

London Dec 8 1838

Many thanks for your letter by  
 dear Harding. I have heard  
 from many nearly all of our  
 stray ones of the same complaints.  
 It is quite certain that the boys and  
the family must know of the  
 paragraphs in the Standard. But  
 I don't think that they were made  
 acquainted with them in the  
 way stated. The Standard says.

As the Times Newspaper  
re-published them some time  
ago, being some time after  
they were published in the  
Standard.

The Times is certainly the organ  
of the Whigs; and thus Whigs  
would have been the persons I  
announced to the Standard in  
the way stated. It would  
have been very regrettable  
anyway & then know how

Resolved that these Articles in a  
paper read at the Lodge, shall  
not be the only reason for  
expelling them in the Council.

I am well therefore that the  
Articles were <sup>not</sup> communicated  
in the way stated by any of my  
friends; but by the Publication  
in the Council.

They are not very well  
concerned at the Lodge. But I  
don't think they would quarrel

with what is necessary & then  
only because certain paragraphs  
have appeared in the Standard  
over which they must know that  
we can have no control.

I suppose I know that it  
has been certified at the last  
year under that authority  
that there is no organized  
union between us and any  
and any of us; the authority

~~Private~~ Stone 5 July 1828 -  
Pensions Wounds

My dear Hurdidge

I have not found time before this morning to read over the Papers respecting Pensions.

I agree most perfectly with you as to the necessity of limiting the time after the wound for the claim for Pensions being was considered. I agree entirely with the

Duke of Wellington; reasoning  
except as regards the contine-  
nation of Pensions to those of-  
ficers, who being now perfect-  
ly recovered from the effects  
of wounds, either got them ori-  
ginally improperly, or from  
the bad judgement of the me-  
dical persons, & indeed I  
did not know that caecity  
where the actual loss of Limb,  
or of an Eye had taken place,  
any

Officers was exempt from pe-  
riodical inspections, & still left  
exempt from the liability of  
particularly ordered exami-  
nations. There are many cases  
certainly which tho' partly ex-  
cluded under the original in-  
structions, yet are made more ten-  
sible to many who see others  
perfectly free from any appear-  
ance of hurt or disability, and  
those enjoying pensions, would  
they under severe sufferings  
do not - I have been always  
clearly

of opinion that there ought to  
be no double pensions, an  
Officer having one Pension, if it  
was for an Inferior Rank to the  
one he was serving in on the  
top of another Rank, would be en-  
titled to the higher Pension & he  
might de plus, be allowed to re-  
tire on full pay of that Rank or  
to sell his Commission as he  
liked best, or certainly I would  
limit the 2<sup>nd</sup> Pension to those  
who had lost the two same limbs,  
as two arms, two legs, or two  
Eyes. They then indeed become  
very



helpless. But scarcely at all so  
by the loss of a leg & an eye, for  
example —

I have in pencil made some  
observations both in the pro-  
posed warrant & on your  
paper of remarks to the Treas-  
ury — On the former they  
are in general excellent utte-  
rations, on with the subject of  
clearness, in which I perhaps  
may not have succeeded, but  
you can easily put them  
out. The reasoning in your  
remarks strongly confirms  
me

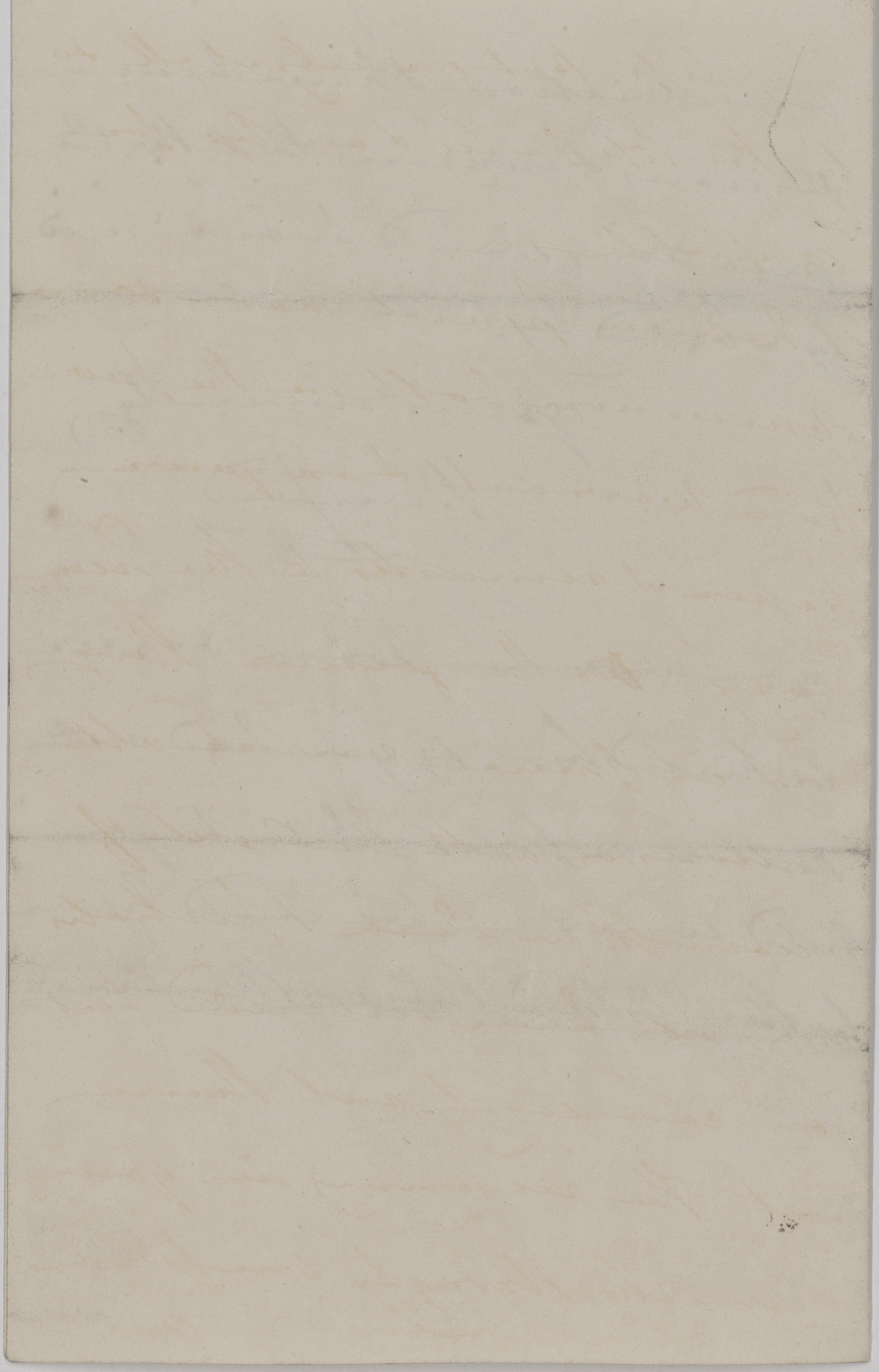
in my opinion of the propriety of another, which should be said to be a great examination, as no doubt many pensions have been procured by unworthy means. Nothing can be more true & just, than what is observed by the Duke, that the absence of this stimulus, to good conduct, will cause the advantage & encouragement itself to be done away. It is under  
that

consideration I have been very  
serious & anxious that the Re-  
gulations should be most rigidly  
obeyed by.

Yours sincerely

Ranford

you were in some degree  
expected here, as you had not  
sent a refusal. I wish you  
had come - we could have  
better talked this matter over.



My Lord,

Having laid before the Lords Commissioners  
of His Majesty's Treasury your Lordships  
letter of the 30<sup>th</sup> November last with reference  
to a Communication from this Board  
relative to the performance of Divine  
Service to the Troops at the different  
Stations in the United Kingdom, I am  
commanded by my Lords to acquaint  
your Lordship that upon a further  
consideration of this subject it appears  
to their Lordships that when the following  
Regiments which are usually known  
as the Scotch Regiments viz. Scotch  
Gren, Royals, 25<sup>th</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> 42<sup>nd</sup> 71<sup>st</sup> 72<sup>nd</sup> 73<sup>rd</sup>  
74<sup>th</sup> 78<sup>th</sup> 79<sup>th</sup> 90<sup>th</sup> 91<sup>st</sup> 92<sup>nd</sup> and 93<sup>rd</sup> are  
stationed in Scotland, and when the  
Men of these Regiments cannot be  
accommodated in the Kirk of Scotland  
without inconvenience to the Parishioners  
and when therefore it may be necessary  
to perform a separate Service for  
the Troops, Ministers of the Kirk of  
Scotland should be paid for performing  
such separate Service, and for any  
extra duties which may be required for  
those Regiments: but that Ministers of  
the Church of England should be paid  
for performing separate Service when  
required, and extra Service to all other

The Secretary at War

Regiments which may be stationed in Scotland, and that Ministers of the Church of England should be also paid for performing separate Service for the Scotch Regiments as well as other Regiments stationed in the other parts of the United Kingdom, unless an objection should be made to the practice which has not hitherto been made. If there be a few Englishmen in Scotch Regiments, or a few Scotchmen in English Regiments they may still attend the places of worship appropriated to their respective persuasions, but as such individual attendance cannot be supposed to require an extra Service or extraordinary attention no special payment would seem to be necessary.

I am &c

(490) J. F. Lewis.

Treasury Chambers

10 January 1828



Connaught Place  
Jan. 13. 1828

My dear Lordings. The Administration you  
have imagined would be quite satisfactory  
to me. I think it the best which could  
be formed under present circumstances.  
I agree with you in thinking the Duke  
should in the first instance appear, take  
the Treasury. I believe it would be better  
but Government arrangement. He would  
then place some Man in whom he had  
confidence at the head of the Army. I  
think the Duke would be naturally open  
to a proposal. His own Office he would  
be more likely to accept than any other.  
Upon this point by the bye I must  
suggest to you that if any office is to  
be made to him it should not be much  
delayed; because Men become committed  
and you may depend upon it the Whig  
Partisans have been already opinion.  
I think of writing to Lord Grey. To  
explain fully the view I take of the  
present situation of Parties and to declare  
that I shall support the Duke's Government.  
I will show you the letter if take your  
Opinion upon it before I send it. Perhaps  
it would not be unadvisable to send a



copy of it, which I could do, to L<sup>d</sup> St. John.  
knows Mr. Rushmore - Hisa question of  
votes only. He is not a debater, which is  
all you want in the H. of Commons. He is  
through the House of Commons, he is not trusted  
by the Country. Mr. Wallace is as good as  
a Man of business, in fact Rushmore  
has stolen the credit of Wallace's plans.  
If you have not Rushmore, Mr  
Wallace must be forced to take  
the Board of Trade subject for the  
present. He is absolutely essential to  
success in the H. of Commons and to  
strength in the Country that there  
should be nothing in the Constitution  
of the new Government which can  
induce men to fear that we are  
to tread back up the steps we  
have taken of late years in matters  
of Trade. The return of Wallace to  
the Board of Trade would be wrong  
with any such apprehension, but the  
same time tranquillise the minds  
of those who may think we have gone  
too far. He is then very important

view of the subject that I look with  
fear upon the introduction of Lord  
Lauderdale into the Cabinet. With  
Buckingham indeed he could assist; but  
his action on matters of Finance  
& Currency are so full of Gallies  
I am terrified and at the same  
time so much opposed to the  
Government opinions of the King  
that I am sure his appointment  
would excite alarm. Gallies  
any efficient as a Debate, I  
understand better than any Man  
(except Mr. Popham) the tactics of  
Parliament. Lord Grey too has a  
misplaced confidence in his judgment,  
and Grey by the bye would hardly  
support any Government of which  
Buckingham was a Member or join  
any Opposition with which he acted.  
Would not the Office lately given to  
the Duke of Argyll (of this sort of Life)  
and some portion of the patronage  
of Scotland make a Lauderdale

you pleased? but nothing I have yet  
thought of for him satisfies me. We  
want him in the House. I don't doubt  
want him in the Government.  
I don't think a breach should be made  
is a dangerous business, is allowed to  
not for him. I really think you  
have no right to expect that there  
will be no great hostility on the part  
of the Protection Connection; I should  
be inclined as a matter for the

Canningites.  
As for these Canningites there may  
be about 30 of them at the moment in  
the House of Commons; and it is worth  
while for some of these votes to  
interfere. But before, who is the  
big rot, into the Cabinet? I expect  
that the Canningites will at first  
join the Whigs. I wish they had  
they cannot force an entrance, and  
humbly asked to be taken up  
the Whigs me by one. I don't  
think, who is an honorable

Men, but not necessarily able, should remain  
that would have the effect, taken together  
with the Duke of Devonshire's staying, of detaching  
from the Learningites at the great  
Constitutional connection of the  
Supports; but I must think the  
D. of Devonshire was separate himself  
from the great body of the Whigs.  
His hereditary Station is their head  
is of more value than his Dukedom.

I should say generally that the  
new Government should not upon  
the maps, not upon India, not  
disregard the few votes to be  
obtained by placing in Office  
an inferior Man, I fairly know  
it will upon the Country.

With this view a strong ground of  
distinction must be laid between  
it and the Opposition, and the  
Country must be told, and it  
may be told truly, that the late  
Government was heading us on to

an impolitic, unnecessary Sanguine  
war, I had the only hope of  
establishing a solid Peace  
depends upon the maintenance  
of the Duke's Gov. —  
Respect in the first week of the  
Session a motion in the Commons  
for an efficient Administration.  
I think it will be defeated by  
a good Majority, but I am sure  
nothing short of a direct Address  
to the House should meet the  
Gov. at present. History  
belongs to the boldest, & Peace  
depends upon your Victory.  
I will read you my letter to Lord  
Grey this evening.

Believe me  
Yours very truly  
Mackintosh

L. Mackintosh

I am sure that I should  
not be at the head of the Finance  
Committee. This is a wrong headed  
and silly man & you know that  
a Minister who is not a  
powerful man. I would not have  
the authority. What you say  
of him I have not put to them  
having say office out of the question.

I should like to see you in a  
Chamberlain's position of the  
Office to remain; but this is a  
policy of my own. I maintain  
Finance is unnecessary I might  
be misinterpreted. He should  
occupy it, rather than  
I should manage the Finance  
Committee for him I should be  
had more than a day. If the  
statement of these things  
I have done I have them to  
offer him to come among them.  
I have had all this from Dudley

and Frankland Lewis at the time -  
Shuckipon being his introducer &  
apologist.

Jan 18 1828

to  
Lanarkshire Jan 14, 1828

My dear Hastings  
The more I consider the question  
the more convinced I am the Duke should  
give up the command of the Army &  
take the Journey. I dread upon the  
Country would not like to see the  
Officers of the Army & of the Gov.  
sit in the same seats - There  
would be a Public feeling against  
what would be called "grasping  
ambition". We should have seen  
again the Honour raised by your  
Goss' Sabie bill. It would be a  
popular ground on which all were  
not included in the Administration  
could unite. You must gain  
the Country & then you may laugh  
at the Whigs; but without the  
Country you would be driven  
out in a month. The Whigs are  
abandonment of the Army



would give a graceful and respectful  
character to the Duke's Government.  
It would be felt to be at once  
a sacrifice of Power and of  
Popularity.

There is another point of view too  
in which the subject should be  
considered. Men never follow  
when their Leaders do not appear  
to run the same risks as themselves.  
The Duke should not seem to  
keep the Army to fall back upon  
in the event of his Administration  
being opposed. He should not  
stand ~~at~~ <sup>behind</sup> the bridge behind him, &  
stand or fall with his Friends.

I am persuaded the Duke will  
lead the House better than anyone  
else. Management is of more  
importance to a Minister than  
Oligarchy, & the Duke always

vice to a deal with the  
mission. Have heard him speak  
as well as any other would speak  
under similar circumstances.

Lord Brougham is a very  
important speaker and has  
often embarrassed Lord Liverpool.

Have known better than the Duke  
how to conduct the discussion into  
the office. It is most like the  
plan on which his friends meet  
in the House. Brougham in debate  
will cover everybody in order  
to gain it. But should take a

rather significant note in  
centuries here in speaking of the  
Treaty; but every unaffiliated  
body should be at least at  
his own fault to attack the late  
Ministers not only for the Treaty  
but for their general conduct,  
and the use of ridicule should

be unfeeling. Depend upon it the  
House and the Country are with you or  
the Treaty & the Point must be  
settled in the confidence of History.

I lay awake all night thinking of  
these things & am quite ill today.

Yours very truly

Montgomery

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Cornwall Place  
Jan. 15, 1828.

My dear Harding

I find in Page 309 of the 2<sup>d</sup>  
Volume of Pittsall's Proceedings that  
"on the 30<sup>th</sup> of December 1738 a  
Proclamation is issued to sit  
for the Disputes of Kinnis, on  
the 18<sup>th</sup> of January, and on that  
day the Parliament is further  
proceeded to the 1<sup>st</sup> of  
February, but without any  
new Proclamation."

Adieu et plein salue.

Yours very truly  
Wentworth



2<sup>nd</sup> Arrived Jan. 16. 1828

My dear Lord  
I was in the hurry of  
business, put off till the last  
moment, & of preparation  
for setting out to morrow,  
have only time to thank  
you for your very kind  
& gratifying letter.

I hope to reach Wexford  
before today & shall  
regulate my stay there  
by what I hear of the time  
when the business of Parliament  
is ready to commence.

I may say a indistinctly  
that I must reserve my  
opinion as to what it may  
be expedient to do. We  
see the new arrangements,  
in the new house I feel  
perfectly contented with  
the position which I  
hold but you & I wish  
I did not bear it  
disputat. to quit.  
As we shall soon

Every opportunity  
of discussing all that  
relates to the present  
State of Affairs more  
conveniently & with a  
more extensive knowledge  
of the various talents  
which must influence  
our Judgment I wish  
not say more at present  
than that I have received  
most gratefully the  
very flattering expressions  
of your esteem &  
confidence. That the  
same feelings are  
reciprocal I cordially  
express and beg may also  
be the case of you.  
Ever most truly yours  
Perry

The Lord Mansfield



Copy of [unclear]

known to

my [unclear]

to the [unclear]

business

should not [unclear]

the [unclear]

and

Courtesy of the  
Jan. 7<sup>th</sup> 1828

[1828]

My dear Hardinge  
I have sent the letter to Lord  
Grey, omitting the passage relating  
to Wallace. By the bye I have been  
she was here just now told me  
Wallace was with him & quite well  
some days ago. Lord Grey is at  
Arwick still & I hope my letter  
will find him and Mr. Popham  
together. The only person who  
has heard from Lord Grey is Lambton,  
who had written to him, telling him  
how the only person whose  
a strong Administration could  
be formed, & I suppose exhibiting  
the Whigs in the light of the Protegés  
for Ministers to be received back  
into his father's family. Lord Grey  
never was I am told, extremely

to the Duke of Devonshire. I understand he was to  
subjoin his way up & I  
perhaps accompany him. I understand  
is just come from Waterhouse where  
the Duke of B. & Jersey were  
delighted with the view of Salisbury.  
I had to bring in the Duke's measures  
of the Duke of W. I understand  
that you have heard from Lord

W. P. G. I understand  
I. P. G. I understand  
both are. It is not expected  
unavailable materials. I have  
expressed him to the opinion that  
the late Ministry was not constructed  
a government. Lord J. had  
heard from Lord Lygon that  
Buckingham & Sydney were to receive  
their offices. It is to be Lord J.  
Ch. of the Bishop. I have  
something in the cabinet, I have to  
be present, I have to have  
the Duke to be

where he was. Not a suspicion  
exists anywhere of these being  
the last idea of applying to  
L. J. - Adams. Truly, I suppose  
I had before had arranged the  
matter with W. W. that he had  
for the purpose of obtaining  
through him a recommendation  
of the property; but Lord  
said that had been actually  
asked if he would throw out  
the property of it - I saw Lord  
go out first.

L. J. says Brodman is most  
furious against Heron. The  
Whigs who had got nothing  
at in the highest spirits  
delight at the disappointment  
of their more fortunate friends.  
Lord out rather grave.  
Heron has been Brodman's

likely to remain I insisted against  
it. He says, he sh. best connect  
with those who had anything to do  
with the Treaty of Prairie the new  
Government of the strongest  
ground it could take, I never  
then proposed from attack.  
Compensated by anxious with his before  
in you want know the true  
line of distinction between the  
late and present Gov. at I  
think Public support has the  
only other who can prevent war.

Yours very truly

Monmouth

106

Can't do to get his Passage <sup>1111</sup> Oh My God.

To vote emy against the  
new Broad Bottoms, for he  
can not leave London or is  
My Dear Friend Rushey Disreg July 19<sup>th</sup> 1828

Your Letter of this Morning has  
in some degree revived My Spirits, &  
although uninvited, & of little avail, I can  
not help, to day recording, after deep reflection  
my unshaken opinion as to the present Crisis,  
To this, I am not seduced, by any Sentiments  
of Yours, for I observe in your last but one  
a departure, from the fixed opinions that  
in a "jolly opposition" you maintained, and  
a yielding to the ~~the~~ Play of Intrigue and  
the power of 30. votes, which I confess has  
amazed me - a little retrospect, will  
surely shew what Canning's Leave, has  
accomplished, - The pages of a few years

are easily run over; And if you regard  
Lord Grey's Speeches as insurmountable Objections  
to him - Look at Ainslie's Conduct  
when in the same God to my poor Brother  
And let me in the same emphatic  
words in which I predicted what Canning  
would accomplish to the Duke at Vienna  
Say again, Beware - Oh, Beware  
before it is too late

Do not be sold to Ainslie  
Do not be terrified at Shadows -  
Arm ye with that Courage which  
my poor Brother so successfully exhibited  
And do not so grossly overrate the  
Oratory of the Opposition Members - With  
Dawson Goulburn Wallace Davies & Trevelyan  
well, you have ample Men of Business  
Let your watch word be Pease & Jones  
against - War & Whigs, & I would place my

Life on the Spine of the Right -  
What has been the Deata of the Two  
late Subjects - Superior, Inferior -  
Two parties, pursuing different ways,  
Each having a position to fall back upon  
and friends out of Doors to play Treach's  
with - Can any smoother shade of  
things within the walls of the H of Commons  
(For with us there is plain sailing) compensate  
for such a fearful (childron of Devilsment)  
as there will be abroad, when that  
Maachiavelian Parvenue, with one hold  
upon the King; & the other upon the  
Old Whigs, is still in Office & in Wt Camp  
Every Body knows the true beat of  
His Majesty's Policy is Ultra Liberal,  
with the Duke a Descript. to ally  
the Jones to those principles? Impossible!!



Does he or Pele, think, They can  
muddle Buxton in the Cabinet, while  
as able a Statesman as one or the other  
was always, foisted, by him, & while  
he was the Forment, of his very  
existence — Alas! My good friend,  
That robustus should, be weak, I  
can understand, But that you should  
fall into the Snare, is to me  
incomprehensible — You speak your  
Mind openly to me, and therefore I  
will not however unpleasant, conceal  
the monstrous Difference I have from you  
in your I like Communications —

If the Duke is obliged to yield his own  
solid Opinions to Peles Timidity, (and  
I believe him difficult & impracticable)  
The new Cabinet will be as rotten &

all parties as depicted, as heretofore,  
I have always thought, & late examples  
prove it, that Yt Broad Bottom & Government  
are fatal to the Country & inconsistent  
with our Constitution - A good vigilant  
opposition, and hard Yur Questions, are  
the Essence of the British Regime, -  
and then that you should spare me  
we should have all the Talents &  
Men of every Note, makes me lament  
that this momentary crash, and the  
Apparition perhaps of an hour,  
should make you see things, so differently  
from when we last parted.

But to proceed on Yt. Le Des,  
when you say with Auspicion you  
will get 30. Votes. - Have you  
considered, what you wish to see?

Men are commended, against. Free  
Trade, against. the Change in the Navigation  
Act, against. all Rushford's Vocabulary of  
Innovations. — Above all look at the <sup>Unhappi-</sup>  
ness Rushford on the Corn Bill last  
year, and with all this before you  
Is it possible his Auction is look'd  
to? & Is it fair to suppose in such  
Event? the Duke will retain his  
former devoted friends; — Know the  
feelings & Opinions of many. Show  
and lately with, and, at the  
the Die may be cast. The great  
Bulwark of Good Forgiveness, will be  
irreparably undermined —

You talk then of Anglesey  
You say "You have no Doubt"

He is a devoted friend of the Duke,  
Has he shewn himself so? —

Did he stick by the Duke or  
by the King's Portenon? — What  
was his Creed? — "I care for nobody  
no not I, if nobody cares for me" —

Let the Duke be again captived by  
him, Let him proceed to Ireland and  
when the Wings come in again through  
Dustbin — there he will remain, —  
if 5 years are not spent, if they are  
he will still be in their official  
Squad — I am sorry, may deeply grieve  
my dear friends, that you have  
lately breathed so much of the Air of  
Inefficiency, we ~~are~~ <sup>still</sup> are here in  
the pure Air of the last day of Mortals

2 Though your Doctrines, & present Arrangement  
may get you through a great Lesson in  
your new Office, - you are begging  
that which will undermine you, & you  
are giving up that devoted & cordial Enthusiasm  
which even in Opposition rendered you Great  
Honorable, & distinguished - And,  
Remember, these are not very poor isolated  
opinions, but they are the sentiments of a  
large Mass of untainted devoted friends,

I thought it quite natural, that my Name  
might in some way be named, & I write with  
my usual Abandon to you as probably mentioning  
your new Office & a new Election or something might  
be said of my objects, & I thought it the most  
delicate way of letting the Duke know, that what  
I felt so desirable - however - with Archbishop - the probability  
even of being thought of, will not arise, & as to a  
Negotiation with the King of course that, as every  
thing else now depends on the Duke - I rejoice  
truly you will be happy, & we shall ever be  
a friend  
of yours

Courtesy of the  
Jan. 24. 1828.

My dear Burleigh this morning  
I received the message  
from Lord Jurg. & I  
in answer to mine. I  
enclose copy of it. I  
think of sending it, together  
with my letter, to the  
Duke, as it may be  
convenient to him to  
see the exact state of  
Lord Jurg's mind & I wish  
I did not appear to be  
by any means hostile.  
I am if you think  
I should be this. —

I cannot comprehend  
Dudley's meaning & I see  
Secretary. I cannot see  
how it can be consistent  
with his Honor to  
kick out of his own  
Court. You know

This is my Sincere  
man. I must have  
the fullest satisfaction  
on this point. You  
tell me I shall.

I know not how these  
matters are usually  
managed, but I must  
confess it seems to me  
an odd course of  
proceeding to send down  
for the King's final  
approbation a Plan  
of an Administration  
without previously  
acquainting the King  
who are intrusted to  
bear office in it what  
Officers it is wished  
they should employ  
I who are to be  
Proposers of the

other Offices. It would  
be very disagreeable  
when the King has  
declared his Approbation  
of a particular Plan  
to be obliged to  
decline, on account of  
its unprofitableness. The  
Office allotted to me,  
is to be under the  
auspices of assisting  
personally to Individuals  
in giving to the whole  
Administration a  
Character of which I  
could not approve.

The Sanction with  
the Bishop and Bishops  
may give a few votes,  
but it deprives the  
Gov. of its Force



Position, I give the  
State arrangement the  
air of an Intrigue.  
The latter point however  
is the affair of  
Garrison & Co.

Hope the Sen will not  
be made. Will it  
have seen the Duke.

Yours very Truly  
Montgomery

---

101  
22<sup>nd</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1828

Copys

My Dear how wonderful

after the conversation which passed  
between us yesterday, I have thought it  
right, that a day should intervene, in  
order that I might come to the consideration  
of our political position with that calmness  
of feeling & firmness of purpose, which  
the present circumstances require, & I hope  
I shall fulfill this painful task which  
your conversation has imposed upon me  
without weakening those feelings by which  
I am connected with you, confirming my  
view of our case to the political bearing  
of the question -

Your

You have conveyed to me in writing & repeated  
to me in conversation, insinuations that I  
have neglected your interests to advance my own -  
& have by my diplomatic reserve shown an  
abandonment of political union with you,  
by attaching myself to the D. of Wellington  
unknown to you; (To this you add expressions  
of my unkindness to you as a Brother in Law  
& friend into which I think it better for us  
both not to enter.)

My answer has been distinct - that I deny  
my having used the political influence derived  
from being M. for the City of Durham,  
for any such pol. unworthy object - that I  
do not at this moment know what political  
Office the D. of W. may choose to confer

upon me - that I have used no pretensions  
of my own, either to him or to any other person  
& that I had under the circumstances of difficulty  
by which the Duke was surrounded in forming  
his Gov<sup>t</sup>, no judicious opportunity of bringing  
before him your wish either to be Lord  
Lieutenant of Ireland or Ambassador at  
Paris - & that with regard to the diplomatic  
reserve shown toward you with which I was  
charged, I felt it would have been  
dishonorable in me, pending a difficult negotiation  
whose secrecy <sup>was most</sup> important to divulge to you  
as a political Chief, information not derived  
from being your Member, & which from  
day to day I might hear, either from the  
Duke or his Confidants - being myself

bound down to secrecy in the little that  
I did know.

If you conceive I ought as your member  
to have divulged <sup>what</sup> I heard under such  
conditions of secrecy, your sense of what my  
obligations are, essentially differ from the  
ideas I entertain of my duties, & as the  
moment is approaching when you can  
exercise your political power, & I must  
recede or decline a new obligation, I am  
bound in honor to take care that there  
should be no misunderstanding between us,  
as to the terms.

My view of my political duties can  
best be shown by a brief review of what  
has been my past conduct as your

as your members.

You were absent when I first stood upon the same interest, which had been not only neglected but weakened by W. L. Landonbery, & such Mr. M. A. Taylor having absorbed a portion of the farming interest; the canvassing books & my letters at that time will disclose what the state of the farming interest was, in a City <sup>having</sup> of 1400 Voters.

When the D. of M. offered me the situation of Clerk of the Ordinance out of regard to you & the late Lord Landonbery, I put aside the <sup>influence of any</sup> friend with which the Duke had honoured me during several previous years) I referred the question to you & hung to them at Vienna. With

8

your consent I accepted office, & by that  
office I had the means of giving away patronage  
to the Durham voters, exceeding £1000 a  
year which they still hold. The inference

When the attacks upon the late P. L.  
as minister for Foreign Affairs, were not  
repelled by his colleagues in Parliament as  
I thought & others also, that they ought  
to have been, I saw Mr. Robinson, & declared  
to him in your absence ~~abroad~~, my intention  
of resigning the office unless a different  
course were adopted, which was adopted that  
Evening by him in his place, & by me personally  
elsewhere -

When you threatens opposition in  
consequence of the manner in which the

Some facilities had been bestowed, I went  
to the Duke of Wellington explaining my position  
stating that if you went into opposition I should

resign my office. +  
~~to be drawn is clear that official power has  
assisted in strengthening your family interest &  
that I acted for the permanent advantage of the  
Wynyard family, as I never should under any  
provocation interfere with that representation against  
you & D. L. wishes.~~

+ Last year whilst it was doubtful whether  
the D. of Wellington would serve or not under  
Mr. Curran as Premier, my adherence to you  
was not for a moment doubtful, & shortly  
afterwards the reception took place by  
which I left office.

Next with regard to the objects to  
which you from time to time have  
directed my attention, <sup>in the County</sup> I believe you &  
Lord A. will admit I have not been



deficient in proper zeal in accomplishing  
them.

Such being the facts, which prove the  
manner in which I have hitherto performed  
the duty of your member, I say, my political  
conduct is liable to none of the suspicions  
which you have chosen to cast upon me;  
(as to my personal conduct as a friend I  
entreat me may not trust upon it - let  
the obligations be assumed the mutual or if  
you please the balance in y<sup>r</sup> favor;). But as  
I am <sup>now</sup> on the eve in all probability of being  
again obliged to consult you upon the acceptance  
or rejection of office I do most firmly declare,  
that if I have not in your opinion fairly &  
honorably redeemed as y<sup>r</sup> Member, the obligations I  
have received according to the opportunities I have  
had, & that if you consider my conduct ungrateful  
indeed or selfish, this is the moment for you

3

for you to inform me of it, or to absolve me  
from any unjust imputations. In the  
former case, I shall not hesitate one instant  
to dispute the political connexion by which we  
have been bound. My time is a very  
easy one — & by taking the course which a  
Man of independent spirit ought, I shall  
if you persist in these insinuations, retire  
from the seat, returning it to you, strength-  
-ned not injured during the time I have  
represented the African Interest.

I am My dear S<sup>r</sup> your Obedient  
Yours

A. Anderson

Per Mr. Anderson of London

— — —

to Lord Lauderdale

22<sup>nd</sup> and Jan 1808

Ed. H.

Dear Madam

The first object of my letter is to inform you of the receipt of your letter of the 10<sup>th</sup> inst. in relation to the petition of the petitioners for the abolition of the slave trade. I shall not venture to say that I have been much surprised by what you have said in the petition. I shall not venture to say that I have been much surprised by what you have said in the petition.

I have been much surprised by what you have said in the petition. I shall not venture to say that I have been much surprised by what you have said in the petition. I shall not venture to say that I have been much surprised by what you have said in the petition.

July 22. 1828

My dear Friend

I am glad not to be the  
 first to depart from that benighted land, and in  
 answering your Letter paragraph by paragraph.  
 I hope I shall show, that I was not  
 carried away by unjudicial feelings, nor  
~~am~~ <sup>am</sup> ~~not~~ <sup>not</sup> ~~less~~ <sup>less</sup> ~~than~~ <sup>than</sup> ~~very~~ <sup>very</sup> ~~depressed~~ <sup>depressed</sup> in judgment  
 in considering the circumstances to which you  
 now for the first time so openly refer.

My objections of the Letter you complain  
 of, are already before you. In a Correspondence  
 carried on when I was at a distance, & you  
 in the Cabinet of secrets, you state distinctly

You told the Duke of Wehington, You did  
not cover your <sup>2090. - some</sup> ~~office~~ <sup>Denial as to your joining the</sup>  
unnatural for me <sup>to</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> suppose that  
you had taken your Line, was it  
not clear, that however Circumstances might  
turn up, however. For those belonging to me  
most feel disappointed, that the Power  
of the Day was <sup>Decemnt</sup> in your  
Estimation, was it not evident that  
the most confidential Communication even  
to your own Appointment had taken place  
and yet no Argue manifested  
or Lucidly urged with respect to that  
Friend who in weal & in woe you  
had stood by - perhaps from the  
very unusual Course taken upon this  
business, as compared to former ones

Your next Letter denied, Your ever having  
 conversed with the Disfranchiser on the  
 Question of Office or any allusion to it

This evident Contradiction, I did not  
 know how to propound, - but I think  
 my last answer from Belvoir on this  
 part of the Question, brings me up to the  
 time of my arrival in Town - I then  
 found, that although you were supposed  
 by all deep, in the knowledge of what  
 had, (however erroneously perhaps) that  
 there was an evident Change in  
 your Gossiping confidential manner,  
 no jealous efforts of Combination or  
 Union, and certain where you were to be  
 yourself, (as far as being pledged to Office  
 went. tho' the particular post might well  
 have been designated) there was a want  
 of your usual warmth & zeal  
 as to what might be the Line for another

I will not also deny that in the  
Absence of your wounding manner,  
other Imprecations, & other things,  
were stated which added to my  
perhaps mistaken impressions, & I dare  
I am, when you gave me your honor  
here in the solemn way you did,  
I fully believed, against all probability  
that my name had never been mentioned  
or brought on the Paper before you

I am free to own, I am not  
answer. Your next Paragraph, as I  
would wish as I was not aware any  
one ever considered me as a political  
Leader, & <sup>scarcely ever that</sup> during the difficult negotiation  
pending, the utmost secrecy was necessary  
from my own connection, on immediate  
family objects, -

During the time you were in office, I never  
asked you a political secret or information  
of any kind, if you are in again  
tomorrow, my lips shall never  
utter one question, & having been so  
long in harness myself, it is not  
natural, I should make disclosure  
a course in our political combat.

My view of my political position  
is that I am bound in fairness  
while I uphold my beloved Provinces  
same principles. Policy to do the best  
I can for those general interests that  
are now confided to my care.

We all have feelings, & it is  
possible if the Duke thinks his personal  
friends should stand by him, they may  
think he should stand by them.  
He has stood by you. He has opened  
his mind, thoughts, & calculations - You



are in a position to form a judgment  
& undoubtedly free & independent as ever  
to take your own course, - The Duke  
has not opened his lips to me  
He can not but be aware of my  
peculiar embarrassments, and yet I  
stand isolated, without the aid of one  
friendly hand, to know the true &  
honorable course to steer, consistent with  
what I have said in publick, last year  
and kindfull, of the guiding star of my  
conduct, "My Brother's principles speltly,

Candor must admit our cases are  
very different, - You have all the  
advantages at present, - Your friend here.

Now with respect to Durham.

I can not go along with you in your  
view & expose there, and I repeat

that it is become necessary from your long Reference to the fact. to be on the Defensive upon this point also.

By Lys Minority naturally placed the Family Individual Interest in abeyance, but whatever Man she married would have instantly revived it - The Streets are in the Colonies, & the London Bords, The papers of the Times, and Money will always carry that place, & although no one renders more Justice to your Efforts & Zeal in your own Cause, than I do, still had either you nor I existed, & by L. married a Commoner, He must have been Member for the Co. or City from the property & Influence in Durham, as the Cards might have played at that Moment again, It is not fair to say, that I became

Durham. Orders have had jobs  
that they would not equally have  
had. <sup>if another had set.</sup>  
Michael Sam <sup>told gets lots of small things</sup>  
other places have? jobs too, & at the  
the Ordnance Clubshop might give  
you more like appointments. I very  
much fear, (as every thing else seems  
to be now a days,) that these are soon  
forgotten. - With respect to your  
Interference with that Representation  
I am sorry you attended to it  
because you know had rather by  
my mind than abandon it  
to the Ordnance. - The thing should  
to be perfectly impossible, even

with all the power of a  
Secretary of the Treasury — I am sorry  
therefore this Insinuation of misapprehension  
generosity was brought forward.

I conceive the Attacks on  
my poor Mother would be felt by  
you as by me, in the Connection  
you stand, and doing your Duty on  
fulfilling honorable feelings by Ann was  
not a necessary ground of isolated  
Debt from me,

Upon the Question of the Berry Peas  
and my Peesage, being absent from  
England, I own with unfeigned Delight

You were the only one of the family  
that were true to me, — The Duke  
in like manner acted by me as the  
brother of that great Man, whom he never  
ought to forget — perhaps, these Revolutions  
have improperly taught me to hope, that  
a predicament such as that in which I  
now find myself <sup>building also on recent events in the North</sup> could never have arisen

When last year the Duke of Wellington  
would not serve under Melanby —  
I believe, the general feeling of Menzies  
was as much to the shame of the Duke,  
as to that of my individual feeling  
In every act of your life your interests  
being I never questioned your zeal. It  
must therefore have been ever more  
apparent to a devoted friend

4.

With regard to your personal  
conduct as my friend, — It is not in  
my nature to abuse or blame  
nor should I ever have alluded to it  
as in one word. I am largely  
and perhaps most unhappily (when  
referred to) your debtor. —

In no case, Dave, I ever applied  
the words ingrateful indirect & selfish  
to any of your actions, and what  
I have felt or expressed, I have  
endeavored not only to explain but  
to give you with the utmost  
 candour the Data, upon which  
I have founded any hardy expressions.

in Letters which I did not apprehend  
at the moment would be picked up  
or use beyond the moment & the  
Explanation —

With respect to my views  
of political connexion, I may be in error  
but I conceived, it was usually established  
that before a Decision was spontaneously  
taken to support a Govt. under unexpected  
& not natural Circumstances, & before  
the acknowledged in every Circle, appointment  
to Office, that the opinions & Decisions  
of Am<sup>s</sup> under whose Influence the Seal  
erected was taken — In the

present Case, your Obedience is cast -  
and the very whole power or weight  
<sup>I might have</sup> ~~drawn~~ from the difficulty of managing  
<sup>in the family</sup> others is of course ~~undoubtedly~~ rendered  
<sup>of a more Antagony</sup> ~~wholly unavailing~~, for in the eyes  
of the world, the Country your  
Support of the Govt. makes my ~~Adhesion~~  
when Office is accepted. by you  
unless I was to resort to extreme measures  
inimical to the love I must ever bear  
you & your, & at once declaring abhorrence  
extraneous hostility to the present  
Order of things, To this point I am  
not prepared to go - No - It is  
better for my peace of mind  
'putting interest a part,' to bear the



Modification, ~~rather~~ I have, than  
seek for others, <sup>the</sup> which as yet I know not  
of. — If one thing rules me more than another  
however influenced I may be by strong feelings  
it is devotion to those I love, when  
coolly reflect, how short a time we may  
pass here below & a moment's arrangements  
one's own relationship & friendship is not  
when I can seriously contemplate — besides  
substances exist, — such as Lord Grosvenor & De la Rue,  
which prove that separate lines under  
connection may be taken — Take them  
the seat. but as you think best.  
For those you protect, which must be  
dear to me — I wish reconcile myself  
as well as I can to the present state of  
things — to being cut off from all contact  
that I could fondly had allowed myself to  
& I will shape my course so, that although many kind  
friends may wonder at the mode in which I have been  
created, no friend, or Relation shall justly condemn my conduct.  
L. 12

perhaps from all the considerations  
the past, I thought you would be  
the last person <sup>suddenly</sup> conceded to a game  
of expediency, & possibly when you reflected  
on Ansterson's peculiar Intrigues against  
my Father, I conceived, you would have  
endeavored to crown my feelings along with  
you before you irrevocably announced  
to me <sup>that</sup> your former pact <sup>with</sup> the Gods  
was fixed - If from a State of Things  
& a concurrence of Circumstances & Friends join  
in political Connection, & that one maybe  
an error, & better Card in the pack to  
play than the other, If that Card is lost  
& pledged, & the other remains of less  
value It is not in the usual course  
of forbearance, not to feel mortification  
& Regret - When you were told

me, what you stated to the Duke as  
to yourself, I conceived in our Relations  
I might unfold those objects which might  
be beneficial to mine, and me, and  
the natural course, I should have adopted  
if I had been in your position, would  
have been to endeavor to discover for my  
friend, the Difficulties, the Probabilities, how  
more, the Position in which he now or  
at any future period was likely to stand  
in the different objects of his Son's ~~interest~~ <sup>as established by</sup>  
General Arrangements or Government  
Questions I could never against your  
Honor, press you to disclose, or feel  
it was unkind, in your being discreet.  
but united Efforts for our common objects  
and reciprocity of feeling on this Subject  
strongly. I could claim

109  
23 Jun<sup>r</sup> 1828

In departing from the usual designation  
of your being my friend, I meant to show  
that the subject was in its nature official  
as it related to the Political Dependence  
of the Writer as a Member & I endeavored  
to make that some Political Differences  
might not separate us as friends & <sup>connections</sup> ~~relations~~

This unpleasant question seems to resolve  
itself into this - If in your estimation I  
have conducted myself ill towards you  
you are justified in withholding from me  
your political support, on my part  
I say your leave by letters & by words  
conveyed insinuations against me  
which have put me on my defence  
& not being conscious of any <sup>such</sup> conduct  
I defend myself from these accusations  
firmly but respectfully - and

I spare you the pain of taking an  
unpleasant step by voluntarily offering  
to believe. If you do not oblige me from  
what neither I nor any man ought to  
to labor under - the stigma of having been  
deserted you at the very moment  
I am about to renew a renewed <sup>that</sup> <sup>obligation</sup>  
as our friendship will I hope survive  
our political differences I might justly <sup>survive</sup>  
<sup>hence</sup> upon the past & appeal to my friend  
Lord Stewart to defend my character against  
L<sup>rd</sup> Londonderry - for of this I am certain  
that if any man said of you or to you  
what has been attributed to me for  
I use of Honor would have taken  
the step I take. But to advert to the  
chief points of your letter - It wd appear  
that the main grounds of your <sup>objections</sup>  
against me are founded on a letter of  
mine to you in which I said I had  
suggested to the Duke I should not court my old  
Office

2 office as being disreputable to our  
Political connexion & this at the very  
moment when you supposed to be  
of our views regarding Ireland & Paris.

Truly I had lost doubt of <sup>your</sup> support  
of the Duke under such circumstances  
Kushy was reported in all  
my letters as likely to be in office  
& I do not expect that you would  
decide that Kushy's entrance  
incapacitated any one of the <sup>subscribers</sup>  
Family from giving their support  
when that Minister was in the  
Govt with the late D. & that  
of Whamcliff & Canning friends  
pull him to pieces for going over  
to the Duke Canning's Political Opponent

Now it so happens that <sup>Whamcliff</sup>  
has been offered to me & that I am  
ignorant now as I was when you  
were at Balcon — There is one  
more point you have mistaken

3  
in my letter you observe my generosity  
is misapplied when I state that the  
provocation & induce me to interfere  
with Durham as to you & I <sup>by</sup> <sup>interference</sup>

I will not stop to say whether <sup>Wishes</sup>  
has been attributed to me but this  
means to show that I was <sup>not</sup> <sup>precisely</sup>  
with regard to you in the <sup>situation</sup>  
that M. A. Taylor was - he was  
in as the Brother in Law  
a separate interest & how <sup>formed</sup> <sup>bring</sup>  
sent by having abstracted <sup>hold</sup> <sup>sent</sup>  
members of the family <sup>for</sup> <sup>large</sup>  
the <sup>Windsor</sup> interest & I <sup>from</sup>  
you that no sent in <sup>can</sup> <sup>afford</sup>  
safe as a family <sup>in</sup> <sup>England</sup>  
There are 1400 votes

You must in justice  
admit that if I receive the <sup>terms</sup>  
of reproach uttered <sup>at</sup> <sup>me</sup>  
that to sit for Durham  
To obviate any painful effort on

you consequently infer that some decision as to my joining  
Govt. must have taken place & that my next letter denied even having  
your bill presented there is no contradiction

in those letters concerned with the  
on the question of my office - you will  
perceive there is no contradiction  
those letters - & I thought I had satisfied  
you in conversation on that point

The Duke has expressing the painful  
task of not being able to meet the wishes  
of old friends & alluding to some who  
had gone out & who could not be brought  
back into the cabinet - I very naturally  
said I in the subordinate offices  
remaining out, can afford you any  
facility, I do not coast my old office  
to admit that I had the same language  
& from him I heard that the Duke had  
said that in accepting political office  
I do not say & myself to be considered by  
him as personal friends - at that  
moment 23 Jan'y I know nothing  
more



I therefore when you surmise that I  
have been indirectly advancing  
my own interests & neglecting yours  
you will observe that the charge  
is founded on the very reverse -  
My offer to relinquish any pretensions  
to office & further I have repeated  
that I prefer professional employment to  
Political & that if my judgment  
was in suspense this very circumstance  
would decide me - But surely you  
do not maintain that it was a  
of Political adherence to you being  
out with the Duke to expect to be  
back by a Military friend of  
intimate acquaintance - Was it  
credible when the Duke & I  
came back into office that  
you would consider me  
in entertaining the idea of becoming

your part I very respectfully  
declare that I do not think you  
will hurt your sister's family  
by consenting to my retirement  
& I pledge myself to be silent  
to the cause - but I am sure  
I may appeal to you as my  
friend who have never yet found  
it in my honor - whether  
I can resume that seat  
until I am relieved from the  
stigma of having potentially  
deserted you for my own  
interests -

I remain my dear  
friend  
yours affly  
H. G.

*P. Linné*  
*23<sup>rd</sup> Jan 1828*

1828

*20 3.*

111  
Alderson's House

Jan 24  
1828

I am much obligd to you for  
saying you could give no Definitive  
Answer to the Duke, until you had  
consulted me. -

Your position as the  
Dukes personal friend, & an aspiring Soldier  
may be understood - My Gene,  
with Huskepoa, & Dudley is fraught  
with Embarrassments -

Upon the whole, I should never forgive myself  
or be happy in my mind, if I could  
interpose the slightest Difficulty to the

Arculean Task the Duke has before  
me, & I would rather remain modified  
& uncomfortable, than seem to do <sup>any</sup> <sup>to whom I owe much</sup>  
unkind & ungenerous act. <sup>to</sup> <sup>me</sup>, at  
such a moment -

I was fully in hopes my  
I should would have been satisfactory  
to you on other points - But if you  
wish me to take the words of your  
writing "I do not, nor ever did,  
suspect you of indirect or ungrateful  
conduct." - And as your friend, I never  
could ask or wish you to surrender  
either your Independence or Spirit  
for any other Consideration. But upon this

occasion, I have thought. There did  
not seem to exist the same line of  
Consideration, Confidence, & United  
Action, as heretofore - To be frank  
I thought I was *Malli Securulus*,  
but the Duke's *Vade Mecum*, at  
once prevailed -

I will write to Durham  
& see I can do or return <sup>My Lord</sup>  
to day - have you heard of it?

I have only to add, that in the future  
Denouement of Mr. new Gov. If I should find  
it impossible consistent with what I owe  
my name, & what the world expect from my  
position, & late conduct, - to support you  
your high honor, & professd principles

of Action with, I am sure, at once  
decide you, in surrendering ~~the~~ seat  
to the Bygonia. Finally —

If I had not others to  
attend to, & if I was not so fully  
hampered, I should not resort to the  
measure of a delay thus — But alas!  
my position is not as light as it seems  
& God only knows if I can get through  
the difficulties of its complications.

July 25<sup>th</sup>  
1828.

My dear friend

It was only on returning  
home I received your very  
kind note, which obliged  
I feel I can have no.

objection to your showing my  
last of my note to the  
Duke, or indeed communicating  
to him unreservedly what are my  
sentiments - on the contrary it  
may assist the Malevolent

Impetuous abroad, as I was asked  
in the Aves to day by one of  
Whorcliffe's Circle - If I was  
not with the D of Newcastle.  
outrageous - all this must  
get to the Duke's ear & it is not  
fair to hear in word & in deed, in the



field, and with death before us,  
We never had a more personally devoted  
heart & industry perhaps more  
than ever - & it is not ~~possible~~  
to be greatly surprised at

our children and all come well  
& we are going in to Concord -

Ever Affly  
H

Nutwood. Rajate - 22<sup>d</sup> Feb. 1820

My dear Hardinge,

With reference to our conversation  
the other morning at the Ordnance when I  
saw you there I send you the following Memoranda  
— I would have sent them sooner but I have  
been but poorly —

Mr. Clowes's locks, upon an average, are  
estimated at  $\text{£}1502 - 1 - 10\frac{1}{2}$  each; or at  $\text{£}101 - 19$   
per foot perpendicular — The dimensions only  $\text{£}15$ .

From the best information I could get of  
the prices of masonry; from the details of the  
history of the American canal published by authority;  
from the rate at which the Staff Corps calculated  
the price of their locks I augmented the  $\text{£}101 - 19$   
per foot to  $\text{£}225$  in consequence of the

increased size of the lock — The difference  
between £1001-19 — and £225 multiplied by  
433 (the number of feet to be ascended &  
descended in the canal) & with the liberal  
addition of  $\frac{1}{5}$  for contingencies gave me the  
£24000 which I added to Mr. Clowes's Estimate —

If you will have the goodness to turn to page 75  
of my report you will observe that £225 per  
foot is what I have invariably calculated upon  
for other matters unconnected with the Rideau  
Canal & which price I took from the American  
Report augmented in the way I have  
explained & corroborated by the Staff Corps  
Estimate — I had therefore every reason to be  
as much astonished as any of you at the

amount of Sr. Wm. By's Estimate —

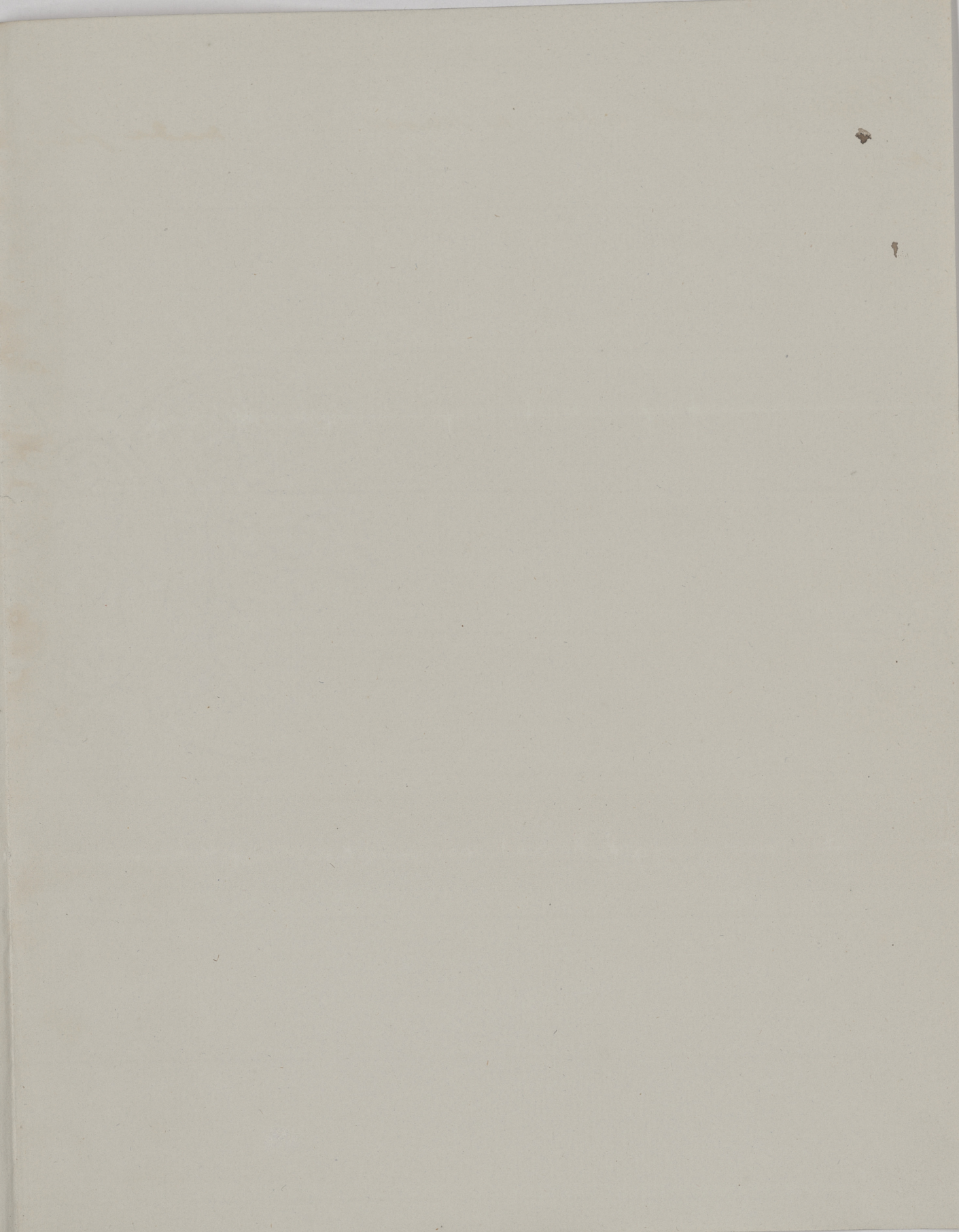
Sr. Wm. By's Estimate has been reduced by the Committee about £20,000 by diminishing the thickness of his walls one foot & by calculating the price of his masonry at two pence per foot less than he has; they have calculated it at the price the Contractors are working for — upon these points it may be observed that the Committee without actual examination upon the spot & local information could not reduce the walls more, although they still appeared to them more substantial than perhaps may be required — as to the second matter, the price, we may assume that the Contractors are most likely to be good judges of their own interests & if they can work 2<sup>d</sup> per foot

less than the Estimate, probably as the work  
advances a still further reduction may be  
expected — I have very little doubt in my  
own mind that if you have a careful  
committee of revision to go over the whole  
of the proposed works & excavations with Dr. C. M.  
By upon the spot you will be able to reduce  
another £ 00, 000 — I do most strongly recom-  
=mend to you to have General Nicolls as your  
President — He is a very decided & a very  
straight forward character; unquestionably one of  
the best officers we have — He will give  
you an opinion upon which you may place  
every reliance —

There was a paper which would have  
been of great use to the committee & which

I wished to bring before them to assist them  
but it could not be found — It was a  
price list of the value of Materials & of  
Artificers wages & labourers throughout the  
four Provinces — I took a good deal of  
trouble in collecting this information — The  
last time I saw it, it was in your hands &  
as I understood you meant to have it  
lithographed for the use of the different  
departments of the Ordnance — The wonder  
is how they have done so long without at  
the Surveyor General's Office or at the  
Inspector General's without some such docu-  
= ment, without which no Estimate could be  
examined in a satisfactory way — The paper  
may be mislaid; but it cannot be destroyed.

Perhaps you will order a search to be made for  
it —







1828,

Confidential

My dear Mr. Henry,

Allow me to trespass on you  
with a request of a somewhat  
delicate nature, on which I am  
not so unreasonable as to desire  
you to act, if you feel any objections.

Circumstances, not worth  
detailing, and scandalous rumours  
(not of the Newspapers, which I  
disregard) but spread by some of  
my Clerical Brethren, compel  
me to address the public on the  
new measure, and in vindication  
of myself. The bps. of Montebury

has, in the kindest manner, permitted  
me to address my publication in  
the form of a letter to him.

Now, it happens, that some persons,  
have discovered that I have been  
in communication with the  
Duke, and have made the most  
unfounded and unhandsome  
use of the fact against me. —

I am desirous, in my vindication,  
to admit the fact, but to state  
not the substance of what passed  
on any occasion (for that I regard  
as confidential) but the honourable  
manner in which I was treated  
and the honourable character  
of the whole communication.

I feel, however, that I ought not to allude even so far to the communication, if the fact of such communication is wished by the Duke to be kept secret. I also feel, that it would be unfair for me to ask the Duke's permission, because it would put him into a position which he might dislike.

A middle line has occurred to me. Would you feel it unpleasant to ascertain (according to your own discretion) whether the Duke would be unwilling that I should say anything whatever on the subject? even in the guarded manner I have mentioned?

I am astonished, that the King  
should have got wind - for I abstained  
from attending to it, even in writing  
to my family.

Yours very dear Sir  
W. Pitt Rivers

British Hotel Jersey No  
6 March

Immediate

Rec<sup>d</sup>: 14 Mar 6  
538

8 1/2 Pall Mall

7<sup>th</sup> March 1828

Sir,

Herewith I transmit for the information of the Master General and Board, a letter from Lieut: Colonel By, dated from the Rideau Canal the 23<sup>rd</sup> January last, reporting the progress made towards the construction of the Canal, and what is further contemplated by the extensive contracts he was about to enter into with various individuals for the different parts of the Work to be performed, by which it is evident that at the time of writing his letter, he was not then apprised of the limitation decided upon at home for his future expenditure, nor does he seem to have been made acquainted with the decision of the Commander R. Byham Esq. of

Thos C

14<sup>th</sup> March 1828

Submitted for the information and consideration of the Master General

Ed

of the Forces, that no greater sum than £41,000 would be recommended for the present year, this I was informed of by Col. Durnford in a letter dated 28<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>. but he does not say that Lt. Colonel By was acquainted with this circumstance. — Feeling that some difficulties were likely to arise from Lt. Colonel By not being aware of the intentions of Government, I addressed a letter to Col. Gopch, on the 4<sup>th</sup> January last, suggesting that I might be authorised to send to Lt. Col. By, to caution him by the speediest conveyance, which was accordingly done on the following day, to be conveyed by the New York Packet. Still however it may be apprehended that some of the contracts he mentions in his letter may have been entered into before he was cautioned against it.

In

In regard to the application the Colonel has made for an Adjutant, it is what I cannot recommend, there being one Adjutant already in Canada, who may be disposed of by the Commr. Engineer in the way that he may think most advantageous to the Service. — With respect to the appointment of Joseph Charles as Overseer of Works in the room of Mr. Burnett deceased, I am not aware of any objection to the Colonel's recommendation.

I am Sir,

your most obedient  
humble Servant,  
Gottlieb Mann.





British Hotel  
Serravallo Street  
9 March

My dear Mr Henry,

The more I consider the matter, the more I am satisfied of the impolicy of my coming forward before the public at present. The communication you made to me yesterday (for which I am much indebted to the Duke as well as to yourself) enables me to do all that is necessary — to apprise two or three friends of the entire honourable and independent

character of the <sup>interview</sup> ~~experiences~~ to  
which I had been invited, without  
giving (as I always determined  
that I would not give) any  
statement of any of the particulars  
which passed at those interviews.

The friends, to whom I shall  
communicate this, will be able  
to contradict the injurious statements  
which have been made in certain  
clerical circles on this subject,  
and, as to newspapers, I have  
uniformly despised their  
attacks.

You, as a professional man,  
will feel, that it is not very  
surprising, if I feel a little  
sensitive, as to the good  
opinion of men of my own  
profession -

With sincere thanks for  
the trouble you have kindly  
taken in this matter,

I am, my dear Sir,  
Yours most sincerely

St Philips

If you think it worth while to  
inform the Duke of my determination  
I shall be very glad.

Deanery, S. Paul's

14. March

1828

Dear Philpotts

You have often heard  
me say that the Deanery of  
Chester is a poor thing. The  
average value is, I think,  
~~£~~  
350 - but one year of the  
seven far exceeds all  
the rest - and that year  
was, I believe, 1025, just  
before my time. The average

for some years to come, will  
not, I take it, exceed, if  
it even equals ~~£~~ 200.

Yours, in haste,

E. Mandaff

P.S.

You may depend upon  
your secret being kept  
till you release me. ~~£~~

I'm rating it at 200

for the next two or three

years, I believe I have  
said too much.

1828

See

D of W

Letter

March

(15)





(Private)

1828

My dear Mr Henry, 10 Clerkenwell  
Friday 2. P.M.

You will not be surpris'd, that a little consideration has made me feel, that no pecuniary motives can, or ought to, interfere with my acceptance of the preferment presented to me in a manner so singularly gratifying and honourable. — It is true, that the revenues of Chester are more lamentable even than I apprehended, as the enclosed note, which I have just received from my Predecessor, testifies. — I shall, therefore, be considerably a poorer man in consequence of my new dignity — and the residence at Chester is any thing but attractive. But I feel the Duke's kindness so very

strongly, that even if the thing were  
in itself still more undesirable than  
it is, I should gratefully accept it. I  
have written my letter to His Grace  
accordingly.

I hope, and venture to assure myself,  
that, in asking for me a few hours of  
consideration, you did not suffer me  
to appear in the smallest degree  
disappointed at not obtaining Worcester,  
or either of the other lesser but better-  
endowed dignities, — above all that  
you protected me from all possibility  
of being supposed insensible of the Duke's  
very great kindness. From the bottom  
of my heart I can say, that I have  
had no other feeling towards him on the

occasion, than the warmest and  
most unalloyed gratitude.

Allow me to add, that I can never  
forget your friendly solicitude for  
my success.

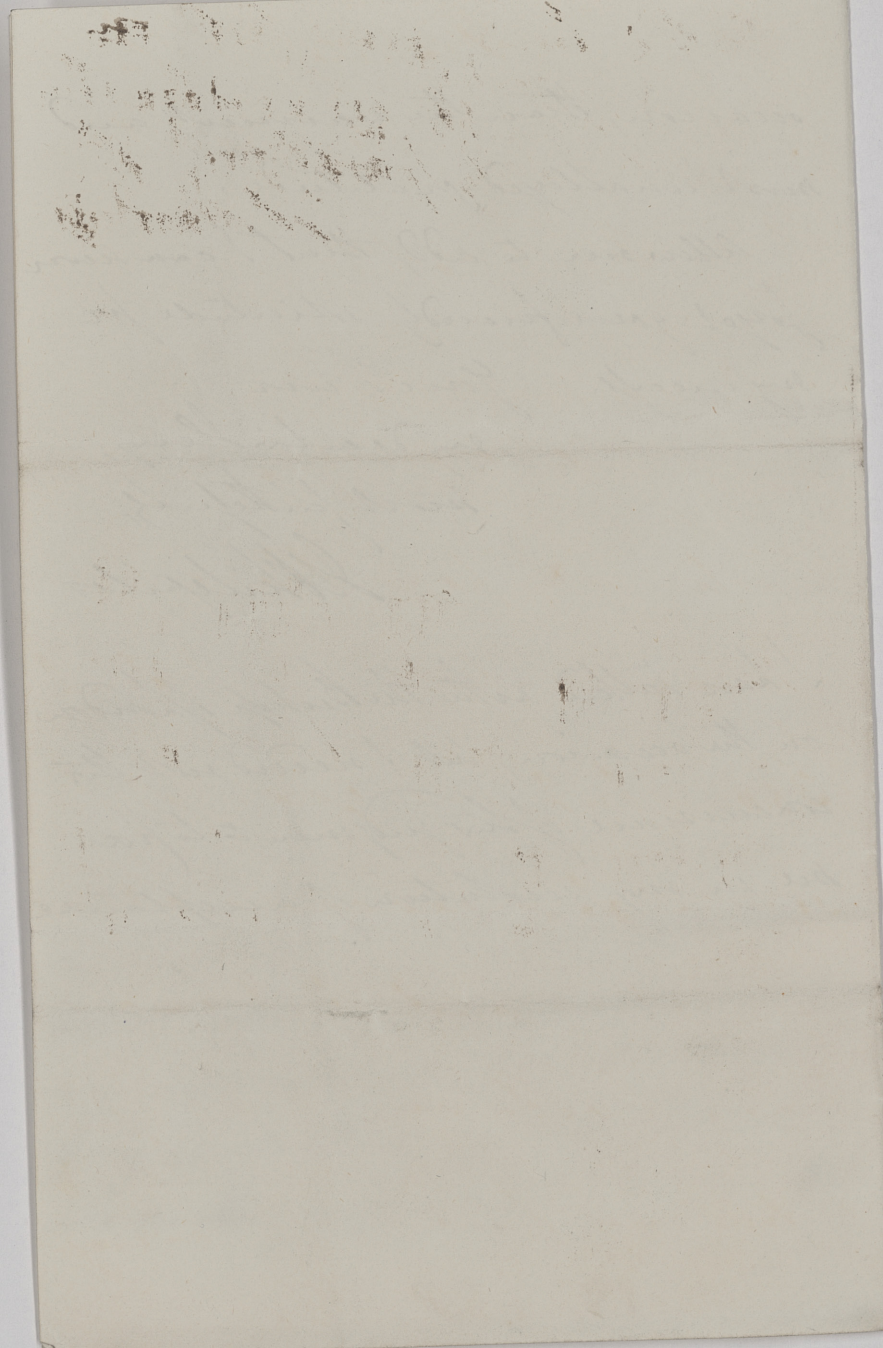
Yours ever

my dear Sir Henry,

most faithfully,

J. Whiteley

I have talked with the Bishop of London  
on the occasion; but I needed not the  
concurrence of his judgment to fix  
me in my resolution of acceptance



London March 15 - 1828

My dear Lady Anne I

received Mr Pitt Rivers

letter some days after I had

recommended him to Mr

I and I do not have thought it

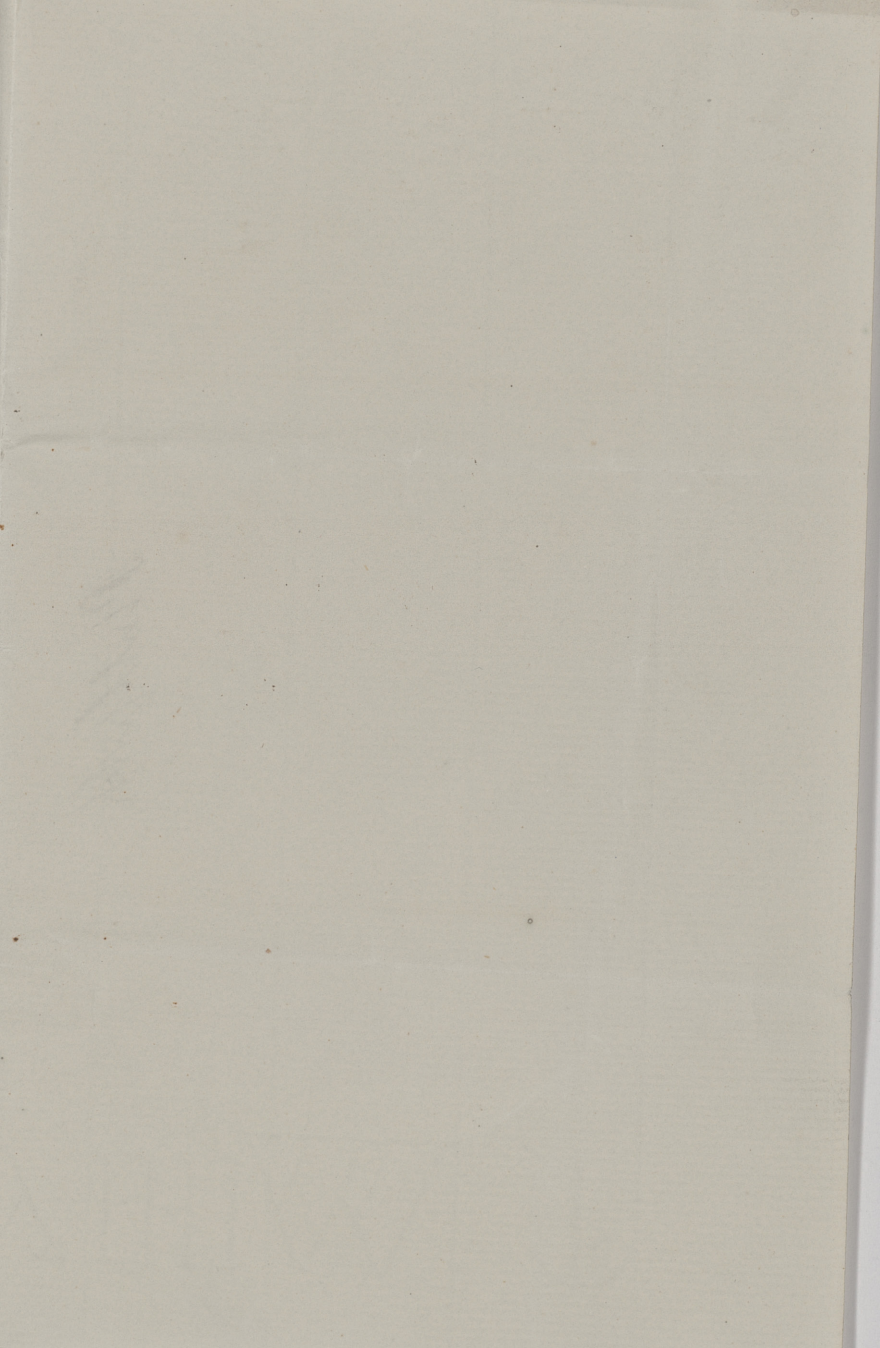
possible that it could be

respected to make provision

for his being in distress.

I have really since to  
the best I could for him;  
and I only regret that I  
could not do better

Dear Miss's most sincerely  
W. H. W. H.



Philippus



Copy

Report on Canal Votes.

London 20<sup>th</sup> March 1828.

My dear Huskisson

I have looked over the enclosed Papers; & have referred to what passed before upon the subject of the Bridgewater Canal. I believe there was a vote in 1826 for ~~75,000~~ 3,000 for this Canal. There was one in 1827 for 41,000

	total	<u>55,000</u>
		46,000
Expended between Sep. 26, & Jan <sup>r</sup> 28		61,236

Exp on the Sum, Vote deficiency — 15,236

I don't see the estimate for the works which are to amount to £190,000 in the year 1828. Supposing the whole to cost 420,000; & that a full

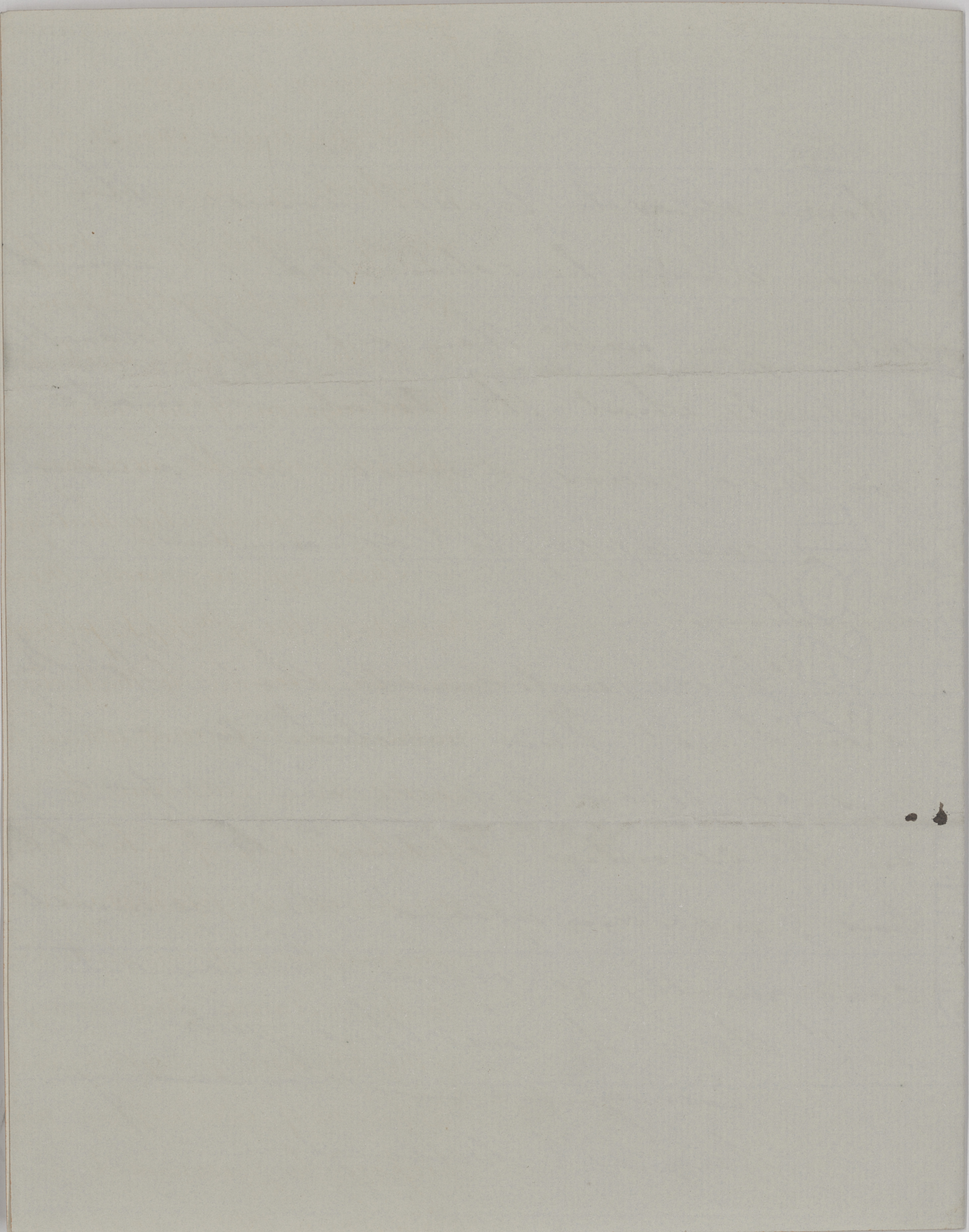
full third has been contracted for to be completed in the year 1828, still from the whole amount £61,000 should be deducted. This will leave £120,000 as the third for each year.

But this is a very idle way of doing the business. The Engineer Department should be called upon to compare this Report with Lieut. Col. By's Estimate of the expense of performing each service for which he reports that he has contracted; & they should set down

down opposite to each Service, the  
sum which he estimated it would  
cost. You will then see with tolerable  
exactness what the total Estimate  
for this year's service will amount  
to; & can apply to Parliament  
accordingly.

It is very unfortunate that L<sup>d</sup>. Col. By  
should not have waited for an  
answer before he proceeded so far  
in the execution of this work as he  
has; as I am afraid that we must  
consequently go before Parliament  
with the whole case this year.

Ever yours most sincerely  
Signed Wellington



Copy

S.

Office of Ordnance

19<sup>th</sup> April 1828.

Examination of Cadets at Woolwich

Sir,

I have received The Master General's Commands to acquaint you that, having had under his consideration, the Subject of the Examinations of Cadets at the Royal Military Academy, preparatory to their receiving Commissions, His Lordship has thought proper to direct that in lieu of the present practice, the System of Public Examination in force prior to 1794. Should be revived.

The Lieutenant General of the Ordnance will in future preside at the Committee of Superior Officers of Artillery and Engineers to be assembled periodically at the Royal Military Academy for the two separate Examinations of the Candidates for Commissions. Viz. the Theoretical Attainments at the one, and the practical

Major General Ford  
h h a

proficiency at the other. The Committee will upon the first Examination, report minutely to the Master General upon the requirements of the several Candidates who appear before them, stating particularly which of them they consider most competent for the Engineer Service & which for the Artillery, and upon the examination of those who have completed the course of practical Instruction, the Committee will report as to the progress made by each Cadet, & so then their first opinion with reference to his qualifications for the Engineers or Artillery be confirmed or otherwise. The reports are to be strictly confidential. On a consideration of these reports and of the wants of the Service, His Lordship will finally decide on the Corps to which each Cadet shall be allotted.

In the first instance, however, it is the Master General's intention to assemble a Board, which is to consist of

The Duke of Wellington's Order of  
1<sup>st</sup> August 1820, directs that the  
Cadets after undergoing an Examination,  
and being reported qualified, in  
Theoretical Attainments, should be  
removed from the Academy, on Woolwich  
Common to the Buildings in the  
Arsenal; there to go through a  
course of Practical Instruction; viz<sup>t</sup>

To attend and learn the Repository  
Exercises; also the Laboratory Duties  
of making all Ammunition and  
Stons; to be instructed in the mode  
of casting and proving Guns, and also  
of proving Gunpowder at Purfleet;  
to make Drawings of different  
Species of Ordnance & Artillery Carriages;  
to attend Gun Practice as often as  
circumstances will permit; - to be  
present at all Experiments, likewise  
such Artillery Parades as their Employments  
will

with allow, and to attend and  
acquire a knowledge of the  
practice of Courts Martial.





Order and history  
Practical instruction  
of Cadets -  
1st Aug. 1870.

President The Officers named in The Margin,  
The Lieutenant General and at which the Lieut. General  
Members of the Ordnance is to preside,  
Inspector Genl. of for the purpose of deciding the  
Fortifications minimum degree of Theoretical  
Deputy & Practical Attainments which  
Genl. Governor Royal shall be deemed necessary, at  
Military Academy the two separate Examinations,  
Deputy Adjutant to qualify a Cadet for a Commission  
General of Artillery in the Artillery or Engineers; The  
Inspector Barrage Department.  
Inspector of Artillery Master General being of opinion

that under present circumstances,  
when there is no particular pressure  
upon the Service, the Minimum  
should be fixed at as high a rate  
as may be deemed practicable. in  
reference to fair ordinary Talents  
& proper application to studies.

This Board will also report  
their opinion as to the most  
proper Persons to perform the Duty  
of Examiners at the two separate  
Examinations, as His Lordship does

Not consider it advisable to continue  
the present practice of employing  
the Professors of the Academy in  
the first and the Officer directing  
the practical course in the second  
Examination.

Yours

Signed / Downes.

20  
Major General Ford  
19. <sup>th</sup> April 1828  
Attention of the  
Examining Board  
for Examinations.