I don't know
how the Xth will like Leeds & Mashley the Parade
at the former is good - they will ride over
your friend old Herwood's House I should think
I am anxious to know how Mrs Henry
is? - and how they all are at Littleton?
what is Jane? tell him I am full of
trouble - my House servant having turned
out a great Rogue & made my wife

I am verily a good genius of him -
we shall soon have to wait on ourselves
what my Father has always said about
schools turns out every day to be



Col Wood M. D.

Wotton

Wiccombe

London -



time - The school master has been strood
with a vengeance - I must offend to

Wotton

W. Wood

Wm

War Office May 25
1830

My dear Goulburn

I send you a list of papers which it will be advisable to have in readiness for the Superannuation Committee when it meets.

The greater part of these papers relate to my own office. but it may be desirable, that Cockburn should be cautioned to prepare the papers which he may want in the Committee to support any view he may take of Naval Half Pay and Superannuations & that we should have a meeting before the Committee assemble.

I am persuaded we shall shew ^{that} the ~~revision~~ ^{revision} upon
Half Pay Officers holding Civil Offices was neither
political or economical.

Very truly Yrs
/signed/ A. Sandring

The Rt Hon^{ble}

A. Goulburn

3^d - an account shewing the
proportion which in the
Military Depts the non-
effective charge bears to the
whole charge. -

4. - an account shewing
the proportion the non-effective
charge in the Civil Depts bears
to the whole charge. -

from War Office

- 3rd Report of the
Finance Committee of 1828.

- A continuation of the
Returns from No. 1. to No. 4.
relating to Half Pay since 1810.

- Half Pay from 1823 to 1827 inclusive
as compared with the whole expenditure
- Regulations, Orders or

Minutes affecting the
Half Pay, Pensions or
Retired Allowances issued
since June 1828.

- Ditto. Naval and
Admiralty.

- Ditto Civil Superannuation.

- Ditto other orders
prepared but suspended
in consequence of Superan-
-nation Committee.

War Office

- Commutations of
Army Half Pay. -

from War Office
before the War

- Militia Superannua-
-tions, or allowances granted
on Reduction shewing the
charge incurred in each
year from 1816 according
to the Return laid before
Parliament, up to 1830.

This Return for the years
1816 to 1829 inclusive has
been printed for the House.

- Return of Half and
full Pay Officers in 1815.

from War Office

- The Parliamentary Return
just printed. -

Printed

- A continuation of the Returns from N^o. 1 & N^o. 4. relating to

- Regulations, Orders or Minutes affecting the Half Pay, Pension, or Retired Allow^s. ~~afforded~~ since

June 1828. ^Q ~~the order proposed~~ ^{was} suspended in consequence of Sup. Com^{rs}.

^{Printed} - Commutations of Army $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ^{Printed}

^{Printed} - Actⁿ. Superannuations, or Allow^s. granted on Reduction showing the Charge incurred in each of them from 1816, according to the Return laid before Parliament 1829. add to 1830.

² Copy of my paper. - Return of $\frac{1}{2}$ & full pay of $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1815. ^{Pr} ~~the Parliamentary~~ Return just printed.

- Any other Papers which Mr. Forbush may think proper

- Q - Do. Naval - & Genl.
- Do. Civil Superannuations
- * - Do. Army orders

Orderly Room of the Genl Encaid
June 6th 1830.

Sir

Recd. at W O
8 June 1830

I have the Honor to represent
to you that the 2nd Battⁿ of the
Genadier Encaids has been supplied
with Bread & Meat by private
Contracts since last Autumn,
& the Experiments, having fully
proved the Advantage of this
System, I shall be much obliged
to you if you will cause the other
two Battalions to be exempted
from the Public Contract (after
the Expiration of that now
existing) so that the whole
Regiment may be on the same
footing.

I have the Honor to be
Sir
Yours most obed^t Serv^t
The Honble
The Secretary of War
m m m

Woodford Col
Comd. Genl Encaids

160 pounds 20/6

33) 26

12

20/11 0/0

10/10 9/6

8 - 10/10

10/10 9/6

10/10 9/6

10/10 9/6

10/10 9/6

Grand Total

160 pounds 20/6

33) 26

12

20/11 0/0

10/10 9/6

8 - 10/10

10/10 9/6

33 / 26

Copy of a Letter from The General
Commanding in Chief.

Horse Guards
June 13th 1830.

Sir,

I have the honor
to acknowledge the receipt
of your letter of the 9th
Inst^s enclosing a Draft of
a Regulation proposed to
be established regarding
Widows Pensions, which
I have perused attentively.

Concurring entirely
in the measure, I return
the proposed Warrant with
some marginal remarks
by Sir Herbert Taylor and
a Memorandum from Sir
Willoughby Gordon to which
I beg to draw your attention.

The B^t Hon^{ble} I have &c
The Secretary as above Signed, Hill.
H H

Copy of a Memorandum from
The Quarter Master General.

The Principle upon which a General Widow should be allowed a Pension is in my opinion the claim which she has upon the Justice & Liberality of the Public, derived from the Services which her Husband has performed in the Public Cause:— and not from any claim of compassion or charity arising from her own peculiar misfortune.

The Public however in admitting this claim, do so on the presumption

not

not that it is to
be granted as an
honorable testimonial
of her Husband's
Services exclusively,
but that her
comfort, & means
of living having
been materially
diminished by
the loss of her
Husband, when
employed in the
Service the Pension
is granted in as
far as it goes,
in the nature of
compensation, for
such loss, and to
make good in so
far, the pecuniary
means which she
enjoyed under the
protection of her
Husband, and of
which she has been
deprived through
the

the instrumentality
of the Public.

This view of the
matter would seem
to give the Public
a reasonable claim
to enquire into the
pecuniary circum-
stances of the Widow
before the Pension
was granted.

This while without
such claim on the
Public Bounty, founded
on the Character
and Services of
her late Husband
her pecuniary loss
& privations could
not be publicly
relieved, (at all) so,
neither could the
public Money be
given to her in

Charity

Charity if it should
be in proof that
her circumstances
do not require it.

The Principle
being this, viz.

The Pension is ^{N.B.} a public charitable
donation, granted
exclusively on the
public claims
established by the
services of her
Husband, but being
also in the nature
of a charitable
donation it should
not be given where
not wanted.

^{N.B.} It was for
me to decide, the
decision would be
this, viz.
Not to enquire
too minutely into
the circumstances
of the Widow, nor
to make any scale
for her future,
but to say, that
in every case where
the Widow's means
did not exceed
the full pay of
her late Husband,
she should have
the Pension.

When the Widow
is in the enjoyment
of a Pension shall
re-marry, she ought
in my opinion to
surrender

Subject her Pension
for this reason. She
is no longer in the
same Character for
which the Pension
was granted. She
is no longer the
Widow of the Officer,
on whose public
services her claim
was admitted.

To try this claim,
Were it otherwise,
this Pension would
be in the nature
of a Jointure, &
which a Widow
may rightfully
enjoy as many
as she can rightly
get.

Suppose a Widow
two or three times
re-married, will it
be argued that she
is to receive 2 and
3 Pensions?

An Officer shall
marry when on
half pay, shall not
again serve on full
Pay, and shall die
on half pay, his
Widow should not
in my opinion
have

have a Pension.
In this reason, viz

The whole period
of the Officers married
life was passed in
retirement.

The Widow is
not deprived by
her Husband's death
of any advantages
of Fortune derived
from his professional
full pay.

It is be said
that the former
public Services
of the Officer have
established a claim
on the public
Liberality, & that
his Widow should
benefit by such
claim, the answer
is this, viz. This
public charitable
donation being
considered in
principle as an
incitement

incitement to Officers
to a more zealous
performance of
their duty, by reason
of putting their
minds at ease as
to the future condition
of their Widows.
This principle can
have no relation
to the position of
an Officer who
marries on half
pay - he marries
on retirement - he
continues in retirement
and he dies in
retirement. The
Widow therefore
not having suffered
any loss through
the instrumentality
of the Public. nor
the Public gained
any advantage
from her Husband's
Services

Services, during the
period of her
marriage, she cannot
set up any equitable
claim for public
compensation for
his loss.

H. G.

June 12. 1830.

J. M. G.

2
Widows Pensions
House Guards.
June 13. 1830.

Sir,
To the Secretary

I have the honour to acknowledge
the receipt of your Letter of the 9th Inst^o
enclosing a Draft of a Regulation
proposed to be established regarding
Widows Pensions, which I have
perused attentively.

Concurring entirely in the
measure, I return the proposed Warrant
with some marginal Remarks by
Sir Herbert Taylor and a Memorandum
from Sir Willoughby Gordon - to which
I beg to draw your attention.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, Your most obedient Servant,
H. M.

The W. Humbert

The Secretary at War

de

Copy

London 17th June 1830.

Sir

F

1 The Board of General Officers, of which I am the President, have met according to the orders of the Commander in Chief, and they have taken into consideration the subject referred to them in your instructions of the 10th of June 1830.

2 The first topic of those instructions relates to a contemplated deduction from the Pay of the Cavalry Soldier in time of Peace - a deduction which, you have agreed with the Commander in Chief, may be advantageously made.

3 It appears, from certain papers which you did me the favor to place in my hands, and also from your verbal communication to the Board on the first day of its assembly, that the opinion you have formed, and the Commander in Chief's agreement therewith on the above subject, are based upon the idea that "the Cavalry Soldier in the British Service is paid considerably higher than the Soldier of the Infantry of the Line."

4 In considering this subject the Board of General Officers have felt it necessary to admit

To
The Rt Hon^{ble}
The Secretary at War
He He

the

the following axiom, namely,
that if a Soldier of one class has
a nominal pay of $1\frac{1}{4}$ a day; and
he of another class has a pay of
 $1\frac{1}{2}$, it does not follow that the
former has positively an advantage
over the latter in that respect;
because, the extra articles which
regulation may oblige the
former to purchase out of his
nominal pay, may reduce his
actual surplus below the surplus
arising out of the latter. —

Therefore, if a proposition for
an alteration was to be grounded
upon the before mentioned super-
position of disparity, it would
be necessary in the first place
to see what that disparity, ac-
tually is, under the existing
regulations and practices in
the Army.

With this object in view,
the Board have deemed it right
to call for returns of the appro-
priation and distribution of
the pay of the Soldiers of four
Regiments of Cavalry, and four
of Infantry, stationed in different
parts of England; and to extract
from them the results applicable
to this point; and to inform
themselves what is the actual
surplus of pay accruing weekly to
the Soldiers of each branch of
the Service. — They consider
that such actual surplus is
the only foundation upon

which to form a correct judgment
as to the excess of pay received by
the Cavalry Soldier when compared
with the Infantry of the line.

7- They have received such returns;
and herewith I have the honor
to send you a paper containing
the results.

8 It may be right to say that
the disparities which appear in
the 1st Column of the paper,
relating to the rates of subsis-
tence, are explained satisfactorily
to the Board in the returns sent
up; but it is not deemed necessary
to trouble you with these: since
the results is the only point to
which my present letter is
intended to relate.

9 That result, you will observe,
is, that instead of the Dragoon
having the surplus sum of
pay (upon which the hypothesis,
which led to your agreement
with the Commander in Chief,
appears to have been grounded)
he has actually less, by a small
fraction, than the Infantry
Soldier. The Dragoon having
 $2/1 \frac{1}{4}$, and the Infantry Soldier
 $2/1 \frac{7}{16}$.

10 A deduction from the Dragoon's
pay, therefore, would place him
in a worse situation, as to
actual pecuniary advantage
than that of the Soldier of
Infantry, unless it should be
deemed proper to reduce the
proportion of his pay appropri-
ated to his food; or that which

under present regulation, is applied to the providing the articles of necessaries with which he is obliged to supply himself.

The Board have thought it right, before they proceed further in their deliberations, to point this view of the subject to your attention; in order that they may be informed whether such view will occasion any alteration in the intentions of the Commander in Chief and yourself upon the subject.

They deem it necessary to add, that they do not intend that it shall be concluded that they are averse to any diminutions in the pay or allowances of the soldier. — On the contrary, they think that some diminutions might take place without any detriment: and the two items of Beer money, and allowance in lieu of Spirits on foreign service, in peace time, or when soldiers are not actually exposed to the bodily fatigues of a Campaign, at once present themselves.

However, these are matters which they think it best not further to enter upon, until they shall have received such instructions as you may favor them with, resulting from this letter.

I have the honor to be
Sir,

Your most obed^t servant

(Signed) H. Fane
Lieut. General —

vi

Some had the Honor to receive of Lt Col of the 17th June relating to the contemplated deduction of the Pay of the Cav. Sold. by increasing the N^o of art^s of Horses he is hereafter to provide out of his Pay, accompanied by a Return, showing that the weekly balance rec^d. by a Cav. Soldier after providing for his Subsistence & Horses is a fraction less than that rec^d. by the Inf. Soldier.

Any opinion on a question relating to a deduction of Pay depends so much on the mode in which the information is abstracted & given to the authority requiring it, that altho' the

with the Brit. authorities ^{as} often
Use go. on the subject of yr. letter,
it is considered more desirable
to confine the deduction ~~to~~ to be made
hereafter prospectively from the Tax.
Soldier's pay to the 10th of yr. requiring
each Cav. Soldier hereafter to provide
his own boots, & arms requesting
that yr. to cause this object to be
effected by the board best calculated
to simplify the M^o. & equalize the
change pecuniary system of the diff.
Regt. as far as the Clothing M^o. is concerned

The pay of the Inf. Soldier serving
at home will by the ^{similar} ~~same~~ means
be diminished, by ~~deducting~~ ^{deducting} the Soldier
from his own arms, provide Oil &
Linen, ^{pay for the} ~~with~~ his own clothing.

Any direct ^{in any spirit} diminution of the Soldier's rate of
Pay ~~in time of Peace~~ is liable to objection -
but as the articles of comparison for which
he will ^{prospectively} ~~now~~ receive to pay will not exceed $\frac{1}{3}$ of
a penny a day, I conceive it will be better #

Letter # 25 proceed with this
proposed arrangement, as it regards
the clothing etc., also taking into
consideration the other points
contained in the instruction -

I have the Honor to be Sir
Yours
H. A.

Leut. Genl. Sir Henry Fane GCB

London Jan 25. June 1830,
sent off by Mr Wood 26 June 1830
dated 25 June -

Entd. in the P.M. of No 4 - 23 page 234
to 236 -
M.P.

See Paper
of June 1830
on
Cavalry By
compared with
Infantry
etc., etc.

Mem^o June 20th 1830

In a conversation with
Mr. Huskisson at the
Privy Council, he observed he
had considered the subject of
Half Pay since the Superan-
-imation Committee sat, &
that he thought the jealousy
evinced by Sir James Graham
& others, might be obviated by
the following arrangement.

1. That Abroad all
Civil Offices without exception
should be open to Half Pay
Officers of the Navy & Army,
without any diminution of
Half Pay, whether the Office
were in the Ordnance or the
Customs &

2nd That at Home, all civil offices, in the Ordnance Naval or Military Departments, might be held by Half Pay Officers without any diminution of their Half Pay.

3rd But that all civil offices at Home, not being under the Ordnance, Naval or Military Departments should not be held by Half Pay Officers unless the Officers forfeited during the time, Half of his Half Pay.

There can be no doubt that this arrangement would be as advantageous to the Officers of the Navy and Army, as the Dispensation formerly granted by the Appropriation Act of 1820, which

limited the civil Salary to 3 times, not exceeding together 4 times the amount of Half Pay.

But it is evident, the object in Article 3, of forfeiting Half of the Half Pay whilst holding civil office at Home, will have the effect of continuing the Parliamentary Justice for requiring the relinquishment of half of the full pay of General Officers, holding civil offices at Home not connected with the Army.

The Parliamentary Justice for attaching the full pay General Officer holding civil office, would however be as strong under the revival of the appropriation Act as under the proposed arrangement of Mr. Anstenson. — his proposition

being in fact more advantageous
to the Half pay Officer than the
former Appropriation Act.

To do nothing - to leave the
Half pay Officer ^{as he now is,} incapable of
civil office, unless he gives up
the whole of his Half pay, would
not only be unjust as regards his
Interests, but would in my opinion
make the Parliamentary ground
of Attack against the full pay
Officer still stronger.

There are no full pay Officers
holding civil offices under the rank
of General Officers.

If a General Officer being a
Colonel of a Regiment were to lose
half of his full pay on the receipt
of conforming to the loss sustained
by the Half pay Officer, altho' the two
cases are totally dissimilar the loss
would be to an Infantry General
Officer 11. 3^d a day. Foot. Guards
15^s a day. M. General being
a Lt. Colonel 8. 6^d day - The

The Half Pay of Colonel and,
and none of the emoluments
would be diminished in this
case.

The point to be decided is,
what is the most judicious
mode for the interest of the
Army of settling this question?

civil office, would however be as strong
under the ^{revised} appropriation act as ~~it~~ under the
proposed arrangement of Mr. Huskisson - his
proposition being in fact more advantageous
to the p.p. off. than the ^{former} appropriation act.

I do nothing - to leave the p.p. off.
incapable of civil off. unless he gives up the whole of his ^{pay} ~~pay~~ ^{regard}
off. as he now is, w. not only be unjust
his interests, but w. in my opinion make
the Parliament's ground of attack agt. the full
pay off. still stronger -

There are no full pay off. holding civil
offices under the rank of Genl. Officer -

If a Genl. off. being a Colonel of a Regt.
were to lose half of his full pay, on the necessity
of conforming to the loss sustained by the p.p.
off. (altho' the cases are totally dissimilar) the
loss w. be to an inf. Genl. off. 11. 3^d a day.
Colonel's full pay 15th a day - An inf. Genl. off. a
Colonel's full pay 8th 6^d - The pay of Colonel ^{and more of the emboldenments} ~~is~~ ^{is} diminished in this case.

The ^{point} ~~question~~ to be decided is, what is the
most judicious mode for the interests of the Army of
settling the question? U.A.

Mem: June 28th 1830

In a conversation with Mr. Huskisson
at the Privy Council, he showed he
had considered the subject of Half
Pay since the Superannuation Com.
sat, & that he thought the jealousy
winced by Sir Jas. Graham &
others might be obviated by the
following arrangement:

1st - That Abroad all Civil Offices
without exception should be
open to Half Pay Officers of the
Army & Navy, without any
diminution of Half Pay, whether
the Officer were in the Ordnance
or the Customs &

2 — But at Home, all Civil
offices in the Ordnance, Naval,
or Mil^y Dep^t might be held by
Half pay officers without any
diminution of their $\frac{1}{2}$ pay.

3 — But that all Civil offices
at Home, not being under the
Ordnance, Naval or Mil^y Dep^t
should not be held by Half pay
officers unless the officers
forfeited during the time Half of
his $\frac{1}{2}$ pay.

There can be no doubt
that this arrangement would
be ^{an} advantageous to the Off^s of the Navy

& Army, ~~and would make~~ ~~as far~~
~~as they are concerned~~ In fact ~~rather~~
~~under than~~ the ^{former's} ^{granted} ~~disposition~~ by the
appropriation act of 1820, which
limited the Civil Salary to 3 times
not exceeding together 4 times the
amt. of $\frac{1}{2}$ pay.

But it is evident, the object in
art. 3, of forfeiting Half of the $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
whilst holding Civil office at Home
will have the effect ^{of continuing the} ~~to establish~~ a Parliamentary
practice for requiring the relinquishment
of half of the full pay of General
officers holding Civil offices ^{at Home}
^{England} ~~connected with the Army~~.

~~General Officers~~ ~~Colonels~~ would lose ^{11. 3. a day} ~~it~~ ^{being}
 $\frac{1}{2}$ their full Pay — ^{15. 15. a day}
it.

The Parliamentary practice for
abating the full pay Gen^l off^s holding

| | | | |
|---------------|----------|-----------|--------|
| Seaburn | x — | Seaburn | ad |
| Hushopore | D | W. Horton | |
| D. Gilbert | x — w. | Croker | x — w. |
| Bunkles | — ad | Paruel | ad. |
| Lin M. Ridley | x | | |
| Harries | — x — w. | | |
| Maberly | — D | | |
| Handinge | — x | | |
| Callthorpe | ad | | |
| Palmerston | n. att. | | |
| Ingles | — x — | sp. | |
| Wynin | — ad | | |
| Cockburn | — x — | sp. | |
| Ashurst | — x — | Wood- | |
| J. Freeman | x — | white | |
| J. Wood | — x — | | |

As the Superannuation Com^o is tomorrow
private ^{Copy} will you remind Mr. Murray of this
Eben. — War Office
My dear Sir George 20th June 80

In the Superannuation Com^o I have
brought forward a Resolution to enable Staff Officers
to receive a proportion of their 1/2 pay with Civil Office,
as was the case in 1820 before the Com^o of Finance in
1820. recommended a different course.

If nothing is done Mr. B. Jordan's attack against
the full pay General Officers holding Civil Office remains
in its full force. If Rushipon's proposition be adopted
by the Com^o, (provided he adheres to it) I shall be prepared
to pledge myself that Staff of the full pay of the
Colonels being General Officers shall be given up

When they hold Civil Offices at home.

It is not meant that their Emoluments should
be treated merely the Pay of Colonel.

As you are one, and Lord Roche another Genl
Offr, holding Civil Office, perhaps you will do me the
favor to take the question into consideration before
Tuesday morning and let me hear from you

Very sincerely

(signed) W. Hamilton

Right Hon^r

Mr George Murray G. B.

— — — — —

1830

St. St. James
Tuesday 29. Same
St. Mark

My Dear Sir George.

I have read the paper
& think it is impossible
in such a hurry
to decide upon the
Question, we will
trust that it affects
The Duke of Wellington
as much as it does
us, & that counsels

as we may we can
come to no conclusion
without a deliberate
communication with

Mr. Gou, but I can
without difficulty call
on you this evening
at 7 or 8 o'clock if
that suits you or will
wait upon you in
the morning if you
prefer it at any time

Yours faithfully,

Wm. P. Gou.

My servant will
wait for your command

Private

Mr. W. L. G. M. M. M.

~~Provi~~

Whitchell 5th June 1830

My dear Hardinge

As you are one of
the Committee on Superannuation allow-
ances, I am more particularly induced
to request your attention to the case, as
connected with that subject, of those
Military Men, who holding civil si-
tuations are entirely deprived of their
half pay. Were you indeed not a
member of the Committee, I know not
to whom I could so appropriately address
a word in their behalf: as Secretary
at War the pecuniary concerns & pecu-
niary interests of the Army come
under your consideration. Specially

Yours truly
Lieut. Hardinge R.S.

Specifically under your jurisdiction, and
You are yourself a Soldier.

I wish to claim for Officers whose Civil
Employments preclude them altogether
from the receipt of their half pay, an
Exemption from payment of the proposed
Superannuation tax; on the simple
ground that they are already paying
it (and much more) in another shape;
the public obtaining their Civil services
more cheaply by the amount of their
half pay, than it would those of Civilians
who might fill the same situations.
By the employment for instance of a
Lt. Colonel in a Civil Office of £1000 a
Year, it is clear that the Government, by
saving his half pay, virtually procures
the

the labour of the place for 500^l. If
the Object then in imposing a Superannuation
tax be to provide a fund which is to
assist in maintaining those who contribute
to it when they are past service, the
annual saving by the Government on the
Salary of the individual whom I have
described, might surely to be considered
as a sufficient contribution to the fund
on his part. I will not enter into the
question of the possibility of many
Military Men returning, in case of
war, to their own profession, & professing
consequently to look to the ultimate pro-
visions for & render as they are what
that profession holds out, rather than
to the superannuation allowance attached
to Civil Employment. This would lead
me into a longer story than it would
be

Be fair just how to plague you with;
but pray bestow a thought upon the
~~subject~~ ^{case} as I have described it (exclud-
ing of course from the consideration that
~~case~~ of officers who receive full pay or
any part of their half pay together
with their civil appointments). If
you view it, as I trust you will in the
same light that I do, it can require
no better advocate than yourself
with the Committee

Yours faithfully
W. Kennerly

I shall add, that in my
opinion it is quite proper
that there should be Regulation
to prevent Gold Pay being
too easily acquired; and
to prevent its being made per-
manent unless a just claim
to its permanence shall
have been established - but
once acquired, I think it
ought not to be forfeited
except in the case of a
man putting it out of his
power to return to his
country.

Private

July 26 June 30th
1790

My dear Washington

I sent your paper
to Mr Poplyn and he
gave him the Petition
I enclose. I have seen
him this morning, and
I think he seems disposed,
as I suppose I am also, to
stand upon the broad
principles

principles of Half Pay
not being rejected by the
acceptance of Civil Officers
unless the Civil Employment
(as in the case of the
the Church) should be in-
compatible with their
return to Military Service
whenever called upon. If
our opponents can prevent
the application of the above
principles in a general

way, let us accept its partial
application, whenever it is
given to us; but do not
let us abandon the position
taken up by you, before
the Finance Committee,
viz. that to deprive Half
Pay Officers of their Half
Pay when they accept
Civil Office is not just
towards them, nor politic,
~~and~~ nor economical
with respect to the public
Service. Faithfully yours
G. Murray