

Green House Tuesday 11. of

Dear Sir

I have just rec^d. yours of last night
I wrote to Ash yesterday, I was again about to
dispatch the enclosed. I wish you w^d. get
the letter from Ash.

I must take leave to judge for myself
in this business - but on Friday I shall be
glad to meet you by any appointment,
previous to that day I cannot stand the
hot & cold harrapment of the system

Yrs Dear Sir

Very truly
W. Lerdan

Dear Guy

on sitting down to write
I find I can do little or
nothing, on the instant with
the Portuguese matter - as
it is indeed less minute
than the Pamphlet.

I will take it up
as occasion suggests.

Let me again beg
to repeat it to be
understood that if any

effectual results are expected
from my exertions I
must be left to my
own ways & my own
discretion: too much
must not be looked for
at once. I will do
my best & every
week will witness
progress; but instant
tests and

& trifling disappointments
must not be construed
failure & breaking off.

I must move
circumspectly in such
difficult matters

Yours
A. Jordan

Hints & advice - intelligence
are required: for the rest
I am responsible

Shirburn. Friday night

Sept 2 1831

My

Dear Madam

I write this with more
than ordinary sorrow, yet I
am compelled, by a sense
of duty to those who acted
meaning ~~where~~ my assurances
to say, that if you desire to
remain in the high
place what you have
latter to hold in my estimation
and in that of other men
of honor, you will, without
loss of time, return the money
which I advanced to you for
a purchase which has not been

and never will be accomplished

Accordingly I am
the receipt imposed upon
me of writing to you thus:
but after what has come
to my knowledge I have
no alternative left

All that I can add is
that if you do not return
the money we are determined
at all risks of disclosure
to those concerned, to push
the matter to the last
extremity

This is strictly confiden-
-tial. I have not even
communicated what I
know to the third party; and
shall blot it from my

memory, provided you act in
this instance as becomes the
character you bear in
business.

I am yours sincerely
G R Ellis

Miner Friday night

My dear Henry

I have heard such
an account of Mr Sedgwick
Nunns actions from
his son Clarke this day,
as leaves no doubt in
my mind that your
worst suspicions are well
founded, & my charity
misplaced. I wish to
had we had consulted
Clarke ere we interested
him with such a
sum. I enclose the

copy of a letter which I have
left to be sent to him.

him now. - Our single
object now must be
to get the money back,
& we shall be fortunate
if we succeed.

I deeply deplore
this, & am inclined
to take the as French
outrage to say largely
in bringing us into this
scraps

In yours more truly
& R. G. L.

I send the original to
you that you may get
ready it, either how I
it is not, as they to
you seem expedient.



Grove House 4 Sept.

My dear Gley

Use & influence, not absolute
 control or dictation, is all I have accomplished
 & with this we must be content. See the
 Foreign news of Friday & the 1st article of Saturday
 I look to the gradual acquisition
 of powers too startling to be conceded at once
 - at present, I think, I will manage like
 the Times - allowing articles for popularity which
 no Journal worth a farthing will consent
 to abandon - & taking advantage of any
 political changes to strengthen the cooperation.

It is a great thing to secure so good an
understanding, & to look ^{forward} to so powerful an
ally.

I trust I shall be supplied with
Memoranda from head quarters: tho' I have
made several arrangements out of which
important information will flow

This week I presume will be nearly
all Coronation & I am suffering from
another violent attack of Cholera; so that I
fain w^d have my spirits more composed than
of late.

I shall work the system to the
best of my abilities & I hope to the
entire satisfaction as well as mighty advantage
of those who have so much at stake

Yours

Dear Sir

Wm. Scidam

Copy Museum Sunday
Sept 6. 1821

Dear Jordan

I have received your
letter with its inclosure.

You will of course
judge for yourself how you
~~are~~ to mean to act
in this business; but as
far as I am concerned
I tell you frankly, that I
will not willingly meet, or
hold any personal intercourse
with you, till you have
assured me, that I have

not thought of you differently
for what you believed

Let the money be
sent, & all returned into
my hands, whence you got
it; and then I am
ready to discuss with
you any point which you
may desire

Yours truly
G. R. Grier

W. H. C. E. S.

Warrington 6th Sept 1831

Dear Gley

Your letter dated Friday Evening I
only got after post-time last night. It is of a
tone which I have deprecated & to which I
will make no reply.

I am aware of matters which I
presume you do not know, & others do
not dream of my knowing. Let any one make
a joke of a deluded friend in the slightest
degree; & whether they do or not, I fear
no consequences.

I am
Dear Sir faithfully
W. Seaman

London Friday Sept. 9. 1831

My dear Sir Henry

I enclose two notes which I have received from Mr Jordan, with my answers. Not having heard any of him since, I fear he is determined to settle all his claims & return the money. But take no step till you hear from me again.

The propriety of this bridge I consider to be feasible. - That is to say, it is better to enter where it than to stand still. Nothing can be more clear than that the very worst policy for us is to leave the matter to take their own course. They are all going wrong, & unless we turn the stream the country will be deluged. On these accounts I have put matters in a train, & will not relax a fibre till they become available.

I have left a letter to the Duke behind
me, pressing him, as he values the country,
to waive his own honourable & honest
scruples, and to break up the present
cabinet through the Chancellor For Gods
sake use the same conduct when
him. It is madness to shut our eyes

to the dangers which surround us; & to
act as if by common measures they
may be averted. They are beyond all
remedy, except by proving to the
dubious people that the very men
on whom they have hitherto relied, are
knaves - Even this may fail, but

we are utterly lost without it
Write to me as often as you

can show time if it be only to send
me three lines of news. I can use
it to advantage in various ways

Lord Mahon has been with the Duke,
consent, admitted into our confidence
with reference to the Lodge. Of the transactions
with Lordan he knows nothing. But you
may communicate only with him on all other

points

I am fearful of overloading the
packet, to send this without an envelope
I have time tomorrow morning. Adieu
me most faithfully Yours
G R Grief



M. M. M.

The Right Honorable
Sir Murray Macdougall K. B. & C. P.
Graytown
Jamaica



Ask Mr. Wingham Sept 11

1831

My dear Sir Henry.

The enclosed I found
waiting me. It bears date
prior to the notes which I
forwarded to you for London, and
is the letter to which one of these
refers. What does it mean.

I send you my answer. If
what when you have copied
it, you may forward it
you think fit.

It is quite clear that
one thousand pounds are
gone, unless we make up

our mind to expose Mr. Tardun
and in doing to expose
ourselves. The way, by
hospitality, he acting knowingly,
as honorably at least as a
man can act, who undertakes
a great deal more than
he knows he can perform, yet
desires to effect something; and
if so, it were perhaps more
prudent to rather than
to irritate. But if you
think otherwise, let no uncon-
-time of me interfere with
your determinations. I have
done nothing of this there is
cause to be ashamed; for
the assumption of a false

name with Mr. Tardun was
but an act of common prudence

One thing is quite
certain, that we must
never again seek the
Gerald. Let it seek us, if
its proprieties be disposed
to change sides

Yours more faithfully
G R Gling

Grove House Brompton 13th Sept

Dear Sir,

I have just rec^d yours of the 11th of a former letter I could take no notice in any way which could have left a pleasant remembrance.

Our correspondence seems to have so completely lost sight of its origin, & to have resolved so entirely into a personal question regarding myself, (on which question I gather a little more light as the explanations proceed) that I must say at once I will allow no man to set himself up as the judge of my conduct either upon opinion or slander - I am the only & the best guardian of my own Character & Honour.

I will not now discuss the question; but I think it your bounden duty to state to me what are the communications to which you

allude, the secret communications which you mention
as having shaken your confidence in a person with
whom you were conjoined in a most confidential
Mission. You say "Prove to me that you have
been slandered" - I demand to know what is
the charge & who the Accuser; & I will
deal with both as you require, - for my own
sake.

But how could we succeed with such
hidden poison operating upon our counsels &
actions? I think I can perceive in this affair
^{now} that those who have stepped in as friends, have
at least readily lent themselves to enemies; &
injured me far beyond compensation. We shall
see by & by.

In the meantime Is the whole system
I have put in motion to be "thrown overboard"; or
am I to be enabled to make the best of it,
I want intelligence (promised in such abundance) to
put it in my power to show superior information.

Whether the H. is altogether satisfactory or not, I cannot
tell. I sh^d myself think not. But this I know
that both eminent Men & other Journals have
noticed the change, & truly & perseverance
might accomplish the rest.

If instead of this it is attempted to
tie me to one point - leaving the many equally
important considerations on which I have acted,
out of the view - I must as before look upon
it as a dishonest means of breaking with
me, & of doing me a deep injury
I once more repeat that I am, as
I may be chosen, either a faithful auxiliary, or a man
ready to resent intrigue and injustice

I am
Yours
W. D. D.

I like this, as you have all the others

Sept 15 - 1831

My dear L. Henry

I enclose a copy of my answer to the tedious and tiresome communication. It is perhaps, too long, but it is best once for all to put the transaction on its proper basis. I think we shall get, not one penny, but I fear that is gone beyond redemption, but as many concessions as you may desire. It is a bad business, & we have been grossly duped. I am well no apprehension, however, as to his taking further steps; it is an act of great forbearance - but a prudent act, - in you to

lie still.

I am & you ever another
come a little while I have
just received from Mr. Mathew,
Wells with ^{a copy of} my answer. It
would ruin my prospects in
my profession, without doing
spiritual service to the
cause, were I to accede
to the arrangements proposed.
But as I have before told you,
if among you, ^{some} can
contribute to get me some
church preferment, of the
value of £1000 a year ^{in or} near
London, then I would with a
good grace give up my living
in Kent, & keeping myself
behind the curtain, & that is

forming no connexion with
any paper, & concealing my
name from our editors, - I could
lend you every aid ^{to} which my
talents ^{may be adequate} ~~are~~. But I
never can consent to abandon
my profession even for an hour;
nor must it ever be said, that
I neglected the duties of that
profession for any other pursuit.

I trust the King will
hold you. Don't fail to give
me intelligence of any movement
of importance

Ever most truly yours
J. R. G. King

Ash near Wingham, Kent, Sept. 15. 1832

Copy

I have received your note of the 13, from the extraordinary tone of which, a tone which my last was certainly not calculated to draw forth, it is no longer possible for me to mistake the object which you seek to attain. I feel therefore, that from the common restraints of delicacy I am set free, and that the moment has arrived when I am bound to speak plainly.

You cannot but be aware that there exists a letter in your handwriting - which I have seen - having date August 11, in which you state, that Mr. Fane willingly acceded to the terms proposed by you, namely, that the politics of the Herald should be given up to your guidance according to a line distinctly drawn. We must likewise remember that the same letter contains an assurance that you would immediately inform Lord Goddard, that you would no longer be the medium of his political communications to the Herald - your views being changed in consequence of the perilous state of the country. This letter was written and received, before I had any share in the negotiation. When I was consulted, & this letter was shown to me, I instantly said, that I had every reason to repose the fullest confidence in you; that you were a gentleman and a man of honor, and would not thus personally undertake what you did not feel that you could perform. It was, indeed, from my strong assurance that you were

in every respect trustworthy, that I consented to call upon you, and enter into arrangements by which my political apprehensions and those of my friends might be diminished.

When I saw you, you stated that things were in the best train; that you only wanted the money to be put into Mr Tarts hands in order to complete the arrangement; that he was then at Nassato, but would return on the Wednesday, and that you would even follow him into Kent should such a step be deemed necessary. You demanded £2000 - one thousand to be applied to your own use, the other to be given to Mr Tarts. I told you there were not funds at my disposal sufficient to accomplish both of these objects, - for that I could raise only one thousand, which you agreed to take and to hand over at once to Mr Tarts. I promised that in the event of things going on well, another thousand should be forthcoming at the close of a month, and you said that in that case you would borrow a few hundred pounds for your own necessities, and repay them when the second thousand reached you. Though I confess that I did not exactly see how this matter could involve you in the heavy expenses of which you spoke I consented. To this - because it being fully understood that the Herald was gained over, and that the cost of its good offices would amount to £6000 a year, it was a matter of indifference to me how these £6000 were to be disposed of in detail. Now what has been the result. I have fulfilled to a

little every thing which I undertook to fulfil, - I gave you the money at the hour named by yourself, - I sent you information more than once - has the Herald come round, or has Mr Tarts received one shilling of the thousand pounds which you were commissioned to convey to him. Or have you appropriated to your own use a sum of money which was trusted to you for a specific purpose. There are the questions which circumstances have compelled me to put both to you and to myself; and it was the unaccountable hesitation and delay perceptible in the interim arrangement which rendered it imperative on me to set the transaction to the bottom. Had you, when, according to your own showing, the transaction appeared an unsatisfactory appearance, at once restored the money which you accepted for one purpose only, however vexatious the result it would have been to you, at least, in the high ground of honorable dealing. You were not connected with men who would have permitted you to be abused by your expectations; and the door of negotiation being still open, you were sure of getting funds again whenever the opportunity of turning them to account should offer. But this you have not done. The Herald continues its hostility; and you persist in retaining the thousand pounds, which were entrusted to you for the single purpose of subduing its hostility.

Such is a plain statement of the case between you & me, as far as regards the matter immediately before us. On other subjects I have only to add, that your conduct in this very ^{transaction} case led me to give ear to statements which I heard with due sorrow; and that I now only lament not

having time to a few weeks sooner. If I had been more
prudent I have no hesitation to say, that I never should have
entrusted you with the £1000, which you are either
unable or unwilling to restore -

I am not at all aware of any useful or
important system which you have put in motion. If
you allude to the letters in the Sunday Times I can
assure you, that from the very limited circulation
of that paper, as well as for other reasons, they are
very lightly valued. Besides, I have no concern
whatever with any paper except the Herald

One thing more before I conclude. It has
been with the greatest difficulty that I have thus
far restrained the third party from making known
the whole transaction both to Lord Godwick and Lord
Farnborough. I trust that I shall still be able to
keep him quiet; but rest assured that I do so
from no personal apprehension as to the consequences
of a full disclosure before the world. Such a disclosure
might temporarily inconvenience me, as ~~well~~ it would
Lord Godwick and others of higher rank than mine; but
on you, and on your family it would bring irretrievable
ruin. I am not willing to be instrumental to this;
neither am I desirous to turn an ungenerous eye
to your pecuniary embroilments, by requiring you
to perform in hypothecation. But some arrangement must be
made, otherwise I cannot answer for the consequences.

I shall be in town, probably in eight or ten days,
when I shall be happy to receive any communication from
you as to the mode in which you can, most conveniently

for yourself, return money which is neither yours
nor mine. In the meantime, unless you employ
terms more becoming both yourself & me, I must
decline holding any further correspondence with you

G. R. G. G.

Let me caution you, in your own sake, not to
send through Sir Henry Harcourt, any communication
calculated to produce irritation

Private

Outlands Sep^r. 00 1851

My dear Mr. Henry, I hear from my faithful correspondent
J. Mahony that you had expressed some desire to hear
my account of Belgium. I can give you now having
completed my excursion to Holland where they
know much less of the situation of their enemies than
we do here, all communication being impeded.
It is impossible to conceive a more striking spectacle
for times like these than Holland presents at this
moment. It is such somewhat curious to see
a nation at least satisfied with her institutions,
& attached to her rulers enthusiastically &
unanimously. They are at all times an highly
taxed nation, but are now supporting without a
murmur an army of 110,000 men out of a
population of two millions. Besides there there is
a better guard of some 50,000 in which the
gentle officers, of state & functionaries of all
ranks are done duty as privates. Hatred &
contempt for the Belgians is of course the
vital principle which sets all this in motion,
but the sense of superiority out of which the
contempt arises is amply justified by a
comparative view of the two nations, & the hatred
has been excited by injuries calumny & insult
of every description.

I do not believe that at any period of the revolt from Spain the nation was more ready to make sacrifices in support of what they conceive their rights & their honor. You may depend upon it that the reunion of Belgium with Holland in any shape is not embraced by them in this category, & if the king were to attempt the restoration of the united sovereignty, his Dutch subjects would desert him to a man.

I saw the entry of the Princes into Amsterdam where a few months ago the Prince of Orange could hardly venture to show his face.

There was no military display, for every soldier was on the frontier, not even a gun to announce his approach. Some half dozen Privy Councillors & opulent merchants driving sentry round the Palace were all the force employed to keep off the whole population of the city from the immediate entrance where he was expected to alight. If he had brought Leopold & his train set on in chains upon the dikes of his carriage he could not have been more enthusiastically received. I was told to expect unpopularity & insult as an Englishman. I never set with the shadow of either. There whom I talked with of the conduct of England seemed, perhaps out of civility to me, to consider the inclination of

the country as overruled by the fact, & one of them asked me why Mr. Thomsen who was supposed to be l'ami du peuple did not interfere in support of the popular voice.

Amidst all this enthusiasm, I met with nothing like fanfarronnade. Prince Red^h gave me a very rational & modest account of the campaign. He told me that the army was really surprising in point of discipline & equipment, & that he thought it would have done very well if it could have met with an enemy, but that it was not possible to do so. In fact hardly any troops of the line were engaged at all, the young students en tirailleur were the brunt of the proceeding & latterly the artillery was brought to bear with satisfactory effect on the clumsily drawn up masses of the enemy. The popularity of the king is due to his ostentatious defence of the national honor & interests & not to his personal qualifications. He has a mania for doing the whole business of the country himself, gets up at four & worries his ministers so that people of ability & independence will not submit to the disagreeable employment under such a master. On the subject of insult to the English I may mention that when the Princes made their entry into The Hague our ambassador's house was the only one in the entire city which was not

illuminated. I dare say this was right & necessary, but
I have myself so full with of good reason to think that
an English mob would not have put up with such
an exception. As the troye houses there was not
even a shaft under the windows or any mark
whichever of popular ill will in consequence. I have
been thus diffuse on the subject of Holland because
I am not aware that its situation is fully
appreciated here where her newspapers are little
read. Of Belgium I doubt that I could tell
you any thing which you do not know. You
cannot have failed to perceive the many points
of resemblance between that country & Ireland, &
the constant communication kept up between
the Potter & a Hamell is of course known to
you. The only curious part of the speculation is in
my judgment, to ascertain how long a common
bad purpose can unite religious bigotry of the
hardest & most monkish description, with jacobinism
of the French school. The Belgian revolt was
begotten by one on the body of the other, which
is the weaker vessel I do not know, but the
priests have led it all their own way more
Hibernico at the elections, & all this with
a protestant prince from England & an army
from France to keep it straight.

I do not know whether you have found it necessary
to look over the papers in the Malver case. If
Godby really chuses to attempt nothing any thing
of it I shall ask you to look at a few more
papers which I have got from the Home Office
which will I think conduce to his annihilation.

Believe me very faithfully
Your friend

Carlton Gardens

Sep. 21 - 1831

My dear Sir Henry

You have always been
so very good natured
to me, that I have less scruple
in asking you to do me a
favor than I otherwise
should have, but my
regiment has lately been
moved to Winchester & as
it

it has been brought together
for the first time since
it's arrival from foreign
service I am very anxious
to be with it for a few
days, as it requires a good
deal of looking after, & if
you would apply for
~~10 days~~ leave for me from
the House you would
oblige

oblige me extremely. My
reason for applying to you
is that being a military
officer you must be well
aware of what consequence
it is to be a little with
one's regiment.

But whether you will
oblige me or not, I am
quite sure you will
excuse me for troubling
you.

you. Of course I should
not go to Winchester till
the Reform Bill passes &
I would come up any moment
I may be wanted.

Pray believe me
My dear Sir Henry

Yrs very sincerely
A. B. C.

Copy

35746

20

War Office

27 Sept 1831

Sir

The Appointment of Chaplain General having been discontinued I have the Honor to acquaint you that it has been deemed most expedient to appoint you Principal Chaplain at Head Quarters, and to place under your charge such matters as relate to the providing for the Religious Duties and Instruction of the Army.

The Public Documents in the Chaplains Department having been delivered into your Possession, you will be pleased to take charge of the same, and to govern yourself in your official proceedings by the Regulations established for the Guidance of the late Chaplain General, addressing yourself to the General commanding in Chief upon all matters relating to Discipline and the conduct of the

The Rev. J. Dakin
J. J. J.

Chaplains

Chaplains, and communicating
with the Secretary at War upon all
points of a financial nature.

A Room has been provided in
the Office for your accommodation
where you may attend at such
times as may be convenient for
the dispatch of business, and
any assistance you may require
in writing letters, and entering
Certificates, in examining accounts
for Religious Books, furnished to
the Army, in drawing ^{out} estimates
and copying such Papers as you
may have occasion to be copied
for reference will be afforded by a
Clerk on the Establishment of this
Office

You will continue to act as
Secretary to the Pelates in the
nomination of proper Persons for the
appointment of Chaplain to the
Forces, submitting to their Lordships
such testimonials as they may
call for as to the qualifications
of the Candidates, and requiring
their directions upon all points
which

They may deem necessary to be
attended to in the consideration of
the several cases brought before
them.

It will be your duty to furnish
the Regular Chaplains with proper
Instructions for their guidance,
explaining what they are expected
to do, and requiring from them
such Returns or Information as
you may think necessary to
satisfy you that what is required
of them has been faithfully performed.

Whenever in consequence of the
want of Room in the Churches at
any Place in Great Britain or Ireland
a Clergyman is for the first time
proposed to be engaged to perform
separate Service to the Troops, or
to visit the Sick in Hospital, you
will ascertain from the Secretary at
Wars information whether he is
a proper Person to be employed
before he is authorized to commence
his labors, and when approved
of, you will explain to him,
the Duties he is to perform, the
Communion authorized by
Regulation

Regulation to be given, and the mode of obtaining it.

You will also inform yourself in regard to the performance of Divine Service to the Troops in the Colonies and suggest from time to time any arrangements which may appear to you to be desirable, with a view to the spiritual welfare of the military.

The Returns of Births and Marriages abroad which have already been received, are to be preserved, and it is intended that Returns of this nature shall in future be transmitted annually and Relatives or others entitled to receive Copies of Registers shall have the same without the payment of any Fee whatever.

In pursuance of the arrangements made for supplying the Army with Bibles and Books of Common Prayer, you will receive the requisitions that may be sent to you by Commanding Officers and give orders for the supply of such Books as may be necessary.

You

The authority has been acted upon from the year 1797 when Dr Dakins appointed Chaplain General Gamble & since he has been appointed Principal Chaplain

You will also direct proper supplies
of Religious Books, selected from
the lists of the Society for Promoting
Christian Knowledge to be sent
for the use of the sick Troops in
Hospital

I have to add that the
allowance of Two Hundred and
Sixteen Pounds per Annum now
received by you in addition to
your Pay as a Chaplain to the
Forces will be continued to you
personally while holding the
Situation of Principal Chaplain
at Head Quarters, but will not
be given to your successor

I have &c

J. St. Parnell

Private

Wyndham St. Dec^r 1831

My dear Sir Henry

Your letter has been of great value to me by giving me some information of the negotiation between L^d Grey & L^d Harrowby & Wharcliffe beyond the Newspaper Reports. That the former is sincere in his wish for compromise I have no doubt from all I have ever known of his character; and perhaps the absence of L^d Durham may leave him more at liberty to follow the dictates of his own mind than he usually is, but he has unfortunately hampered himself by his injudicious declarations to the Tailor & others, & from the irritability of his disposition is likely to be but too sensible to the taunts

of inconsistency and treachery to
the cause of Reform which he
must anticipate from the whole
of the Republican party. Still
I am convinced that he must himself
dread that entire subversion of
the Constitution which would result
from forcing the measure of Reform
through the House of Lords by
a creation of Peers, even if the King
should yield a reluctant consent
to so inextinguishable & fatal a step.

To the conservative party
a compromise must in some respects
be scarcely less painful as it is obvious
that the corruption on their part
must ~~increase~~ proceed to an extent
which may in itself be prejudicial
but which will be more dangerous
by involving further & more

extensive consequences. Yet in the
situation in which the Country is now
placed, we have only the choice of
evils, and if the struggle between
the two houses of Parliament & the
two parties into which Society is
divided should continue much
longer, I see no result but that
of actual conflict, which can be
expected. The general alliance
& spirit of the Artizans & of all
the lower orders in the great
Towns the mines & manufactories
seems to be all that can be
dreaded & have within the
last three years been rapidly
spreading & organizing.

The step taken by the
Duke of Wellington appears from
it's effect to have been most

wise & beneficial but I am only
sorry to see the leading Demagogues
acquiesce so readily in the procla-
-mation which it has produced
as if they had taken adopted
the language of O'Connell on the occa-
-sion, it might have dissolved
the unnatural alliance between
them & the Government.

I am much flattered
by the wish which you express for
my attendance in the House
but the programme of business
to be transacted before Christmas
appears really to be such as
does not require such a sacrifice.

I hear from all sides of a
similar reluctance on the part of
other members, and the summons

which L^d Althorpe has issued
is not of that pressing nature
which is likely to produce a full
attendance of his friends. I have
therefore determined, for the
present at least to remain where
I am, but shall be ready, if any
thing more urgent should arise,
to be in my place on the
third day or possibly by twelve
oclock on the second night after
you shall write to me.

I feel of course great
anxiety to know the terms of
compromise to which L^d Grey was
ready to accede, & if you can com-
-municate anything to me, it will highly oblige
me. The most important modifi-
-cations of which the measure

of last year seems susceptible
are ^{in my opinion}

1. to raise the £10 franchise
in all large towns

^{2^{dly}}
2. to give up the proposed
suburban members

^{3^{dly}}
3. In all instances, when
it can be done conveniently, to
unite the smaller Boroughs
into districts instead of

disfranchising them entirely

I believe, myself, it might
be done in all, but it is
perhaps necessary to concede
to the populace the abolition
of old Sarum & other
Castle Rising &c

This would obviate most of
the questions arising out of the
Census of population, and would
be a more efficient check on the
profligate & general bribery
of the really rotten Boroughs
(I mean those which sell them-
selves by retail) than the
addition of the surrounding
Parishes.

Believe me my dear Sir
ever most truly yours

W. Williams Wynne

Sir H. Hardinge

W. W. Wynn

London Dec 20

145

S 31

My Dear Lady

I enclose two other pieces
which have been sent left
upon the confinement of the child.
You had better send them
as soon as you can in order
that they may be perused in
time and not be lost. I am
Believe me Dear Mrs. your
affectionate Son
W B

Barth Mamon
D.W. 31.

Hyden Hardangi

I should like you to
see my Dozi account of
the operations at and
subsequent to the siege of
Aere - and I enclose
them and the Commentary

after Duke of Wellington
upon the letter which he
dear kind enough to read.

Stofford and Napier
have made a proper
step after the Convention with
Prehensali.

I daresay Napier was
not justified in signing any
such Convention - but I
with Stofford could have
pursued any other course.
than that of denouncing it
as lasty and unauthorized -
and then

substantially confirming
or atleast repeating it.

Our best wishes and
a happy new year to
You and yours.

Ever my dear Darling

Thine Infavour

Robert Sul

I add a former Letter from the Duke
containing Excellent advice.