

Dublin

9th Aug - 1842

My dear Harbidge

My thanks for
your letter - I have
so far acted upon it -
as to get my care
into the hands of

Captain Jones R.O

for Lendenny -

He was proposing
Right Dear Sir

Yours
Sir Henry Harbidge

Mr. here on his way
to London. I was
fortunate in procuring
him - for I believe
him to be a very
flexible - Study Man.

On Monday I had another
letter from Jeffery
from near Boulogne

demanding an apology
or Satisfaction - saying
he wd be at that
direction for a fortnight

I have put all in
Jones hands - he is
going to London and
as I confidentially
communicated to him
what you had said

I think before he makes
a final determination - he
will be anxious to see you
on one point - He was
inclined to make me write
by this days post to Bedford
saying he (Jones) wd. not allow
me under the Circumstances
either to apologize to, or to
meet him - but he then
thought it better to wait till he
got to London - & after fuller
consideration write to him himself
or make me do it - As he is now
ready to take the full responsibility, I hope
you will not refuse him the benefit of your
valuable opinion, in strict confidence. -
Yours ever
affectionately
Edmond

P.S.

He is Sheehan of the former
Comet Newspaper of
Dulles - I have always
heard was a great
workman -

He is no relation
of the Sheehan of
The D.C. Mail -

Hamburg September 28th 1841

My dear Sir Henry,

On the 7th Inst. I troubled you with a few lines in which I mentioned that I had written a letter to Sir Robert Peel expressing of my wish to be employed by her Majesty's present Government. To that letter, I, on Friday last received a courteous but distinct announcement that I must not rely with confidence on the disposition of the Prime Minister to employ my services. Thus, in doubt as to a point so important to my future prospects I venture to request your kind Offices, never having failed to experience at your hands a generous and candid appreciation of every subject I have submitted to your consideration.

It is in the nature of things that your time must be much occupied with applications of this nature. I am however convinced that you will not think me importunate when reminding you that here in Hamburg an appointment is ~~vacant~~ vacated by the

voluntary resignation of its late occupant (Mr Lord) and that
the duties of that appointment are of a nature which
from experience and diligent inquiry I ~~am~~ hope
I am, I hope, qualified to discharge. Indeed my
residence here, and in France, has afforded me
facilities for gathering accurate information which,
apprehend, few Englishmen have had opportunities
to acquire.

May I hope therefore that no former cordial
intercourse when in Parliament will justify me in
asking for an intimation of the probability of my
obtaining the appointment of which I speak. I
am aware that it is not in your department
of the public service, but I have at the same
time full confidence in your disposition to give
me the precise information which it is my pressing
object to obtain.

Pray believe me,

My dear Mr Henry,
Your faithful & obliged
Charles P John Stewart

Sept 28 41

D. Zimmerman

Henry's name is written

ought to send you

kind with your paper

friend - He found

his book in his former

Paris service -

If you will write me

in note I will forward it

to him - Yours

W. H. D. W. Zimmerman
in return please

My dear Henry

Have always

enjoyed your former

in case if you

please, thank

and please send

signature of the other hand

to show his return

to show the other

at hand. D. W.

W. H. D. W.

Lieut. Henry Gardiner presents his compl^{ts}
to Captain Norton & has had much
pleasure in reading the statement forwarded
by Capt Norton of the various inventions
which he has so meritoriously brought
into use on different occasions -

Lieut. Henry recollects having attended
some experiments when he was a member
of the Ordnance Board, several years
ago, of which Capt Norton was the author
& of his being impressed at that time
with a strong sense of the ingenuity &

Skull which Capt D displayed

Capt Dinton

No. 5
J. M. W. B. &
Capt. A. B. B.

Dec 1841

copy of

1841

Oct. 1. 1841

Dear Mr Henry

According to your kind
suggestion I read you in
your private journal, in the
last instance, Paymaster
Daclois's papers. I hope
I believe you will had
never to think, that the
acts, of which he was guilty,
were those of an inconsiderate
man, not quite so bad as
the Paymaster, than of a

disinterested one.

The chief grievance is
in the S^r's charge, & to
Act therefore almost alone
is it necessary to call your
particular attention.

On that point perhaps
you will take the trouble
of looking at the observations
of Mr. Dunbar, the Presbyter's
brother, & of Mr. Richerby,
these are a experienced head.
- check with Mr. Cox & Green.

-woods, who has refused me
more than once in private,
that he does not believe
by the "discovery" was
intended, that no fraud
W. Lane has practiced upon
the public by such means,
& that he is wrong to say
he was worse irregularities
than that, in the books of
accounts, than practiced
and proved by Pyramus.

The Payment is an old
scholar, & as you will see
by his testimonials, has
always borne a high
character as an officer,
though not a very regular
in conduct nor of
business. Behaves

as he says,

Yours truly

J. H. Smith 7 London

Bath
Oct 20 - 1841

My Dear Harding

My brother Charles has just told me
of your very kind & friendly proposal
about my son. Believe me that I
feel it deep, more so than I should
if it related to a child perfect in
all its faculties, & that without meaning
to say that I should not in any cir-
cumstances hold it as a friendly act
which I cannot easily express my
feelings upon.

That you mean it entirely free,
as you say, from political consid-
erations, I have full belief; and
that your boy's helpless situation,

(be they my only son), if I should
soon die, which, though I am now
certainly better than I have been
for many years, is not at all
unlikely, would break down
any pride I might entertain.
From you then, as an old military
friend, I will with gratitude
accept whatever you can
do for him, and in so doing,
I do not think, (& I feel sure
you do not mean) that I
should ^{think} that I sacrifice
any principle. I am still free
to do as I see I am done, except
my political sentiments to the

I think I am called upon to do
so, without reserve, having
always this rule of conduct

That my object is not profit
but the real welfare &

happiness of my country
men, judges according to my lights.

My son is now about 25 years
old, & he is very intelligent &
quick, & honorable, Mr Geo
Campbell has made him his
Chief & Confidential Clerk, entirely
from his merit, after four years
trial. He will of course have
a little effort to make to im-
=dent a new system, but he

undoubtedly accounts, writes on my
good head, & is quite capable of
conducting any business belongs to
a public clerk.

I am at present writing from a house
of death, an old servant who has
lived with me twenty four years
being just expired; & I am also troubled
with the sickness & distress of my wife,
as I am changing my house, I have
just written to you in haste
but feel sorry that I could
not write, & I have had no opportunity
of doing and conversing with Mrs
Whapin as she is at my old residence
at the still; but I will write to you
again when I have arranged the present
difficulties. Yours very truly
Whapin

P.S.

His present salary is about 120 £ a year, rather less, and his fellow clerks are not gentlemen, that he feels poor fellow very much, for he is by nature peculiarly sensitive, & delicate in his sentiments.

The greatest advantage of this situation is that after a certain number of years there is a retiring salary of about 90 £ a year, but his actual salary never rises, and this he is now very comfortable from the kindness of Guy Campbell, it does not follow that Campbell's success may be equally kind, & John's inferiority would always give a handle to a man who wish to annoy him.

Private

St. James's Sp.
Oct. 3. 1841

Dear Sir

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, and cheerfully and willingly offer my testimony, were it necessary, to the value of the services which you have rendered to the County in acting under the Colonial Department; and I have no hesitation in admitting that the circumstances under which you accepted, held, and gave up the government of Upper

Canada, fairly give you a strong claim
upon the Country for farther employment.
If I can promote your object, I shall be
happy to do so; but you are aware that
at present I have not, nor in all probability
shall have for some time, any thing at
my disposal which I could offer to
your acceptance. Should a reference
be made to me by the Head of any
other Department, I shall be happy
to give my opinion of your merit
and services; but, uncalled for,
I cannot offer it, nor interfere in

Departments superintended by my
colleagues.

Chantre Knorck

Dear Sir

Yours faithfully

Sir J. Arthur

K. C. H.

Stanley

Private

Whitehall garden
5 Oct 1841

My Dear Napier,

I returned from the country last night too late to answer your note from Bath; & yesterday when I hurried the whole subject in my thoughts, I determined, as I walked up from the House of Commons with Sir R Peel, to talk to him on the subject; first, because it is a part of my official duty, to give him honest opinions on any matters relating military aff. & ^{idg} because he had at different times within the last few years, expressed opinions to me of your merit as an author, which I was persuaded would justify me in confiding to him, what had passed between Charles Napier & myself, in order to carry that object, more satisfactorily into effect.

I simply related the conversation

I had accidentally had with your brother Charles, from whom I learnt the details respecting your son, & that I was desirous of bringing him into my office to give him a more permanent employment, & one better suited to his position as your son. — That there might be difficulties in consequence of the recent rules as to examinations, but that I had ascertained from your note of the 2nd (which I had left at home) there would be none on your part, the offer proceeding from an old military friend; and that it was distinctly understood by you, that you were to be as free as air, to assist your former political sentiments —

I added that the next Brevet would make you a general officer, & when employed, you would act as Charles Napier had done, — that you were a younger brother, had other children

to provide for, & that I knew the future prospects
of this interesting young man, your only son,
was a source of deep anxiety, & more especially
if you had a return of bad health -

Sir Robert Peel more than once expressed
the warmest sympathy as to your merits &
claims; - Military men were better able to
judge than he could ^{be} of professional merit, -
that politics had nothing to say to ~~the~~ military
employment or to literary reward - that
he thought you ought to be employed when an
opportunity offered; - and that as he was a
more competent judge of the merits of the
author of the Peninsular War, that work
would justify him in attending to your
son's case, - and that I was at liberty to
assure you, that you might relieve your
mind, ^{from anxiety} on this subject, as in case of

any accident to you, you had honourably come
for your son a claim for future provisions, &
that he was sure you would do him ^{the} justice
to believe that these sentiments & intentions
had nothing whatever to say to politics —

I need not enter into other details;
I will merely say as regards the exercise of my
discretion in consulting Sir R. Peel, that your
children & all the children of the Army are
under my special care & guardianship in
case of accident to their Parents, and
when a peculiar case arises, which our
Regulations cannot meet, I must
apply to the Premier for free scope to
do what is just. — Thus you see my
Dear Sir, I have a little more right
to look after your affairs than you may imagine

But to be quite serious, I know Sir R Peel's
sympathy must gratify you, his interference
will be founded on your public claims,
to which the most independent spirit
cannot object - a recognition of your
merit of which I should be proud - And as
to your professional views, as an old
military comrade & friend, I advise you
to put on the general's uniform as soon as
you can, to forward which object, my con-
-versations with Sir R Peel will be of
use - I am writing in a great

hurry not having as yet brought up the
affairs of business, but I am ever

My Dear Napier

Yours sincerely

Col W Napier &c

(signed) G. Gardiner

B 4.

To Henry Edward Esq. W. Rogers,
Apprenticeship on
the stocks

5th Oct. 1841

Col W Rogers

Private

Bath Oct. 8th 1841.

My dear Hartizze

It is not easy for me to say how much
I feel the delicacy, as well as kindness,
of your proceedings towards me, and you
are quite right to think that Sir
Robert Peel's expressions would gratify
me. It is a gratification also which
I can receive without any dis-
agreeable or mortifying sensation,
because I have never spoken of Sir
Robert with the slightest disrespect;
either in public

or private, and I have had one or
two occasions for chiding abuse
from by others; this I did for two
occasions. The first being, that I never
could see the justice of his con-
tinual & malicious attacks upon
him as a man, though I objected to
his politics; the second, because
Sir H. Pembury told me long ago,
that Sir John was almost his
only friend of his who never displayed
any animosity towards him for his
change of politics:

I have certainly not sought my re-
sult in the time of politics I have
followed, nor have I ever asked a
favour in my military career,
tho' lately I have claimed what I
thought justice, or rather remonstrated
against what I deemed an injustice.

La's Hill felt that
I was right, & he
has done for me all that I had a
right to expect. But T. J. Q. came
to you that when some friends who
~~had~~ ^{had} interest at Court, volunteered
to press my claims, & proceeded so
far

as to insure me a literary pension
if I could petition or ~~petition~~ even send
a memorial of my services that had
Melbourne, I refused peremptorily to do
so. because I had public grounds for
doubting Lord Melbourne & because
I held that the only claim I had
was that of justice in a military point
of view, & I desired nothing else. The cause
of my dislike to Lord Melbourne is well
known to the Duke of Wellington, & I
need say no more about it. The
injustice I suffered as an officer has been
amended by the interference of Lord
Wells; and I have now no claim at all

adopt his own line of thought &
action without reference to my
opinions. Whence to state between
him & your kindness would be a
cruel act of unkindness on my part,
which I could not ever hope to
be able to repay him for, by
any exertion to my own means
my large family forbids all prospect
of that, for I will owe to you that
I have thought very hardy for
many years with fortune, & you will
be more ready behind than when
I like you, but I have had tears

Children & that I have still seven,
Six boys girls & one of the man's.

But my chief anxiety has always been
about my poor boy & this you have
removed from my mind.

He has obtained leave of absence
from Sir Guy Campbell for a short time
to escort his sister on a visit to her

Robert Sandwin
at Esker. & he

will be going there in about a week, may
still have to call upon you while he
is in those parts.

Believe me my dear Madam
Yours most truly
Wharrier

Colours & Paper
Set. 8th -

OC 9
1841
R



The Right Hon^{ble}
Sir Henry Hardinge Bt
White Hall Place
London

Westport Cottage
Haverstock Hill
Amersham Hampstead Road
Oct - 9 - 41
W. L. G.

My dear Sir

I regretted much not
having found you in your
office, on either of the days when
I called; as I was desirous to state,
among other matters, that my
sole and exclusive devotion to the
one object, during the last three
years exposed me to expenses
which I think you will feel
ought not to be entirely borne
by me, although I have not
the slightest legal claim on any
other quarter for them

They commenced in
April 1838, when the battle of
the "appropriation" question was
at its crisis, and continued to
the present hour, upon every
occasion when I felt that I

could render a service, of any kind—

I did not apply myself to any other business or occupation whatsoever, and I should add that I do not contemplate any pecuniary remuneration for services, but merely the assistance in payment of such sums as I actually paid, or for which I am still liable; in case it should be thought reasonable.

Within that time I raised by my property in Ireland, about £1400, as the Irish Registry will attest, and I verily believe that fully 1-6th of that sum went to such purposes as the following:—

Receiving Irish Papers from their offices — also from newspapers agents here — charges for making others here — forwarding London Papers, with speeches of leading characters to all parts of Ireland — also purchasing and forwarding pamphlets, and parliamentary papers — printing and forwarding —

many thousands of extracts
and abstracts or copies of useful
publications, all prepaid -
also expenses in effecting a
change in the representation
of the names hereafter see her
my last expense consisted in
purchasing and forwarding
(post-paid) a copy of Lord
St. Leonards' pamphlet to
each of the 27 R. Catholic Prelates
of Ireland.

I kept no account of these things,
but on a rough estimate of a
portion, I find them amount
to something more than £200,
and I received, at one time, £15⁰
from the Marquis of Downshire
towards payment of one item -
I should add that I never had any
necessity dealing with "The Times,"
to the amount of a farthing -

I am under an engagement to
pay £39⁰ 3⁰ to the newspaper
agents, Barchard Co. 33 Fleet Street,
on next Monday. I wish you
could name a time before 12 o'clock
on that day, to receive yours, most faithfully,
James Macdonnell.

Copy
Private.

White Hall Gardens.
10 Oct 1841

My Dear Sir

I am very sorry that you should be involved in any pecuniary difficulties connected with your exertions in the Conservative Cause -

I have exerted myself in your behalf in a manner, which will not admit of repetition, - I have requested you to understand that my resolution is fixed, and you have yourself admitted that I am the last person to whom you ought to apply, & have distinctly promised in consideration of the exertions I formerly made, that you never would

apply to me any more; - I have
cautioned you against entering into
any of these expenses on several occasions
and you must really excuse me from
receiving representations of your ^{deamary} ~~charity~~
: expenses, which you must know
I have no means either private or public
of relieving - I can assure you it
gives me much pain to read the
statements you make, but when
you know that I have not the power
to afford the required assistance,
I was in hopes I should have been
 spared any correspondence on this subject

58
Have the goodness to consider the
declarations you have made to me on
this subject. & be persuaded that it
is quite impossible for me to interfere
in the matter - Believe me as
heretofore
Yours very sincerely

(Signed) W. Aurdery

Emas Mac Donnell Esq.

His office
10 Oct 41

My Dear Lord Sandon.

In reply to your letter
of the 1st on Mr Dunlevie's case, I
have to observe, that altho, as is natural
Mr Dunlevie, in his memorial to the
Queen, represents his case in too favorable
a light, he has brought forward several
circumstances, which may justify me
in taking a more indulgent view of it, than
has been taken ^{by this office} — Mr Dunlevie,
with some ^{show of} reason, lays much stress
on the fact, that, though found guilty on some

of the charges, the Court strongly recommended
him to mercy, ^{which has not been extended to him} but that some has been
shown, notwithstanding his final
accounts with the Public were all regularly
made up & balanced. & that he was not

even a King in default -

^{I also consider there is some}

mitigation of Mr Ingleve's mis-

conduct in the matter, which formed

the gravest charge against him. ^{viz. in} the 8th -

that of drawing Bills on the Reg^l Agents ^{Count}

upon false Estimates; of which charge

he was pronounced guilty - ^{of} there is a

point of some weight which he has not touched

^{some}

^{in the fact}

the occupation ^{of} that those Bills ~~were~~ were

not drawn spontaneously, but in consequence
of ~~an imperative~~ demand ^{made} by the
Agent, ~~either~~ to remit to them forthwith
£ 164 (~~the sum~~)
which he had previously over drawn
on ~~the~~, to send them sufficient Estimates
to cover the amount - how it seems ~~probable~~
~~likely~~ that the alternative, thus put to him
at a time, when he was without the requisite
funds, suggested the idea of ^{making up} ~~correcting~~
the Estimates in question, in order to
meet the temporary pressure; as weak
men when in difficulties too often strive
to evade them by subterfuge, instead of
grappling with them ^{fairly} honestly -
I was one the Abomination which appears

may be advanced in mitigation of the offence committed.

10th Dec 41
and

After taking those circumstances ~~above men-~~
~~tioned~~ ^{but above all} into consideration, together with the
 facts of Mr Dunlevis previous service of
 11 years from 1813 to 1824 as a subaltern
 of the 44th Reg^t; of his having been wounded twice
 in action, & of the honorable testimonials
 adduced in regard to his gallantry,
 integrity, & gentlemanlike conduct,
 I think I may be justified in allowing
 him ~~the~~^a commutation for the Commission
 of Lieut, which he vacated on promotion
 to the Paymastership of the 9th D^o. in 1824.

I have in the exercise of my own judgment
 come to this conclusion & expressed myself as favorably
 as I can of a gent^l whose previous conduct had
 been so gallant & prize-worthy - but I must beg
 to observe to you, that in giving you my reasons on this
 important case for relaxing the decision originally

originally ~~written~~ ^{arrived at}, I
cannot allow this letter
to be used as an official
document, either I have
no objection to your
kindship showing it to
his f^d if it can be in
the slightest degree
satisfactory to them.

If I hear from you
that the com^{rs} of the
S^{ty} will be satisfactory,
my official answer
will be ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~say~~ ^{state}
"that on a full considera-
-tion of the whole case
having in view the recom-
-mendation of the C^{ts} W^{ts}
& the former gallantry
& services of W^r. D.
I remain, &c. &c. very
in dome - Y^r. W. H.

Private. Copy.

Whitehall Gardens
13 Oct 41.

My Dear Napier

I think the enclosed note will put you completely at your ease as to Sir R. Peel's sentiments; & as I can have no reserve with you on the subject, I send you his note -

After I had read it, I went to him & told him he had authorized me to say what I did - He observed the sentiments & even expressions were accurate, but that he meant his intentions to be confined to your brother Charles, on the

ground. That your ignorance of his intentions would have been the best proof of his disinterestedness in doing what he thought right to you on public grounds alone.

As this makes his note the more satisfactory, I send it, & as I should, if I were in your place, be gratified by the motives of the writer, & his opinions of your merit at the close of the note, I beg Mr^r Rapier, if she agrees with me to keep it.

Whenever your son comes to Town pray let me make his acquaintance, & if ever I am within tolerable distance of Mr^r Rapier, I intend doing myself the pleasure

of presenting myself to her - very grey
& somewhat the worse for wear at 56 years
of age. Ever my dear Papies

Yours very sincerely

(signed) A. Gardiner

Col. Whapies

J. U. S. Club. 13th Oct. 1841.

General.

The subject of the accompanying Paper is the Apology for my taking the liberty of addressing an intelligent and experienced Soldier.

If there may be another, it is my having the honor and good fortune to be one of Abercrombie's Brigade which was so gallantly and opportu-
nely led on in the last decisive movement at Abnera, by the signal and cool courage of Sir Henry Hadinger.

Major General

Lieut. H. Hadinger.

— — —

I have the honor to be

General

Y^r. Most Obedt. Servant

John Norton
late Capt. 34th Regt.

In the year 1824. I invented the Percussion Rifle Shell both Spherical and Oblong having projections on it to fit into the corresponding Grooves of the Rifle, and charged it without danger with the different kinds of Percussion Powder, such as fulminating Silver, Mercury &c. &c.

In the same year I invented the Rifle Ball, also having projections on it to fit into the corresponding Grooves of the Rifle, thereby ensuring the Ball at all times to revolve round the Axis of the Barrel, this invention has since been adopted in the Service.

In the same year I invented the Rifle Cartridge both Spherical and Oblong.

Also in the same year I invented the Percussion Hand Grenade, which I likewise charge with the different kinds of Percussion Powder without danger.

I have discovered and proved at Woolwich that a Wooden Plug inserted in a Rifle Percussion Shell will cause it to explode on striking the Object. this may be called the highest prepared principle.

I have lately discovered that the Fusible Metal composed of five parts Bismuth, three of Lead and two of Tin, can be used on Gunpowder or Percussion

Powder without igniting either, thus hermetically sealing
them and their Compositions in all Climates. This discovery
has enabled me to form Percussion Shells for the Musket
of the same form as the Bullet. The Metal can be applied to
a great variety of purposes highly useful to the Service. I
employ it in causing Shells of all sizes to explode by percussion
or concussion on striking the object such as a Ships side
without the dangerous application of Percussion Powder.

Captain Sir Thomas Hastings pronounced the Invention
to be one of the greatest improvements introduced into Naval
Gunnery for the last Century.

Some Artillery Officers having objected to my Hand
Grenade that "They would catch it like a Cricket Ball"
I have contrived a means to cause Hand Grenades to
explode at any desired distance from the Fuzee,
when thrown from an upper Window, or the roof of a
house, this Invention applies to all purposes of subaqueous
explosion. I have also invented a Percussion Shell
for ascertaining Soundings at great depths in the
Ocean. it is described in the Royal Society's Reports.

I have proposed to the Board of Ordnance
and the Admiralty to coar all saleable Material

of Metal or Wood with a thin coating of Copper by the
Electrical process, and have presented a small Model
of a Boat and a wooden Fuzee cased by that
process. I can insert a Metal Screen into a Shell
charged with Peruvian Powder without the slightest
danger. in this way the most powerful Petard
can be constructed.

John Norton.

Keep
w/ro C. J. B. of
my note -

Whitehall.

Oct 13 1841

My Dear Gardiner

I did not think that you would mention to Colonel Napier, what would be my feelings & intentions towards his son, should he be unfortunately left during my tenure of Power without the protection of his Father -

I should certainly consider that he would have under such circumstances a very strong claim, altogether on public grounds, & I should appropriate as a provision for him, some portion of that very limited fund which is now at the disposal of the Crown for

The reward of public service, & of literary &
scientific merit -

I little wish had I the fetter
in the slightest degree of the freedom of
political action on the part of Col Napier,
had though I might perhaps have allowed
you to mention what passed between us
& his brother - in order to relieve any
fraternal anxiety on his part, on his
quitting England for a distant nation,
yet I should have deemed it your
mentioning it to Col Napier himself -

I am very sure whatever part Col Napier
takes in politics is the conscientious discharge

of his duty, he will not obliterate the
Recollection of his distinguished gallantry
as a soldier, & of his high merit as the
eloquent & faithful Historian of the
Peninsular War. - I only know Col
Napier in those Capacities. - Hence my
hurried note

Very respectfully yours

(signed) Robert Peel

White hall gardens.

Oct 14 1841

My Dear Lord Baddington

I delayed writing to you on
this subject of naval promotion, until you
should have had time to take a general view
of the numerous claimants on your attention -

I have personally explained the deep
interest I take in the promotion of St. J. Eban:

whose case is as follows

29 years in the service

244 times afloat

19 years nearly a lieutenant

Wounded as Lieutⁿ at Navarino. Several

of his juniors in that action have been

promoted, & nearly the whole of his seniors.

Fitted out 5 vessels. - served as first Lieut
in three, & commanded one of them.

It I Urban commanded the frigate for
5 years continuously in the West Indies,
& out of 55 men, 14 only of those who sailed
from England, have escaped the mortality,
& hardships of that service; the Lieut & one
officer frequently doing the whole duty, &
keeping watch & watch.

In 1836 the late King, spoke to del.
Minto, drawing his Lordship's attention to the
strong claims of Lieut Urban, which I know
were strongly supported by Sir Robert Taylor.

This is the professional case of Lieut
Urban

Now allow me to request your attention
to some other points, which in my opinion
ought to weigh in favor of the Lieut strong

claims - It has been urged in the House of Lords
by Sir Tho. Jenkinson & other distinguished naval
Lords, that the services of an ^{officer's} Father, may justly
be considered as an important element in
deciding upon a son's claims - The same
principle is recognized in the Army, not
only in cases where the Father may be a military
officer, but equally so in the case of a distinguished
naval officer having a son in the Army.

Lieut D'Urban's Father, is a General
Sir Benjamin D'Urban, GCB one of the most
able & distinguished officers of the Peninsula
War - who has served also in the highest
civil situations, as Governor of Demerara &
also of the Cape of Good Hope. - He was Quarter
Master General of the Portuguese Army, & remarkable
= the for a combination of energy and ability

as well
in the Closet as in the Field, rendering him
in the estimation of the Peninsular Army
only second in reputation to Sir J Murray.

I had the happiness to serve under Sir B
Dunbar as his Deputy, during the greater part
of the Peninsular war, & I have many obligations
to him both personal & professional - & I
should prefer seeing this most deserving son
of his promoted, to any other relation of my
sons in the Naval service - on account of the
warm friendship which has always subsisted
between me & his Father, whose name in
our Army list, is distinguished by having taken
part in nine general actions of the War, exclusive
of professional claims, which I need not recapitu-
-late - The son is a very fine fellow & I am confident
my dear Lord, you will do him the justice
which he deserves, by taking the earliest
opportunity of promoting him - Yours very sincerely
(Signed) H. Gardiner

No 6

Sir Henry G. Sel. Biddington
in Mr. Urban's possession

Oct. 14 1841

Liverpool 24 Oct. 1841

My Lord

I beg to return my sincere thanks
for your letter which accompanied Sir
Henry Hardinge's Non Official commu-
nication to you. I fully appreciate the
kind, delicate and gentlemanly manner
in which Sir Henry has been pleased to
express himself on the painful subject
to which his communication alludes.
and were I at liberty, I would most
respectfully tender to him, through you

Lordship, my humble acknowledgements,

A Committed allowance is not
the thing on which I would have trusted
your Lordship - Honor through the
medium of Enustatement, and Honor
alone is the only thing that could by
possibility be consolatory to the feelings of
my Brother - to myself or to our kindred
and friends. I shall now for the first
time give some reasons for my strong
feeling on this matter.

My Father with limited means
educated his family on sound religious
and political principles - Through life
he prided himself on his untarnished
honor. He served the Crown 50 years
and when in the vale of life ordered from
Ireland to duty in this Country in his

Capacity of acting Surveyor Genl. of Exire
he felt himself, from length of Service,
intitled to less arduous duties and, at his
own request, was permitted to fall back
upon the Collectorship of Dundalk -
which precluded him from taking charge
of his Collection & he died in 1831 - Sir
Henry Hardinge, who was Secy. for Ireland,
can easily ascertain the Character of a
Man who kept himself pure amidst
the almost general Revenue Bribing
and Corruption of his day.

My Uncle Dr. White purchased every
Step to Troops for his two Sons, one in
the 12th and the other in the 13th Light
Dragoons - one fell under Sir Ralph
Abercromby in the East, and the other
was killed in the hour of Victory at the

Battle of Salamanca. He was
aide de camp to Sir Stapleton Cotton now
Lord Combermere, & was also D. & I. M.
Genl. The purchase money of both
Commissions was of course lost. The
Genl. Col. Brown of Bath is married to
that Uncle's only daughter, and my own
Sister is married to Captain Hart, who fell
bravely at the Battle of Coosima under
Sir John Moore, and is now on the
Establishment of the Royal Hospital,
Dublin - Hence my strong attachments
to the Military profession, and hence
also my deep and poignant grief to
have it for one moment, supposed that
any Relative of mine could intentionally
sully it. Another Reason which weighs

Very materially with me is my own
political and social standing in this
Town. I shall have it known in my
Teeth by some Radical opponents in
our political struggles "that Deulew's
Brother was dismissed the Service &
that being a paymaster it must
have been for speculation or fraud."

I have done every thing in my power,
by money and personal exertion
both here and elsewhere, to render
the conservative cause triumphant,
and for these reasons, My Lord,
and under a firm persuasion that
my Brother was unintentionally, as
well in consequence of his brilliant
bright career in Service I most earnestly
entreat that the stigma of ~~disgrace~~
Dismissal

Must have been sent for that amount
at all events.

I can assure your Lordship
that my Brother could not have any
objection in estimating wrongfully, for if he
wanted £100 or 500^l he knew well
enough when to get it without
premeditatedly or foolishly laying
himself open to his commanding
Officer or the War Office.

again thanking you for the trouble
you have taken in this affair,
I have the honor to remain

My Lord

Your Lordships

Obedient & faithful Servant

C. S. Mulevic

Rhyf. Oct. 27/
41

My dear Mr Henry

I hope you have not
thought me insensible to
your kindness, in being
so long delayed acknowledging
your letter on the subject
of Roger's Dunbar.

I delayed an answer, till
I could have an opportunity
of communicating with
his family, but knowing
in what light your proposal

not to be looked upon by them.

I now inclose you his
brother's answer. I hope,
that his wishes may be
within your power to an-
-swer with. I certainly

can see the strongest
impulse, that is fraud
was intended, & if such
was the fact, here, that
the stain stigma belongs
wholly to fraud only,
may be removed. I have

see Mr. Dunbar, as well
as hear from him. He puts
but deeply upon the subject,
& is himself a highly
honorable man. I remain
- stable, it might be
with an understanding,
that he shall sell out im-
-mediately or rather.

The money is not the point.
You will but know, that
is within your duty to the
public, & that can under

The circumstances deal a
soldier's honor.

Believe me, dear Mr. Henry

Yours very truly

Sandy



Private

Whitehall gardens
28 Oct 1841

My Dear Jocelin

I returned to Town yesterday
& having made due enquiry in the proper
Quarter, I find that it will ~~require~~ be necessary
to exercise great caution in moving in the
Carrickfergus affair - The present possessor
of the seat, if he found there were two govern-
ment Candidates competing for the seat, would
raise his terms - & publicity of any such
intention, if it got wind, would enable our
opponents to make a contest more difficult
& more expensive, & as nothing can be done
till the Meeting of Parliament to enable

Whatever papers between you & Ad. D. I had
better be in conversation, but as nothing has
as yet been settled, the main purpose of this
note, is to request you to be most cautious - to
consult Ad. Eliot, informing him fully of
what has passed, & to be assured that the friend
with whom I conversed, had every disposition
to assist you in your object, if it should be
found expedient that there were difficulties
in Mr C. case, which might be more easily
overcome in yours - But this matter
should proceed, if it advanced at all, with
the full knowledge & concurrence of the Chief Secy.

Yours very sincerely
(Signed) H. H. H. H. H.

11

of No 9 Li. & Co.
= Ad. Franklin

20th Dec. 1841

Curwicks affair

Foreign Office

Nov^r. 1st. 1841

Dear Hardinge

I do not think it likely
that the Trade Commission will be
renewed. The question will probably
be treated between the two Governments,
and I hope with the prospect of a
successful result.

The opinion you express of Major
Faneourt, and of his ability, would
induce me to think that the matter
might be safely placed in his hands.

Had there been any intention of
renewing the Commission, I have
no personal acquaintance with
Major Tancourt, but have every
reason to believe that your estimate
of him is just.

Ever Dear & tenderly

Your sincerely

Abraham

Copy. Sir Henry & Viscount Sandon.

Private

War Office
3rd Nov 41

My Dear Lord Sandon

The case on which one sees^{ly} at War can in the exercise of his discretion supersede the decision of his Predecessor, must be very strong & a very clear case - There is in addition the sentence of a Martial Court, which sentence altho accompanied with a recommendation, did not extend to the important point, that no fraud had been intended.

The authorities have exercised their duty, (it may be said strongly) - nevertheless with every bias in favor of a brave & unfortunate gentleman, who has honorably served

served his country in the field - I
cannot give an opinion in the face of the
sentence of the Court Martial & the confirmation
of that sentence by the authorities of this
Office

I shall be happy to do any thing in
my power to relieve so respectable a family
from the bitter feelings under which the
misfortune of one of their family cause
them to suffer - but I cannot go any further
than to carry into effect, the propositions
contained in my former letter

Yours very Dear and Landed

Very truly

(Signed) H. Hardinge

Westport Cottage
Haverstock Hill
Hamperstead Road
Nov^r - 7 - 1841

Dr. Sir

I called at your office on last
Thursday, to place before you a letter
Friday, received by me, that morning, and
not finding you at home, I went
to Sir James Graham, who has
probably informed you, evened, of
its writer and contents, which I consider
not only interesting but important,
at the present moment. I presume
following up the objects which I
contemplated in commencing a
correspondence with his hands, and
I entertain no doubt of its
effecting good - Should you desire
it you can peruse the document.

The state of Ireland, you must
all admit, does not furnish any
proof that my exclusion from
favour hitherto has served your
Government. You appeared to be
impressed with the feeling that my

use of the terms of a desire of my
not being made "prominent" and
the Gov^t not being "embarrassed" by
my appointment to any office, originated
with myself. The fact is not so. On
the contrary, those were the very
words of a noble friend who interested
himself for my benefit.

On the whole, I am well convinced
that a directly opposite course, towards
you only Roman Catholic "prominent
supporter, would have prevented much
of what is now proving; particularly
if I were permitted to enter the lists
with any opponent of the appointment.
It would have striken I Connel
more than any other act of the Government,
for there is but one man whom
he fears - It would, at the same time,
have encouraged other Roman Catholics,
English and Irish, to follow my example,
of befriending you.

The appointments in Ireland
is not acted upon towards others. I cannot
admit that I should be made the sole
object of that rule of exclusion.

Being unwilling to say or
do any thing that could be construed
into contumacy with one whom I

consider and know to be my friend
I avoid noticing your suggestion that
the appointments of Irish Roman
Catholics by the late Government were
"unprofessional" - now, my dear Sir,
you must not be dissatisfied with
me for adventuring to the three following: -

Sheil - successively, Com^{rs} of
Greenwich - Vice-President
of Board of Trade - Judge Advocate.

O'Connell - successively Lord of the
Treasury - Secretary of the
Admiralty - Secretary of the
Treasury.

Wyse - Lord of Treasury.

These were Berristers, like me, Roman
Catholics; and, until I became your
friend, my friends and associates - two
of them at my house, table &
If they have rendered services, or exhibited
qualifications superior to mine let them
enjoy the advantages of such superiority.
But if not, - may let something be
done to evince the dispositions entertained
towards yours most faithfully

Geo Macdonnell

Sir H. Gardiner
to

Nov 15. 41

It appears to me that
the best ground upon
which Sir Frederick
Trench can set his
claim is that of
having been made de Cuius
to King George II and
King William III.

He grounds his claim
upon education; but
as there is nothing
in this Office to show that

he was advised, or indeed
how he was removed
from the Staff in Belgium.
Lord Hill has declined
to afford him any certificate
of the fact.

My impression is that
he was struck off the
Staff Roll, being at
the time absent on
sick leave

Ths

H. G. Per 15/11/01

Number 39 of 1841.
Political Department

J. P. Willoughby Esquire,
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir

1) I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter N^o 1446⁺ Secret Department dated October 9th 1841. with ~~the~~ ^{its} accompaniments as per margin at the same time expressing my regret that an accident to my right hand prevented my offering an earlier reply.

2) I beg to state that my earnest attention has been directed to the subject of Slavery on these Coasts, connected with, and so immediately affecting the interests of Aden, in the hope that some more summary measure would suggest itself to your mind, than that which I fear must be patiently resorted to.

3) In the 1st instance it should be remembered that from time immemorial the traffic in slaves on these Coasts has been considered equally just with any other, and by far the most lucrative branch of Commerce amongst the people - That their principal wealth is derived from this source - That almost every small harbour is the exclusive property of our independent Chief - That the British have never offered to them either argument or remonstrance on the subject, consequently the Trade of their Forefathers is still a legitimate right to themselves individually, as well as valuable to the finances of the whole public - They see no cause for any innovation

- + Captain Hennell's letter to Government N^o 45 1841 dated 21st Janr 1841.
- 2. Letter Political Department without number dated January 10th 1838.
- 3. N^o 123 Political Department dated 17th Decr 1839.
- *1 From the Secretary to the Govt of India dated 14th October 1841. N^o 2632 with enclosures
- 2 To the President in the Persian Gulf dated 10th Nov^r 1841. N^o 3124.
- 3 To Captain Hamerton on Special duty at Larzibar 16th Dec^r 1841. number 3125.

The attention of the Political Agent for some time to the subject of Slavery on these Coasts.

Shewing how intimately connected the Arab States with Slavery.

-ment of Slavery-

We cannot expect that any infringement on the rights of these people will be passively endured - On the contrary they will rise "en masse" to protect their own interests - A large force of small vessels will be required by us, and the mission of Captain Harris placed in extreme jeopardy - I do assuredly consider that the least attempt to suppress the system, until they are fairly acquainted with our views, and new methods are pointed out by which they may procure a less abhorrent revenue, that our purpose of conciliating them at the same moment that we oppose the paramount views of so many thousands, will strike them as inconsistent - They will take alarm, suspect our motives, and thus our labour will only tend to subvert every endeavour towards this sacred object, rendering every effort abortive however, apparently, matured by reflection and zeal.

(5) If I may be pardoned for having thus far prefaced the opinion, for which the Government have been pleased to call upon me - I would point out that in our present position it is most requisite to avoid a religious war with the interior - This would inevitably follow, any direct attempt to overthrow the traffic in slaves, inasmuch as though the Koran does not distinctly justify the proceeding, yet the conduct of their Great Prophet sanctions the possession of slaves, he having ^{him} named "Belal," and another "Kumba," the property of his son-in-law Ali.

(6) Foreign adventurers have been actively employed in traducing the British character amongst the Tribes around Aden; having already

Circulated

That any sudden measure would decidedly be met in a hostile manner

Slavery being admitted by the example of Mahomed, the suppression of the trade would involve a religious war with the Interior.

Foreign adventurers traduced the character of the English.

on an old, and established custom of amassing wealth, and farther, Slavery provides them with good and attached servants from whom the higher classes select their body Guard - The care of their domestic economy, the tutors of their children, and frequently the Navigators of their vessels are Slaves.

That all respectable situations are filled by Slaves

Their harems are half filled with chosen beauties from the Galla Tribes and from Suwahil, and much of their domestic satisfaction arises from the idea of possessing an ample establishment of the kind; an attractive Slave Girl being considered the most complimentary present that can be offered - From time immemorial these customs have existed, as the principal features of their Commerce, sanctioned by all whom they have loved and honored, and, as yet, unquestioned by any other power.

The female Slaves being much sought after

Antiquity of the Custom

[4] That Slavery, is a feeling most repugnant to a British heart, every breast will own, and its abolition will be hailed as the harbinger of peace and good will to man - We have therefore a task before us, calling for the warmest exertions, but I would humbly beg to ask if it were not advisable, that exhortation, and example should precede coercive measures - Our Connection, so completely in its infancy, with this thickly populated Country, has scarcely yet prepared their minds to comprehend how other means may lead to comfort and wealth; and that by industry, and care, the produce of their lands may obtain for them, far more than their present profits, and afford satisfactory remuneration for the loss they sustain in the abandon-

Time required to prepare the minds of the people

circulated our report, that our object in purchasing
this place was firstly, to annihilate the trade
upon which they are most dependent, and ultimately,
to take forcible possession of their Country - Should
we therefore by premature measures give a sus-
-picious colouring to the statement, it would not
only preclude the possibility of undermining the
horrid traffic, but destroy the footing of Confidence
gradually yielding to our intercourse, and
involve Government in a prolonged expense,
both Naval and Military - Whereas, on the
contrary by occupying the minds of the people
in agricultural, and other advantageous pursuits -
we may insensibly lead them to think less of that
branch of their Commerce, until at last their
Customs and our Laws tend to the same Com-
-mon end - So soon as our means are ade-
-quate to the enforcement of these laws - we
shall have both reason and religion on our
side, and our neighbours will possess at least
the theory of principles, of which they are now
totally ignorant; and thus by expectation
and kindness, we eventually can ensure assis-
-tance from themselves.

Every hurried measure
must of necessity render
the people more averse to
the ideas of the English

17/ In 1820 a prohibition was issued
to Sultan ibn Suggur and other Chiefs on the
Arabian side of the Persian Gulf by General
Sir William G. Keir G.C.B. insured by an
attested bond; yet, up to the present moment
it has failed to elicit the attention required,
and the Slave markets are supplied as nu-
-merously as before.

Treaty of 1820 by Sir W. G.
Keir G.C.B.

18/ Again, I should be thankful, if it
were

were taken into consideration that in the Gulf of Persia, it requires the consent and cooperation of a few independent Rulers, who have been for the last 20 years fully acquainted with the wish of the British Government on the subject, and perpetually reminded of it by urgent exhortation on the part of the Resident - Their intercourse with Europeans moreover, has helped to enlighten them on this as well as other points - The Imam of Muscat an intellectual liberal Prince, an Ally of the English, has chosen as yet to afford but little assistance in the suppression of the slave trade, finding that it supplies his treasury with very little risk or trouble.

[9] Now with regard to Aden and such ports as may be connected therewith, it will demand not only a much more extensive plan of operation, but the parties with whom, it will be necessary to communicate, are more numerous, and totally uninformed on the subject; only reconciling the idea of our interference with their own system, as in the case of the Wadi Arabs - Therefore it will under every circumstance be necessary to at least veil our intention of acting coercively should they feel disposed to question our right to interrupt this most lucrative trade of wholly Independent States even for a philanthropic purpose.

[10] If my observations have not already been too voluminous I would add that unless time be permitted to undermine this horrible barter, that I fear sudden and coercive measures may entail upon us serious results, and that Piracy will be resorted

Aden similarly situated with the Gulf of Persia.

The efforts of the Imam of Muscat in the cause are but lukewarm and languid.

In all probability Piracy would be resorted to, by the Slave dealers.

resorted

resorted to by original Slave dealers to remunerate themselves for their losses, thus rendering the adjacent ports subject to incidental annoyance which may become greater or less as Piracy or local strength progresses.

11/ * The means suggested by Captain Kemell for the suppression of the Slave trade will doubtless be seriously weighed, as being a subject involving such vital interests, as also the observations contained in the 5th para: of the same letter relative to international law, as taken independently of other considerations.

Refers to Captain Kemell's letter paras 4th & 5th dated June 21st 1841.

12/ I am aware that a British subject connected in any manner with Slavery on the High Seas, or Elsewhere, or within or without the jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court, may be convicted of felony, but how far the British Law can interfere with the Trade of Independent and Unallied States in Countries where the Traffic has been carried on from time immemorial, and encouraged by the approbation of the Rulers of the aforesaid Countries, I leave to the determination of the Noble the Governor in Council, for although the surrounding tribes can form no appreciative idea of our principles of action in this point, still their feeling regarding freedom and independence is equal, if not greater than that entertained by more civilized Nations.

That though Slavery is felony amongst European Nations, that the Chiefs in this part are totally unconnected and unallied, and therefore would endeavour to maintain their independence.

13/ I fervently trust that the opinions I have advanced, may merit the indulgence of the Noble the Governor in Council, emanating as they do, from a zealous anxiety for the welfare of Aden, as well as the recollection that both
humanity

humanity and reason, duty and pleasure, must
urge me to adopt every motive that can tend
to the full and perfect carrying out of so Philan-
-thropic an undertaking.

Have the honor &c
/Signed/ S. P. Haines Captain Lt.
Political Agent's Office } Political Agent - Aden
Aden 20th December }
1841 }
/True Copy/

Stafford, Peterborough Haines
Captain Lt.
Political Agent - Aden