Barby 5 May 1829
Fuentes de Honor

My dear Hardinge –

In consequence of Colonel D'aguilar having declined accepting the appointment of a Police Magistrate and the difficulty appearing considerable in removing him from his present situation, I have had some Conversation with my Father on the subject – He has not given his Consent (unless there is a prospect of something else offering) to my accepting the Consulgeneralship in Europe –

But at the same time H: R: H: wishes you would explain this to the Duke of Wellington, He is anxious the Duke should also know, that, He would rather (without reference to his other objections to the Consulgeneralship) that I was kept in England by some Employment which coupled with My Pension of 500 £ a year, ~~[illegible]~~, would make me comfortable in this Country –

Most truly Yours
Fitz Clarence

Private and
Confidential

Sir Henry Hardinge KCB
White Hall Place

London.

Private.

Berkeley. 7th May. 1829

My dear Hardinge

I write to you only to say that Lady Stanley and your God Daughter are coming to Stanford. – The little affair you offer concerts, and I know when they may suffer thing has been done, that you will be laid aside enough to go and see her.

Mitchell Dawson has gone and left her Education and her Constitution (but only the latter) now under it absolutely ruining that Child so terribly. – Sincerely

S

C. Fitzroy Hardinge Esq

that her Mother should
accompany her. – They will
in a day or two – and participate
a peaceful bride, which nothing
but Herbert's death, or
would induce me to mention.
The troops here are healthy
now, – and all is going
right in Kentucky. –
I am well, thank God
you will be glad to hear.
God bless you! I am ever
your faithful & affectionate
friend.

B. H. Grierson

Ford City Hay Lomond
9th May/29

Returning Mr.
Harrison's opinion.

—

Hum Guard
May 9. 1829

My dear Hardinge

I return Mr. Harrison's opinion on the cases you opened to him. I have retained a copy of it. I should like to have a little conversation with you on the subject of some respecting Corners

The Right Hon'ble Hardinge
Ks

who will neither serve nor
sell —

You are quite right to gazette
the Officers, who retire on
receiving a commutation,
in such terms as shall not
imply that they are
parties to the arrangement.

Yours very faithfully
Stephen Samuel

to the condition of our Colonies, both financial and otherwise, as their distance and the diversity of their modes of Government will allow; and that there would be no difficulty, if it were thought advisable, for the Secretary of State for the Colonies to lay before Parliament, annually, a detailed Statement of the Colonial Expenditure, with an Estimate of the Sums required for the current service of the year, in the manner pursued

Private and Confidential

Downing Street
12th May 1829

My Dear Harding

I transmit for your private use a Document of the state of our Colonial Finances which has been drawn up with considerable care under my directions in this Department.

My first object in thus putting together a more connected statement

of the financial condition of our Colonies than has hitherto been exhibited, was to demonstrate the fallacy of those arguments which have been advanced by certain Political Economists and others in regard to the value to this Country of her Colonial Possessions, and to prove that, even if they were not essential to the greatness of her Empire, as outworks of her power, and as depots for the encouragement of her Commerce and Navigation, their abandonment would not, as a measure of economy, occasion that relief to the finances of the Mother Country which has been maintained by those who are imperfectly informed on the subject.

The next object I had in view was to shew (although this had been satisfactorily proved to the Finance Committee of last year) that the Colonial Office was in possession of as ample information in regard

by the other Departments of the Public Service.

Where so large and complicated a statement is concerned, it is hardly possible to suppose that occasional inaccuracies have been altogether avoided in the Document which I enclose, but I feel assured that they will be found to be few and unim:portant. It has always been a matter of difficulty to procure from the Colonial Legislatures correct Returns of their Establishments and

Expenditure, and I have not even succeeded in obtaining all the information which I desired from some of the Public Departments of Government at home.

I hope to be able to send you in a few days a Map, which has been drawn up by my directions in this Department, of the Colonial Possessions belonging to the different Powers of Europe, with some data respecting them, which, altho they may not exactly agree with the results given in the Financial Statement which I now transmit, are nevertheless drawn from official documents.

Yours truly
A. Kay

Rt Hon Sir
Sir H. Bandinel

London the 22d May
1829

My dear Sir Henry

I beg to apologize for not having sooner answered your Communication respecting the Contract Price of meat being too high. It is usually, at all the great Military Stations at a lower Price, than

the Papers you sent me, when I go back to Chatham. In the mean time I have been occupied by Committees in London

I remain
my dear Sir Henry
Yours faithfully
H Hardy

good wholesome meat
ought to fetch, but
it is always too dear
in reference to the
quality actually
supplied to the Troops.
I have sometimes
but very rarely
known the Contract

Price at Chatham to
be higher than was
necessary to provide
good meat. but in
all cases the
Commissariat
Contract meat was
bad, and ever will
be so

Just return

Portman Street Barracks
May 26th 1829 —

Sir

with reference to the subject on which I have taken the Liberty of addressing you before, namely the Mis=conduct of the Agents of the Contractor in issuing bad Provisions to the Soldiers, I now beg leave to state the following Facts —

The Meat having been complained of by the Men of the Battalion under my command as being bad, & becoming hard & dry when cooked, and shrinking in Bulk, so as to produce very small Messes, although previously to its being cooked it could not be rejected accord=ing to the Terms of the Contract, I thought it necessary to make particular Enquiry as to the probable Cause of this indifferent Appearance of the Messes, and have every reason to believe that

To the Right Honble
The Secretary at War

I believe however that the Price is less an Object of Regard to the Soldier than the Quality of his Provisions, and it is Evident, on every Principle of Justice & Propriety, that he ought to have as good a Mess, as, for the Money taken from him for that Object, can possibly be procured —

With respect to Bread, I have already had the Honor to represent to you how many times during the last half Year we were under the necessity of rejecting (by a Board of Officers) that which was tendered by the Contract=or's Agent — The Contract Price at that time was very high in pro=portion to the Market Price, and the Agent could probably well afford the Expence which fell on him (or the Contractor) by these rejections; at least he appeared, by the frequency of his bad Supplies, very indifferent about the Consequences —

that the Animals purchased by the Agent are too old, and that he either does not receive a sufficient Price for the Purchase of good Meat, or that he makes an undue Profit at the Expence of the Soldiers.

The Contract Price as regulated by the Treasury is nevertheless sufficiently high, viz 5½ per lb. but the Truth I believe is, that the Butcher who is the last in the Gradation of Contractors & Sub Contractors does not receive 5d.—

To prove however to my own Conviction whether the Fault was really in the Quality of the Meat, or in the Cooking, I directed that a Company should be supplied by private Contract, and the Quarter Master found a respectable Butcher willing to furnish Meat at the Rate of 4½d per lb — the same Rate at which the Hospital

of the Canadian Guards is now supplied.

The result of this Experiment was so satisfactory to the Men, & the Messes were considered by them to be so much better, that I desired to have two Companies instead of one supplied in that manner; — and during the last Week four Companies had their Messes furnished by private Contract, and the public Contractor was aware of its being my Intention to do so, and I allowed him to bring Meat during that Week in Pieces, instead of Carcase, that there might be a fair Competition between him & the other Butcher — The Effect of this Arrangement was, that for the Week in Question he brought much better Meat than he had before given to the Batt^n, & there was little Difference, if any, in the two Supplies; but still the Soldier pays to him 5½, and to the other Butcher only 4½, making the Difference of a halfpenny in the daily Ration of Meat only.

I believe

Bread, & two different supplies of Meat in the Battalion: the comparative Expence to the Soldiers is shown in the following Table, & in each Instance by private Supply, it was lower than by the Treasury Contract.

Daily Expence of the Ration of $\frac{3}{4}$ lb Meat & 1 lb of Bread.

	Meat	Bread	Total
Supplied by the Public Contractor	$3\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{45}{64}$	$5\frac{37}{64}$
Supplied by private Contract, with white Bread at $8\frac{1}{2}$ the 4 lb Loaf	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
By private Contract with Hospital Bread at $8\frac{1}{2}$ the 4 lb Loaf	same as the last.		
By private Contract with excellent Bread at $7\frac{1}{2}$ the 4 lb Loaf	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$

Allowing therefore that a higher Price were to be paid to the private Butcher for the Pound of Meat, the Soldier would still pay less than at present — But some of the Soldiers declared that their Mess supplied by the private Contract with the Meat at $4\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb, was worth a shilling a Week more than the Meat of the public Contractor, which costs $5\frac{1}{6}$ d per lb.

I have only to add that I have now put an End to the Arrangement for private Supply, because I understand the Government Contract gives the Contractor (unfortunately) the exclusive Privilege of furnishing Bread & Meat to the Troops — but I revert with great Reluctance to a Mode of supplying the Soldier which gives him inferior Provisions at a higher Rate of Expence, and it is needless for me to observe that however little prone the Soldiers are to be dis-satisfied with any Arrangements made for them by their own Officers, it is extremely disagreeable to the latter to be unable to apply a Remedy to a real Grievance.

I think there cannot be the slightest Doubt of the Disadvantage of the present System, particularly in London, where a Supply of good Meat may always be obtained — There are at present two or three Tenders from respectable Butchers for supplying it at $4\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb. I would therefore

Continue

continue to have the Men messes provided at a cheaper Rate than by public Contract, and give them superior Bread & the best Meat, — but the Contract prevents my doing this justice to the Soldiers, & I therefore think it right to trouble You with this Representation, as it cannot be intended that the Troops should suffer, in order to give an unjust Profit to a few Individuals —

I have the Honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient humble Servt
J Woodford
Col
Commdg Grenadier Guards
Comdg 2nd Battn

P.S. The Contract directs that the Meat shall be furnished in Carcase, but we find that better Meat is obtained by allowing it to be bought in Pieces — by allowing in short the Contractor to do that, which the Troops themselves can do at a lower Rate — viz, to purchase the suitable parts of Beef & Mutton — from one or more Butchers.

The Price at present is less high in proportion to the Market Price — It is $6\frac{13}{16}$ for the Loaf of 4 lbs, but it is remarkable that the same Baker who supplies the Contract Bread at that Price, furnished (at his own request) some of the Companies which messed by private Contract with Bread of so superior a Quality, that the Men desired no better, for the Price of $7\frac{1}{2}$, being less than three farthings in the 4 lb Loaf dearer than the Contract Bread, — and adding therefore so little to the daily Expence of the Nation that the Men messed by private Contract with the superior Meat & superior Bread, were paying less than the others who were supplied by the public Contract.

For a further Experiment as to Bread I directed White Bread to be purchased for one Company, and for another the Household Bread furnished to the Hospital of the Grenadier Guards.

There were therefore four kinds of

justice to the Soldiers, & I therefore think it right to trouble you with this representation, as it cannot be intended that the troops should suffer, in order to give an unjust Profit to a few Individuals.

I have the honor to be

&c &c

(Signd)

J. Woodford, Col.

Major, Grenadier Guards

Commd. 2nd Battn.

P.S.

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Copy

Portman Street Barracks

May 26th 1829.

Sir

With reference to the subject on which I have taken the liberty of addressing you before, namely the misconduct of the Agents of the Contractor in issuing bad provisions to the Soldiers, I now beg leave to state the following facts.

The Meat having been complained of by the Men of the Battalion under my command as being bad, & becoming hard and dry when cooked, and shrinking in bulk, so as to produce very small messes, although previously to its being cooked it could not be rejected according to the terms of the Contract, I thought it necessary to make particular enquiry as to the probable cause of this indifferent appearance of the Messes, and have every reason to believe that the animals purchased by the Agent are too old, and that he either does not receive a sufficient price for the purchase of good meat, or that he makes an undue profit at the expence of the Soldiers.

The Contract Price as regulated by the Treasury is nevertheless sufficiently high, viz.t $5\frac{d}{6}$ per ℔ — but the truth I believe is, that the Butcher who is last in the gradation of Contractors & Sub Contractors, does not receive 5d. —

To prove however to my own conviction whether the fault was really in the quality of the Meat, or in the Cooking, I directed that a Company should be supplied by private Contract; and the Quartermaster found a respectable Butcher willing to furnish Meat at the rate of $4\frac{d}{2}$ per ℔ — the same rate at which the Hospital of the Grenadier Guards is now supplied.

The result of this Experiment was so satisfactory to the Men, and the Messes were considered by them to be so much better, that I desired to have two Companies instead of one supplied in that manner; and during the last week four Companies had their Messes furnished by private Contract, and the public Contractor was aware of its being my intention to do so, and I allowed him to bring Meat during that week

To
The Right Honble
The Secretary at War.

in

in pieces instead of Carcase, that their might be a fair competition between him and the other Butcher — The effect of this arrangement was that for the week in question he brought much better Meat than he had before given to the Battalion, and there was little difference, if any, in the two Supplies; but still the Soldier pays to him $5\frac{1}{6}^{d}$, and to the other Butcher only $4\frac{1}{2}^{d}$, making the difference of a half penny in the daily ration of Meat only. - I believe however that the Price is less an object of regard to the Soldier than the Quality of his provisions, and it is evident, on every principle of Justice & Propriety, that he ought to have as good a Mess, as, for the Money taken from him for that object, can possibly be procured.

With respect to Bread, I have already had the honor to represent to you how many times during the last half year we were under the necessity of rejecting (by a Board of Officers) that which was tendered by the Contractors Agent. — The Contract Price at that time was very high in proportion to the Market Price, and the Agent could probably well afford the Expence which fell on him (or the Contractor) by these rejections: at least he appeared, by the frequency of his bad Supplies, very indifferent about the consequences. - The Price at present is less high in proportion to the Market Price. — It is $6\frac{13}{16}^{d}$ for the loaf of 4 lbs; but it is remarkable that the same Baker who supplies the Contract Bread at that price, furnished (at his own request) some of the Companies which messed by Private Contract with Bread of so superior a quality, that the Men desired no better, for the price of $7\frac{1}{2}^{d}$, being less than three farthings in the 4 lb loaf dearer than the Contract Bread, - and adding therefore so little to the daily expence of the ration that the Men messed by private Contract with the superior Meat & superior Bread, were paying less than the others who were supplied by the Public Contract.

For a further experiment as to Bread, I directed white Bread to be purchased for one Company, and for another the household bread furnished to the Hospital of the Grenadier Guards. — There were therefore four kinds of Bread & two different supplies of Meat in the Battalion: the comparative expence to the Soldiers is shewn in the following table, and in each instance by private supply, it was lower than by the Treasury Contract.

Daily expence of the ration of $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Meat and 1 lb of bread.

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By private Contract with excellent Bread at $7\frac{1}{2}^{d}$ the 4 lb loaf	$3\frac{3}{8}^{d}$	$1\frac{7}{8}^{d}$	$5\frac{1}{4}^{d}$

Allowing therefore that a higher Price were to be paid to the private Butcher for the pound of Meat, the Soldier would still pay less than at present — but some of the Soldiers declared that their Mess supplied by the private Contract, with the Meat at $4\frac{1}{2}^{d}$ per lb was worth a shilling a week more than the Meat of the public Contractor, which costs $5\frac{1}{6}^{d}$ per lb.

I have only to add that I have now put an end to the arrangement for private Supply, because I understand the Government Contract gives the Contractors (unfortunately) the exclusive privilege of furnishing Bread & Meat to the troops. — but I revert with great reluctance to a mode of supplying the Soldier which gives him inferior provisions at a higher rate of Expence, and it is needless for me to observe that however little prone the Soldiers are to be dis-satisfied with any arrangements made for them by their own Officers, it is extremely disagreable to the latter to be unable to apply a Remedy to a real grievance.

I think there cannot be the slightest doubt of the disadvantage of the present system, particularly in London, where a supply of good meat may always be obtained — There are at present two or three Tenders from respectable Butchers for supplying it at $4\frac{1}{2}^{d}$ per lb - I could therefore continue to have the Men's Messes provided at a cheaper rate than by public Contract, and give them superior Bread & the best Meat; - but the Contract prevents my doing this

Justice

consideration of the Commander in Chief, to whom I have been referred by Mr. Peel.

Ever very faithfully Yours

P. Wilson

Regents

May 20th 1829

Sir Calvert

My dear Hardinge.

You will much oblige me if you will give me for the purpose of shewing Lord Hill with whom I am to have an Audience on Monday next, a written Memorandum of the observations made by Lord Castlereagh to yourself, when speaking on the

subject of my Removal from the Service, by a Ministerial act. He gave you reason to understand that the measure was contemplated as one of a temporary, and not of a permanent character; and this prior to the Discussion which took place in the House of Commons.

You mentioned the conversation to me subsequently to that Discussion, and congratulated me on that being the feeling of the Government, as it rendered the failure of my motion less painful to myself and Friends.

By various occasions, you have since kindly adverted to that opinion, and now it will be of great importance that I should be enabled to add it to other Documentary Papers which I am about to place under the

War Office
30th May 1862

My dear Sir Robert.

In reply to your note reminding me of a conversation held with you, shortly after your removal from the List of Genl. Officers, & previous to the discussion of your case, in the H. of Commons, I distinctly recollect mentioning to you at that time my impression that the removal would be temporary & not permanent — and after

communication of what then passed can be of any use, to you as showing the late Lord Londonderry's impression of your case. I have no objection to your sending it to the Commander in Chief & with my best wishes for the success of your application I remain

Yours truly
(signed) H. Hardy

Sir Robert Wilson

the discussion in the H. of Commons, I retained the same opinion, & as a very old kind friend of yours, desirous of rendering you failing wh. harmful, I stated this opinion to you, & when pressed by you to know on what grounds I had formed it, I informed you that in conversing with the late Lord Londonderry on the subject, he told me, nothing in his opinion could then be done, the breach of discipline having been so recently committed, but that he should be sorry to view yr. removal from the army as a final measure, and as far as my recollection serves me, he agreed with me, that it would facilitate yr. restoration to the service, after a proper term of punishment that you should not apply for permission to sell any of yr. commissions. If this

Colonel Moore to Sir
H. H. 12th June 25.

Private.

My dear Sir Henry

In repeating to you my warmest thanks for the fresh proof of your friendship conveyed in your note of this day, I beg to apply that feeling at any risk not to interfere directly with my Fathers intentions, it would be most painful to me to adopt any indirect course which could have that effect. I have been met with much favor and protection

Colonel The Ob. Humble

Sir H. Vandeleur &c

in my professional career, and I rest satisfied that the same disposition to meet my wishes, when practicable, will be continued.

I leave this early tomorrow morning for Paris and carry with me the strongest sense of your kindness.

Believe me to be

My dear Sir Henry

Your most sincerely

J. J. Moore

Grosvenor Hotel

June 12. 1829.

Mr Moore's present address, which I believe he has not given, is rue de Richepanse No 6. à Paris –

Private

Gunnis Hotel, Jermyn Street
June 12. 1829

My dear Sir Henry

In expressing to you my grateful thanks for your truly friendly conduct towards me, I beg to inform you that after mature reflection I cannot bring myself to urge my Father to recall a measure which has been adopted by him after serious consideration; the more so, as I am satisfied that his acceding to my request (which his uniform indulgence might lead me to expect) would be most repugnant to his sentiments – I shall therefore not mention your handsome offer to him until the arrangement shall have taken place, when, I am sure, he will unite with me in feeling the full extent of your kindness –

Believe me to be,

Your most sincerely

The Right Honble
Sir Henry Hardinge K.C.B.

J J Moore

Col. Moore 12/6/29
his father accepting a Bde
Genl.

(Copy)

Private

N. O. 12/6/62 —

My dear Moore

Is there any step of rank which it is desireable you should obtain by purchase? — If so might not the acceptance of Mr Moore's liberal offer be ~~the~~ conditional after the accumulation of sufficient to pay the difference of any such step of rank. —

Yr. &c

H. H.

Col. Moore —

and the charges of insuring my Life, in order to provide for my debts, for the education and outfit of my eight sons, and for the future support of my six daughters, leave me a good deal straightened.

I know too well your prudence, and your consideration for my real feelings, to apprehend, that you will permit me to appear as a complaining, or an impatient, expectant. I have the most entire confidence in the Duke's kind intentions towards me.

Facenda — The times seem very strange — confidence appears to be given and withheld on grounds which to ordinary minds are incomprehensible. I hope, for the sake of much higher interests, than regard myself, that nothing will occur, to shake the Duke's power, or disquiet him in the exercise of it.

Excuse my dear Sir Henry
your most sincere
J. C. Philippeaux

Oblige me by <u>burning</u> this letter.

My dear Sir Henry, Stanhope <u>Wolsingham</u>
15 June 1829

May I trespass on your friendship with a request of information, if you can without inconvenience obtain it, on a matter of importance to my interests, and still more to my feelings?

It was intimated some time ago (but through a channel which I thought beneath attention) that such is the indignation at my supposed apostacy in the highest quarter, that I shall never be permitted to receive any mark of favor from the Crown.

I repeat, that when this intimation first reached me, I deemed it utterly contemptible. But recent events, and observations from more than one quarter, make me apprehensive, that there may be more foundation for the former rumour, than I was inclined to think possible: — and I

am tempted to ask your kind assistance, in ascertaining whether such be indeed the truth.

It is not a mere fidgetty impatience to learn the probabilities of my future fortunes, which prompts this enquiry, — but a desire of obtaining information, which must decide my plans of life.

If there be no hopes of improved preferment, I must adopt such a course of retrenchment, as will proclaim the difficulties in which I find myself. This would, I trust, give me little annoyance, if I alone were concerned. But to make such a disclosure, just at the period when my children are coming into the world, is manifestly imprudent, unless it be necessary, — and necessary it would not be, unless the prospects, which were before me, be no longer likely to be realized. — I will own, too, that, besides this prudential consideration, there is a feeling concerned: — I am unwilling, at the present moment, to give my many enemies, (for many and bitter they are, recently become) an opportunity of exulting over me.

Do not, however, imagine my case to be worse than it is. I am not ruined, nor, with God's Blessing, likely to be ruined. But I am in difficulties, caused, in part, by not duly calculating beforehand the cost of educating a very large family — but chiefly, by compliance with the very reasonable wish of my kind Patron, the late Bishop of Durham, that I should build a House, and make a residence here, commensurate with the value of the living. In executing this plan, I unwittingly, and, I confess, most imprudently, incurred an expense of 12,000 £, instead of 6000 £, which was the utmost I had contemplated. The inconvenience, which this "untoward event" produced, ~~[illegible]~~ would have been removed, had it not been for the great and permanent fall of the price of lead, on which my income depends. Matters in this respect are considerably worse, than they were when I was appointed to the Deanery of Chester, — a Deanery which will not produce 150 £ per annum, till the year 1832, a sum below, or hardly above, the charge of moving my family to and from Chester, coupled with other contingent expenses. — In short, all this,

Recd at W.O.
17 June 1829

Royal Military College
June 16th 1829

No. 23,260
1

Sir,

I had the honor, on the 22nd of April last, to reply to so much of your Letter of the 9th of that Month, as related to the case of Major Downes, and to the terms and conditions on which Masters are engaged at the Royal Military College.

I have now, in further compliance with the suggestion contained in your Letter of the above date, to lay before you a revised Copy of a Warrant for regulating all matters relative to the Royal Military College.

This is the result of the best attention which I have been able to give to the subject; but as I am very unwilling that you should in any degree have to trust to my individual opinion upon a matter of so much importance to the interests and welfare of this Establishment, I have this day communicated your wishes, and also transmitted another Copy of the revised Warrant, to the Board of Commissioners.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servant

Edwd. Jacob
Genl.

The Right Honble
Sir Henry Hardinge K.C.B.
&c &c &c
Secretary at War
War Office

Recd 19 June
Ans 20th June

Secretary
19 June
Recd 19 June
Ans 20 June
Recd 21 June
Ans 24 June

23260

St. James's.
June 27th 1815.

Dear Sir,

After the full and satisfactory conversation we had this morning respecting my son George on the subject of his eventually succeeding the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General at the Horse Guards, I have only to request you will bear my son's wishes and my own in mind and use your & my services desire to the Duke of Wellington for this object of George's. At the same time bearing the kind disposition of Mr. Herbert Taylor I will thank you to inform him of what has this day passed between you and me relative to my son, who has seen

M. R. M.
Sir J. Malcolm
Regent's Park Fitzroy Square

Have the goodness to forward the enclosure,

Dear Sir,

Yours truly

J. Williams

and manners — He has much recovered his rupture, and it is now no inconvenience with his truss — altho', he will never be quite well. He has a pension from the Navy for this, of 36£ per annum —

If through your kindness I could succeed in this appointment, it would be a great satisfaction to Mrs Maugne & myself —

My Eldest son the Capt. of the 99, is doing very well, in the Channel & is in Ireland — My second is in the Royals, in India, and I regret to say, he has lately married, tho' with our concurrance, Miss Armstrong, a daughter of Colonel Armstrong, of the Royals — It may

Ans. 4/7/29.

Boulney Court
Wheatley on Thames
June 30th 1829

Dear Sir Henry —

My son, Charles Frederick Maugne (the 3rd) was obliged to give up the Navy, where he had nearly served his time, as a Midshipman, from having been severely wounded from a Fall from the Main Shrouds — He was patronised by my friend, Sir George Cockburne, & would have been a Lieut. — could he have remained in this profession — about 2 years ago, I placed him with a Clergyman the

Revd Mr Richards

of Dr Lawrence's reading, as he
showed very decided, to go
into the Church, and I had intended
him, as I thought, for Oxford —
and I was to have been
entered at St Johns College — this
last term — but upon taking
him to Oxford, I found to my
from having him, so young,
so many years, in the Navy,
he had only two years hard study,
and he was not sufficiently grounded,
in his Greek, & Latin, to pass
his Examination, at Oxford —
& the fact turned out, that he
was so backward, in his studies
that he
could not be classed at the College
and in this view my hopes have
failed me —

In a conversation I had
with my friend, Mr Peter Taylor,
He observed that he had some
time since, in the hopes of
getting Charles Employed, in
one of the public offices, spoken
to you about a Clerkship, in
the War office, for him, which
you had entertained favorably
I therefore address you, on this
subject, in the hopes, I may
get him provided for, in this
way — He is now between 18
& 19 years old — a very fine young
man, & very amiable in his
Conduct

turn out eventually favorably
well, as the Colonel has no
sons, and has made his
daughter, a good allowance,
on their Marriage — our ob=
-jection was, his youth, being
only 21 years of age, & the lady
only 18 —

I beg you will do me
the kindness, to excuse my
writing so long an Epistle —

and believe me, to
remain Dear Sir Being
Your faithfull
& Affe Obedt

Sir H Hardinge
KCB
Sec &c &c

Gordon Mayne

Sir Henry Hardinge
&c &c &c
Horse Guards
London
Mr Gordon Mayne
Lt Colonel
Cheltenham

Stanhope Wolsingham
22 June

My dearest Henry,

When I wrote to you last week, I fully understood, on what appeared to me the best authority, (two Bishops,) that certain arrangements were completed. As this does not appear to be the case, I would now gladly forgo seeking the information, till all is settled. I say this, because I should be very sorry, to obtrude any thing like a pretension of mine during a vacancy in the highest order.

Pray forgive my thus troubling you.

Yours always, most sincerely

J. C. Philpotts

Catholick Bill,

Exception of the great Measure, it is equally admitted in the Opinion of all that circumstanced as the Government is, & as Parties stand - Some Means of Strength & Consolidation must be obtained to enable the Administration to proceed successfully through another Parliament - If I am wrong in either of these Data, I can only assure You I have heard them from Men of able practice nay more, it was affirmed, by one of the Cabinet Ministers who mentioned it, as I heard, to Lord Liverpool - "That Things could not remain as they were" - Lyndhurst

For the sake of my Argument however I will take the two Propositions & reason them separately —

Suppose the Duke meets Parliament as he at present stands - To my own knowledge, there are Men of contents in his own Camp, who visit the Appointment of Sir Robert Peel, as an evidence

Hollicombe Devon
July 6 1829

My Dr Hardinge

In reference to our last Conversation, I feel it is fair considering our private relations & political Connection to put You in possession, without reserve of my Sentiments on public affairs at the present Crisis - I am the more disposed to make some Record of my opinions, as I should be as sorry to be misinterpreted, as to be supposed indifferent to those public Events which considering the Situations I have held, the Confidence that was once placed in me, and the Stake I hold in the Country must ever deeply interest me, & keep my faculties alive, as long as I am capable of exerting them - Without Exerting however into my private objects of Ambition, which as yet have been in no

Degree met by the Individual who, of all others, I considered as the Person who would employ me in Public Life if I ever was to be employed again, I shall at once draw Your Attention to what I consider the State of the Country and the State of Parties at the close of this Session, when the Duke of Wellington has been 18 Months first Minister of the Crown — You will remember when at Belvoir Castle in July 1828 — I wrote my apprehensions, that a Coalition with the Remnant of the Canning Party, would not be productive of permanent Strength — the Duke often regretted to me during that Ministers Life, his injudicious policy, in uniting with the Tail of the Whigs & thus destroying Public Confidence in Public Men,

The misfortune of Continuing the System of Coalition, or making up all the Parties in the Country has led to an Indifference which makes only more in the Object of doing Mischief no general Dissatisfaction it is against this accumulating Evil which I largely foresee that I venture to raise my voice & to unfold to You my Reflections —

Passing over the most perfect disunion of Members &c and putting aside all that intricate & difficult Management which accomplished the great Measure of the Catholick Bill, I come at once to the present Crisis — It is I believe, incontrovertible that during the ~~present~~ last Session, no Measure has been effected, nor any leading public point debated or adjusted, either in Home or Foreign Policy, with the single

He makes his own Phalanx, his primary
Consideration — For myself, I believe the
Govt. when the King would fancy as most
at his disposal, would be formed out
of this party & the King has ever looked
(as I am told) to Lord Melbourne as
Leader in the Lords, & Lord Palmerstone in
the Commons. — It is however the policy of
this Junta, not to commit themselves in
any direct or violent opposition, because
they think it might widen them from
the Sovereign, who they flatter themselves
will call upon them in the first Crisis,
Their game is to remain en bottine,
They are satisfied of the Duke's Decline
They don't see Hope of approximation,
& they return the feeling the Govt. display
towards them with the most secret &
cordial Hate — Palmerstone Derbyys at
the close of the Session warmly eulogized, in
Invade, by Hartington, is a Specimen of the

Bishop

alienation from former Tory friends — & a desire
to favor & not to offend that Quarter — The
Incorporation of this party, favourings as much force
as it produces. — The Brunswickers keep aloof. —
The Canningites & Whigs keep in position — And
the Treasury Bench is not occupied by those
Household Troops, which are indispensably necessary
in carrying on a Government in the conducted
Debates & Divisions of a Parliament — We
never have yet seen a Minister, without a
Commanding party, who has successfully struggled
through the Difficulties which will ever
surround the Man who is called on to rule
the Destinies of England, we have never yet
seen a Minister who could keep so many
parties as now present themselves in Check,
without coming to an understanding with the
one or other, — Is it possible, I would ask, for
any long time, to keep the eager rapacity of all these
Politicians out of place in suspence? Is it possible

to preserve ~~keep~~ all; the now defined parties, in expectation, & hope; is it practicable to steer the State vessel forward, as of all differences of Whig & Tory; all interests in opposition in different Counties & places; all animosities of a political or private nature, were embarked & about to sail in the same Conveyance & for the same port — I will admit — for a Great Measure, & in a portentous Crisis, one voyage may thus be made, But I doubt greatly when the ordinary patriots & the ordinary considerations — are in existence, whether, such a State of Hate and Government could be long successfully persevered in —

Believing in the Critical Venture of such a Course as is above described I would rather contemplate the Mode in which I consider the Duke's Government might be thoroughly & efficiently reenforced to meet those

reur back &

Storms & those difficult Questions in Legislation, which are unquestionably in store for it — The present parties which seem to me to be decided, are 1st. The Ultra Reformers or Liberal Tories, these unite the largest number of eminent public men, they embrace the Genius & Talent in the House. They have a strong hold in the Affection which the King displays for them, especially if they could form with them that portion of Wriggism connected with the House of Lancaster, which is subordinated. Cannings Govt. — I should say of his Crew, that if they had such a partizan, as the D of Cumberland, near the Kings person, & that H.R.H. took as much pains for them, as he is doing for his Tory Adherents that ere long he would establish them, making the Ultra Tories join their Standard. Next the D of C. is the Ultra Reform Tribe, & in rallying what H.R.H. calls the Kings friends

Commanding Talents of one Man, I consider this Party insufficient both in the H. of Commons & H. of Lords — In our House I think Ld Durham would cut Lansdowne &c to go with Lord Grey, but I consider what Power Lord Grey could bring over to join a Government formed upon Tory principles & Tory measures is very problematical —

If I have described with any accuracy the State of Parties, you must now follow me through my Logick, on the best means, that presents themselves, in my opinion, of strengthening the Duke's administration — By the great Influence carried for Ireland, I give the Duke Peace for the Brunswickers, & enables him to rally them all to his Standard, if he shall sort of Partizans that will be opposed to separate from that Quarter — I can hardly dismiss my observations on this Party without recurring to that portion of Whigs, that joined it in Cummings reign — There are here powerful Interests, Intrigue in Cleveland Spencer &c. — That Grey could be incorporated with Lord Grey in any Coalition &c. I might ever form with the Duke's Ent. I can well believe — I consider, the Duke in opposition found a Nucleus of Whigs, — separated from all I have noted, — This Shrub may never tied itself on again to the Buckingham or Lansdown Party — And I am prone to think by good Management it might be permanently secured, and possibly if so secured, some leading Trimmers like Cleveland would stile adhere to the strongest Front that was presented — I must however pronounce

it to be difficult to calculate on the
fate of the Whigs, nor can I ever think
the Duke can get any Character of the
cabs Brougham, Hobhouse Bridell &
Wilson to his Ranks, while in the heart
of his Sovereign, he will decrease in favor
(or I am grossly mistaken) —

The 2nd party in strength & now
in active operation are the Burns wreckers
the Prince who leads them is as
intriguing, as he is at times powerfull
in the highest Quarter — Although normally
in health there Altho' may be deficient in
oratory & talented Youth — Their
principles are those of the Mass of the
well thinking people of England, who
are alarmed at the Tides of Liberalism
of Democracy & Free Trade & of

their jangled principles — The Tocsin
has been sounded of Catholicism and
Radicalism, being united, & this Altho' Tory
Party will do more mischief to the
Government than any other Set. if they
are not won or subdued — I have seen
accounts from the North, as well as the
South, The War Cry of Deceit and
Hypocrisy has been raised against the Duke
& Peel — The proof that Ireland is not in
a better State, while Counsellor O'Connell's demand
more Cessions is forcibly depicted & the ruin
of all the Establishments of the Country with
the watchword of Revolution is resounded
by those who modest by the Dff. call
themselves the Kings friends —

The 3d party which I should designate
as the least strong is that of the Altho'
Whigs under Lord Grey who joined
is in Opposition — Great for the

less mischievous an Opponent, & Hostility & Scarlett's appointments under this offer would be understood, if it was made. Lord Grey immediately to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland with the Ministerial Whig opinion is, the Blow at once to Duke, & that no Delay should occur in framing a permanent Arrangement.

This is not a time to stick at Trifles & Appointments abroad as well as at home should be made subsidiary to carrying on with Parliamentary force the Duke's Government — There are no very Commanding Talents, & men without influence or following ought not to be promoted to Office when they can neither afford by their extraordinary Abilities, their Zeal, nor their engaging Manners

Have not admitted to any Coalition

be of opinion, (which I firmly believe) the must be soon) that the further Measures which he promised for Ireland (after Bill was not effectual), will soon be necessary —

He can well say to the Protestants of England now — We have been Just to the utmost extent, They have been Ungrateful, and now we are called upon to uphold the Country, & its Church & its feelings —

If the Duke of Wn could take this Basis, and condescend to drop a veil over the late Conduct of the Ultra Tories to himself & his Government — I am firmly of Opinion by common Management the whole of the party would rally around him, In a Conversation with Lord Eldon & Lord Lyndhurst on Saturday, Sunday the former said, "He could not conceive where the Idea had originated & yet the Duke of Wn had mentioned it. That the Party whom He had the honor

to act with had decided, Him —
The fact was, — No Communication had
been held with them, They were ignorant
of the System & measures upon which the
Govt. were to be conducted, They would gladly
have no retrospect to the past, They
wanted not Office or Place, but they
required Security for those Principles Foreign
& Domestic for which they had now
so many years contended —

In short it was quite
evident to perceive, if the Duke was
desirous to tender la Main, with a
frank & clear understanding with Old
Eldon, this powerful party would be
reunited, The D of Northumberland softened &
the Country get one more into a
healthy & well understood footing —
It is the most natural course, It
preserves Consistency best, — The Game that
has been played may well appear as
necessary for the great Catholick Difficulty
that being achieved, the Ralliement with
old adherents, to old principles to
the Sense of the Country by Dissolution
if necessary affords, in my humble judgement
beyond any other line, the means of
stability and Solidity —

To a direct overture to Lord Eldon
I would combine an Offer to Lord Grey
& I would make them both feel, they
were expended, & I believe, both under
the Cover of the Duke's Age, if they
were sufficiently courted, probably
induced would in the end yield
By offering to Lord Grey, if he declined, he with

like to be ~~[illegible]~~ so unshackled as while I remain capable of Exertion (with the Indulgence I have in England & Ireland) I should not be cramped, because a Relative or a Son has Office, but that I should be fairly at liberty to make use of the humble means I possess, to establish myself hereafter, as well as an Aberdeen !! Beresford !! Ripon &c. have done, — In which, altho' I may fail, I consider I have a just & good right to assure, as certainly my in the opinion of a Statesman, (whom we all revere,) I was found quite as capable as many I see in Cabinet situation now of conducting public business in the highest situations.

I have now discharged my mind with candor and I am sure you will feel it arises from a sincere Affection to you from whom I should now have no concealment or from public as well as from that Justice which I owe to myself.

Your Grace's, Very Londonderry

worth the Ultra-Tories or the larger party first because, I think they are less disposed to the Duke & the Duke less inclined to them 2nd, I think they are less capable of doing real Service, & have less power, than the high Tories, — They are generally infirm of purpose; & they have several, should be Chiefs, amongst them, — these bitter feelings work, & divide their Ranks — whereas in the Ultra, or Grey, Party — the Understanding would be made & the parties governed by the Chief & Men — I have a perfect Belief the Duke of Cumberland would be disinterested, and I only wish I had in some shape any Encouragement to bring this Consummation to bear which is so devoutly to be wished, #

Having now occupied your time sufficiently I shall only say as to my personal

Feb. 26. — If the Duke continues in
Office I should be most anxious to give him
my most cordial support, but if he does not think or act forme
however my affection for him
personally may be undiminished, I do not
think I am called on
either from Gt. Attachment
(which was only a Draw upon me by the
Govt.) or by Frederick having of his
own Accord) accepted the Admiralty
to an unqualified support of his
Measures, If by an
abandonment of those Men who formerly
acted with my Brother & a Selection
of such Men as Ripon, Scarlett & others
who bring no force, I shall discover
a Departure from the principles I have
ever upheld & in which I have been,
& mean to be ever consistent. — Why I
might not do the Duty of some of
those who now form the Duke's Cabinet, with
as much Zeal & Loyalty as them & perhaps
with equal ability, I am yet to
learn & why they have been preferred,
I am not conscious of any
Reason. Ripon's Office leads me to
regret — it is full compensation — gratification —
in forming a part of a Govt.
you have common Cause with them in
local & Moral Interest. You do that, or
have a complete Understanding, There is
nothing to prevent me taking Office in
any other Govt. that might be
formed, if any change occurred —
In this Case of course at a Dissolution
I should wish to be independent as
to Durham. And if I and Shell
countenanced by the Duke as merely
a Hanger on, in second line, I should

principles
is to limit the Soldier
if he is capable of performing
his service. If he does not
choose to accept the terms,
he will be entitled to the
advantages which he may
derive under the Chartering
Warrants.

It is quite clear however
that no Soldier is entitled
to his discharge as long as
the Crown may think proper
to detain him in the
service. If he is to be
discharged on account of
disabilities it must be
at the will of the Crown.
The Crown has accordingly

Mem. Sunday 20 July 1829

(1)

Side observations of
Sir H.H. in (2)

It appears that the absolutely
necessary & adopt some
measures to put an end
to the abuses which exist
in respect to the pensions
of Soldiers. I was always
aware of the extent
of these Abuses. It is
difficult to find a
remedy.

The system of pensions
pervades the whole society
in England. Every body
works for a pension; or in
other words a provision
from the Public without
doing any thing for it;
and Men in general are
not too ready to grant
favours of this description

without authority & the Journal of Claim for them whenever any individual asks for them, more particularly when not requisite for their Acts, and when the expense is to be defrayed by the Public Treasury, by a Parish Vestry.

We must first look at the principle on which we are to proceed in examining and deciding on this question. We consider that when we enlist a Soldier the King has a right to his Service for Life. Accordingly we make him pay for his Discharge; and approve of these proposed Regulations which enable the Lord in Chief to Discharge Soldiers at certain periods of Service making them pay for the time up to 14 Years Service; and granting it thereafter based on the certain Bounties at certain other periods. These principles and this Measure are approved by the Very Soldier in the Service at the present moment; insomuch as the acceptance of the Discharge upon these

Dad Minister this Award
of the Service.
The first question is this.
Is a Man disabled by
the Service (Mere and than
of Wounds) to be discharged?
That must depend upon
the Nature of the Disability.
If it is permanent; and likely
to affect him permanently
the convenience of the Com
would require his Discharge.
Is he to be pensioned? If not
discharged he must receive
Pay or Pension. I should
say then that from the Moment
at which the Soldier discontinues
his Service in his Regt. on
account of Disability his
Term of Service ought to cease

This is the great difficulty & has not yet been fixed –

in different Warrants
fixed. The Cases on which
Claims for Disabilities shall
be considered; but the
principle that the Soldier
has no right to his Discharge
is clearly the foundation
on which all these Warrants
turn.
The first question then is
this. The grant of a Discharge
(with or without Pension
is not now the question)
being a favour to a Soldier,
ought it to be granted to
a Soldier disabled in the
Service by Sickness, or any
thing but Wounds received
in Action for which particu
lar Provision is made?

We know that slavery
is a great evil. We are aware
of what
of the cruelties they are guilty
in order to secure themselves;
we are aware of the effect
upon their health of their
own irregular habits. We
see the need of a regulation
to prevent those whom we
have formed suspect may
have produced their liability
in this manner?
It may be very proper to
discharge from the service
men detailed from landing
service; and it may be very
proper for the crime of piracy
for those detailed of service

I believe an arbitrary
administration of Prison
rules depending upon
the die

who cannot provide for
themselves by their own la-
bour and exertions.
But the rule should
be for the regulation of
the conduct of the officers
of the crown in regulating
these matters; and not be
considered as matter of
engagement from the crown
to the slave who exists;
who exists for his life
unless the king should
think proper to release
him from his engagement.
The principle of the military
service should be clearly
laid down in the regulation;
which should be formed
only for those who are

proceedings before them
and determine what
should be done with this
soldier; whether he should be
immediately without pension;
he retained in the service
until Chatham or Chelsea
or at large upon diminished
pay; and to appear again
in a limited time;
or he discharged with pension
for a limited time, after the expiration of which the Man
is to
appear again to undergo
a similar inquiry.
According to this system which
it must be observed can be
applied to the cases under
the warrants of 1806 the Board
of Chelsea will always have
the means of ascertaining exactly

the amount; but he
ought to receive some
allowance in the way
of pension or pay till the
officers of the Crown shall
decide whether he is to be
discharged on account of
a disability.
The next question to be
considered is whether a
Man discharged from the
service on account of a
disability ought to
receive a pension.
That must depend upon the
nature and degree of the
disability and upon the
the character and conduct
of the soldier. But this I
must say that the soldier

discharged on account of disability after a period of service of less than twenty one years ought to have a pension granted to him for a longer term than one or two years. ~~[illegible]~~ Such grant cannot be made without a violation of the principle on which Soldiers are entitled for Life; and are allowed their Discharges paying for the same a different price at different periods of their service.

The next point to be examined is the mode of inquiring into the Nature and degree of the disabilities of Soldiers who have proved to be pensioners of the Pattrial, so as to prevent the frauds and mischief which have existed.

Just when a Man is recommended for his Discharge on account of a disability the Commd Officer of the Regt should order a Court Martial to assemble on his case; which Court should inquire into his State of health, the cause of the disability, the conduct and character of the Man this length of service Age &c and every circumstance which can throw light upon the case. This inquiry should be upon Oath.

The Chelsea Board having the

the State of the Ohio; and
that is every Reason that
but two Rounds are the
Rantred

122. Mount Street
31. July. 1859.

Dear Sir Henry

When I saw you this morning, you were so good as to ask me in what manner my Father was desirous that his diminished pension should be paid — to which I replied that I believed it was a matter of indifference — I have since seen my Father, who particularly wishes that it may continue to be paid, as heretofore, at the War Office —

Believe me to be
Your most obliged and faithful Servant
Emily Moore

The Rt. Honble
Sir Henry Ward Bart. KCB

Colonel Moore
Mrs. Father Claiming £300
Mrs. Pelham
Pensioner

Private 6

Ot. Sal. Ign. July 22. 1824

My Dear Sir Henry.

I have read the Memorandum you entrusted to me with care & attention, and I entirely subscribe to the principle of your proposed correction —

The natural inclination of every Man in the administration of such a Trust as the distribution of Pensions to those wounded or disabled by Sickness in

to indulge to the utmost the feeling of compassion for the individual applicant, & I have no doubt that in most if not all of the cases there were circumstances to make the individuals objects of great commiseration. but there can be no doubt that there has been great excess in the grant of Pensions & that frequently the indulgence shewn has led to grants abuse.

I think it will be very difficult if not impossible to withdraw Pensions actually granted & enjoyed except in cases of clear fraud or misrepresentation but I should be prepared to go with you to the fullest extent that your prospects for the future

Yours faithfully

Ripon.

Whitehall
July 31. 1829

My dear Bandinge

I think of forming my Police Establishment on the following basis. I divide the Metropolitan Police into several districts – I have about 150 Policemen in each district – I place at the Head of the District a superintendant with a salary of £200 per annum.

I have four inspectors in each district – two of them constantly on duty at £100 per annum each – and I have for every eight or ten men superior constables with a small addition to the ordinary pay. With you be good enough

Sir Robert Peel
Bt. M.P.
Bright Hon.
Secy. of State
Relat. to Proposing the new
Police Constables &c
Recd. 31 July 29
Answd. Aug. 1st.

July 31/29
from R. Peel

Give me your opinion what would be the best mode of providing for the payment of this establishment, every week or every fortnight. ~~[illegible]~~ My Police Corps with very much resemble a military body and probably experience has pointed out to you - what is the simplest method of providing for the payment of such a body and the most effectual - for preventing fraud & delay on the part of them & when the money must be entrusted for the purpose of distribution to the men.

Ever most sincerely yours

Robert Peel

Offer

Sir Henry Hardinge