London Sun 20 8 31

My dear Landseye I know
that you are going to Lord
Lauderdale's tomorrow; but I
shall be back; and I will
endeavour if possible to see
you in the Morning.
At all events I want to
arrange some day for a long
time you please or all the time
if you like between now & Christmas

when I shall go down, & the Meeting of Parlt.

Arbuthnot came on Wednesday I don't know on what day Peel Lord Aberdeen & Others came; but I shall be glad to see you whenever you please.

I want to speak to you about an answer to Mr Stebbings political life of Mr Canning in relation to Lord Londonderry. I think this will give a fair opportunity for an answer; if it does not I prime one.

Believe me ever yours most sincerely WB

Kensington Palace
Sept. 22
1831

My dear Lansdowne

You have not told me whether you would come P.S. safe.

Lady Cowper would do me a great favour if she would accompany you.

Believe me ever yours most truly
W.

I shall be in London tomorrow

and shall be glad to see

her

Sage May 6 1831

My Dear Barbage I am much obliged by your fine letter. I had another bad time lately in the same way. I have and therefore from this day; what I have answered in the same sense. He says that he and Lord Carnarvon two Members for the City of Westminster!!

I had not heard any thing
from the Nat. Rel. since
Saturday the 23. of April.
The only thing that I regret is
that the arrangement should
not be made sooner. There
is nothing lower the influence
of these Radical Gentlemen to
much as letting their Acts
see that real Gentlemen do not
hint up with their Radicalism;
and that the Fenian are ever
ready to apologize for it.
My opinion is "Let it
all lie a thing on Dunore."
The thing cannot effectually
exist now if he would. The
Ministers know it perfectly.
But it is a good Spirit for them
to remember for a time until the
there is any difference between
H.M. & his Ministers; and
there will be much embarrass-
ment in infuring the publick

that they will not go the
city.
Believe me Your's most
truly / B

N.P. 144

Walmer Castle May 26
1831

My dear Bathurst I have received your Note; and am very sorry that I cannot recommend Mr Clarke for the Office of Solicitor to the Treasury.

I am very sorry to hear that the King is ill. His Illness would only aggravate all

our difficulties.

I entertain no doubt of the Devil and intention to get rid of Lord Bell; nor of the intention of the intention as soon as it will suit their who entertain it. The Resolution of Parliament has blasted the arrangement and every effort at the Restitution of Hope not very easily better their hand at any thing.

I shall every thing in my Power I prevail upon the Club & Fortune the Devil. They cannot continue to take Rate the Pitts birthday as a Jory Party Club, on the day that the Party has fixed for the annual Celebration of his own Birth. They must eventually give upon another Day; and the Circumstances

of the Moment would have
rendered it desirable that
they should commence the
Bombardment in this year.
But they decline. We are
all humanities and nobody
obeys. They are now crying
out against me because
I don't attend their meeting
but having yet appeared at
Court or at all in public

N.P.

since the death of the Bishop
one Month ago.

Believe me ever Yours
Most sincerely W. Wright

Mr.
Sir Henry Bandinel KCB
White Hall Place

Walmer Castle May 29
1831

Many thanks my dear
Lord Hill for your Note.
I shall stay here next week
and if you will come down
Wednesday the 31st or any
day afterwards I shall be
happy to see you. You can come
by steam to Ramsgate; there we
are 6 miles of all descriptions
to choose out of 16 miles;

as if you give me Notice I would send my carriage for you. However as I have only one pair of hands that might not be quite at the day you would come; and you would in that case have to come in a Ramsgate carriage if you should not find mine at the Hotel. Our friends must unite with Mr Murphy

Confidential

No. 1. Tavistock Street
Bedford Square
15. June
1831.

Commissariat

Dear Sir Henry,

I inclose to you two small printed Books of Instruction issued by me in France in 1817. and in Portugal on the last Expedition; but with the exception of Articles 28 to 37. in the latter, they will do little more than show how the accounts of our Army in the Field may be kept with success. If hereafter your Aim be to form a Code for the government of the Commissariat hereafter, founded on the practice of the last war, in which the detailed Duties of the subordinate officers are to be defined; you had better apply to Mr. Secretary Stewart of the Treasury to get from Mr. Archer one of the Senior Clerks a Manuscript Code which I prepared with great labour for the late Mr. Hile about 6. or 7. years ago; but of

which

which I retained no Copy, having drawn the Instructions up from a Map of Documents during my leisure when alone in Scotland: It was Hill's intention to have published and issued them, but I rather think the intention fell to the ground owing to one of those changes in the Management of the Commissariat which unhappily for its efficiency have in my opinion been far too frequent.

To do the Thing completely however the Treatise, Code or whatever may be intended should extend much farther, and show as in the enclosed paper (which I lay you will have the goodness to return) how an Army is formed and how the Individuals of a Commissariat should be attached; in order to give celerity to the Movements of the Troops whether acting in a Body or separately by divisions or Brigades.

The great Engine of Transport too should be amply treated of; for it may fairly be considered the left arm of a Comm.ry General; as Money may be deemed his Right; yet with us it is little attended to

as often under the present System employed where one would be sufficient.

A material point to be considered too is the paring the Head Quarters from all superfluous Departments; and the Commissariat attached to Troops from all unnecessary detail in point of sending Returns &c. &c.: on this latter point should Mr. Coffin be selected to draw up what is intended he may possibly go too much into Minutia, because never having been himself attached to Troops he may not be fully aware of the Terms which is concerned in rendering what after all is in many Cases of very little importance to Commissariat efficiency.

Since the last war the Military Chests have been placed in Charge of the Commissariat; & whilst this continues there is not the smallest necessity for a Deputy Paymaster General; as the Check for the pay of the Army (after the Commissary of Accounts has examined the Warrants) can be drawn by a person in the Comm.ry General's Office of

of payments; thereby saving the heavy expense of the Paymaster General's Department to the public, besides dispensing the Head Quarters of an Establishment which only in charge of the Chief must have most to nothing to do & that little occurring only once a month whilst the Returns of the officers & Clerks &c. &c. produce a daily heavy drain on the Head Quarters forwarding who have to supply them.

There is no man who knows any thing of an Army but must know of what importance it is to have a good Commissariat with a view to the efficiency of that Army; the more especially with a British one, where the Comm.r General is made the arch over which all its expenses must in the first instance pass; and the Govt. may rest assured that the education & practical experience of Commissariat officers costs them many a heavy sum, and when gained it should not be lost to the public; yet strange to say, the Department

is administered by an Establishment in which there is not even a solitary practical man; an establishment too liable to be influenced by changes of Government &c. &c., by which the Rewards of the executive officers too often become a matter of chance or interest — of this I am myself a striking instance; and I mention it to show not only that I am a dissatisfied man and therefore not perhaps the person who may be best consulted on these matters; but also to point out that where men's services go unregistered and unattended to; their zeal & efficiency will diminish in proportion to the uncertainty of their reward; and I feel perfectly satisfied that make what Code you please, it must like all others be well administered or it will be ineffective.

Yr most sincerely

C. Napier

R. Hutchs.

Lt Genl Beveridge K.C.B.

&c. &c. &c.

3.

to; we have no Regularly Constituted Commissariat Train, nor were the Nucleus of one, for what is called the Waggon Train is from its formation worse than useless for Commissariat purposes; nor can I give a better illustration of this than by telling you, that when we moved from the North of Portugal into Badajos, the Duke of Wellington suggested to me that the Waggon Train might from their station at Coimbra be loaded with forage Corn to the Army; my answer was that if they carried their Spare Wheels, Women & Children, I should be perfectly satisfied!! and in the last occasion in Portugal, they never did the four pennys worth of Service although the Expense of them was probably four or five Times that amount daily; indeed the only way almost in which they can according to their present formation be made useful is by attaching them to Regiments for the benefit of their Sick & wounded; but even then when an army is stationary and without fear of attack; there can be no earthly reason why (they so attached) they should be kept idle when Country Carts have to be hired for

bringing up, the supplies a proportion which they ~~always~~ Troops are consuming. This present formation too, generates in their officers an inclination to keep them in Bodies, and a desire to be placed under the D. M. Genl. Rather than the Comd.g General because under the latter they know only they never need be idle: a Transport, however, to be efficient should be under those who have the greatest interest in keeping it so.

I would suggest for a Commissariat Train a wale formed On Horse Cart, the Sides of which might fold down flat on the Body and be easily unbarred & stowed away in Transports; and in whatever Country the disembarkation might take place, a Horse, Bullock or Mule might easily be made to draw it; it would keep over almost any Road practicable to Artillery & any Man could drive it; whereas it requires much experience to drive four Horses; and unless they are properly driven, the two free Horses are soon worked out of Condition whilst the Slugs maintain themselves in good order: On detached Service too four Horses

are

The Gleig-Jerdan Intrigue

The group of letters between the Rev. Gr. R. Gleig and William Jerdan, and others relating to this correspondence appear to relate to an intrigue directed against the passing of the Reform Bill. Details are deliberately left obscure, and there are other matters involved, one described as the Portuguese matter, and another involving Prince Esterhazy.

Part of the plan seems to be to influence the newspaper, the Herald to publish articles written by Jerdan. Another concerns £1,000 given by Gleig, possibly at the instigation of Hardinge, to influecne a man named Tarte. £750 is in fact given to Tarte but without the intended result being realized, whereupon Gleig tries unsuccessfully to recover the money from Jerdan. Jerdan pleads time for his machinations to become fruitful, and the two are soon at loggerheads.

Someone with a good knowledge of the political intrigue, infighting and manoeuvering during the year or more before the Quebec Act, should be able to throw light on the affair.

Thursday Night

Dear Sir

I have stopped at a Coffee House to write you a few lines, of which I hope you will, under circumstances excuse the oracular shortness & the un-oracular explicitness.

I have seen the Party who, with proper reservation, is open to my proposition.

After ~~of~~ commencing a treaty of this delicate kind I feel that there can be no other agent except myself. Therefore in looking to the future my position as well as his will have to be considered.

I grounded my interference on

probable new views of political parties & new combinations in consequence of the strange & varying aspects at home & abroad.

I urged the expediency of the ___ being linked to a powerful & moderate party.

I offered my services, & a sufficient guarantee that to him there sh.d be advantages commensurate to any risk.

He willingly agreed to receive my writings – in fact that is open to me. But I showed that papers from my pen, if subject to alteration or rejection; or if neutralized by opposite matter w.d not be sufficient – The connexion must in short be close & consistent.

He said that preserving the independance of ___ & without risk he w.d meet me on this basis.

This is the straight report of the interview – in an inconvenient place liable to interruptions & we agreed to meet again at his private house on Tuesday (till when he is to be at Ramsgate) & he will listen to any distinct proposal from me.

I have now only to add respecting myself that I am so situated that I must also see my way clearly on embarking in an undertaking of this kind. My arrangements for carrying forward my own Works, which produce £5000 a year – a moiety by my own & only income – must of necessity be of some price. I am no mercenary but with such a property I ought not to ~~the~~ stir, without an immediate & permanent assurance. By permanent I mean that I should not be called upon to break up my plan of life

without being secured against loss in a mere temporary expedient.

I trust you will see the propriety of this – at any rate it is in my fixed course of perfect unreserve.

But I leave aught further for personal communication, for I am sure you will think my Oracles long winded.

Only consider the business is of vast importance

Yours
Dear Sir
Most faithfully
W. Jerdan

Lord Farnborough is my friend of twenty years & some of them of much political confidence. With Mr Canning my intercourse was most confidential.

1831

Saturday

Dear Sir

I am sorry to be so troublesome but on passing to Brompton I beg to say that I shall be glad of a communication at any rate this Evening if not very inconvenient – and as decisive as you can make it.

I confess I am uneasy under the impression that I am acting disingenuously towards the party Lord Goderich mentioned though only for a few hours; but had I lent my cover to the papers it would have interfered much with our views, and I think it due to myself to decline more positively

the moment I can do so, and state plainly that I will give no farther assistance.

I hope you will see that this is not a mere point of indifferent feeling; and help me out of my embarrassment as soon as you can

Yours
Dear Sir
Yr faithfully
W. Jerdan

We should not come to a Decision
till Monday or Tuesday when Mr D.
will be returned to Town
[Mr D has appointed meet with Stein on the
Bunsfo at 2 o'clock]
I told Stein the moment I heard
any thing pro — or con I would com-
municate with Stein — & so we parted
on coming Home I found this
Letter —
His conduct Mr J: is becoming
anyoyous on the subject —

I shall of course say nothing more
to Stein till you have made up
your mind —
Here is matter of [but that is off with the impor-
tance] I sec: infinitely which may pro-
bably advantage one one side — & no
risk on the other — I would see chance
of being pocketed and of Mr J: seeing in which I dont know no part your mind
Yrs

My Dear Hartley
Going to the House of
Com: I met Mr J: in Pall Mall & he told
me he had just parted with Ellis (of B
Son Stolen) who asked Stein if he would
give his opinion to not an Article
on Foreign Policy into the Paper
M: Herald & make an Extra
Rent at the same Time told me that
he felt bound to go to his Friend Lord
Goodrich & tell Stein at once that
from being a moderate supporter of Lord
he had made up his mind to take a
different Course in consequence of the serious
Position in which the Country is placed
— I could not interfere in such a Point
but simply stated that I had not
seen you & that I took it for granted

My Dear Hardinge

Going to the House of Com. I met Mr J. in Pall Mall & he told Me He Had met who asked Him if He would give His Assistance & get an Article on Foreign Policy into the M. Herald... But at the same time told me that He felt bound to go? to His Friend Lord Goodrich [sic] & tell him at once that from being a moderate supporter of his? He had made up his mind to take a different course in consequence of the pension position in which the family is placed - I could not interfere in such a Point? but simply stated that I had not seen you & that I took it for granted We should not come to a decision till Monday or Tuesday, when Mr J. wd. be returned to town.

(Mr J. has an appointment? with him on other Business at 2 o'clock).

I told him the moment I heard any thing pro or con I should communicate with him & so we parted.

On coming home I find this letter - His conduct Mr J. is becoming anxious on the Subject.

I shall of course say nothing more to Him till you have made up your mind.

Mine is made up (but that is of Little importance). I see infinite nay probable advantage on one side & no risk on the other- that chance of being out of Mr J: I deem impossible? I don't know Mr Tart

Yours Truly,
FNT?
FWT?

My Dear S

The Printer has called my attention to "Tom M". He says this S S was originally made by two lemons & your cutting them up well cause it to be said that the Paper is rattling & so much injury and must counteract a little unless you can alter.

Yrs &c

T G

Wm Jordan Esq

Mem. August 14. 1831

1 To procure the — to be politically entirely at our disposal; and to be brought over as rapidly as possible

2 Letters. &c to be worked to, and the city articles, so as not to interfere with the general tone of politics

3 On tuesday morning there will be placed in Mr Jordans hands £1000. to be applied to the above purposes

4 Five hundred pounds to be paid monthly i.e. 250 £ on Nov 1 for the latter part of October, and afterwards five hundred pounds on the first of every month

5. One thousand pounds further, if required by Mr J, to be placed ~~within~~ in his hands within one month; in which case there shall not more be required or paid in all than the two thousand pounds stipulated to carry on the concern one year

6. This is understood to be certain, and a months notice on either side, may determine the arrangement

I am to have the £1000 to give to Mr Jordan by 11 O'clock on tuesday morning

Aug 13. 1831

Proprietors of the Herald

Tarte, a plumber & glazier in Westminster 5 out of nine

Mufield Higden, stationer, corner of Crays court 2.

Gasington, the chancery man, 2

Courier through Mr Pierce, an attorney in St Swithins Lane 2 or 3 ~~4~~ 2d

William Shear 5

Bonnier 3

Mark — 2

Archwork Dry Office 1

Nottam & Chowbrick in the County 1

Mudford in Secondes hd 3

Globe

Mary Lovers pro the man

Nurse Clarke can tract

Grove House 20 Aug.

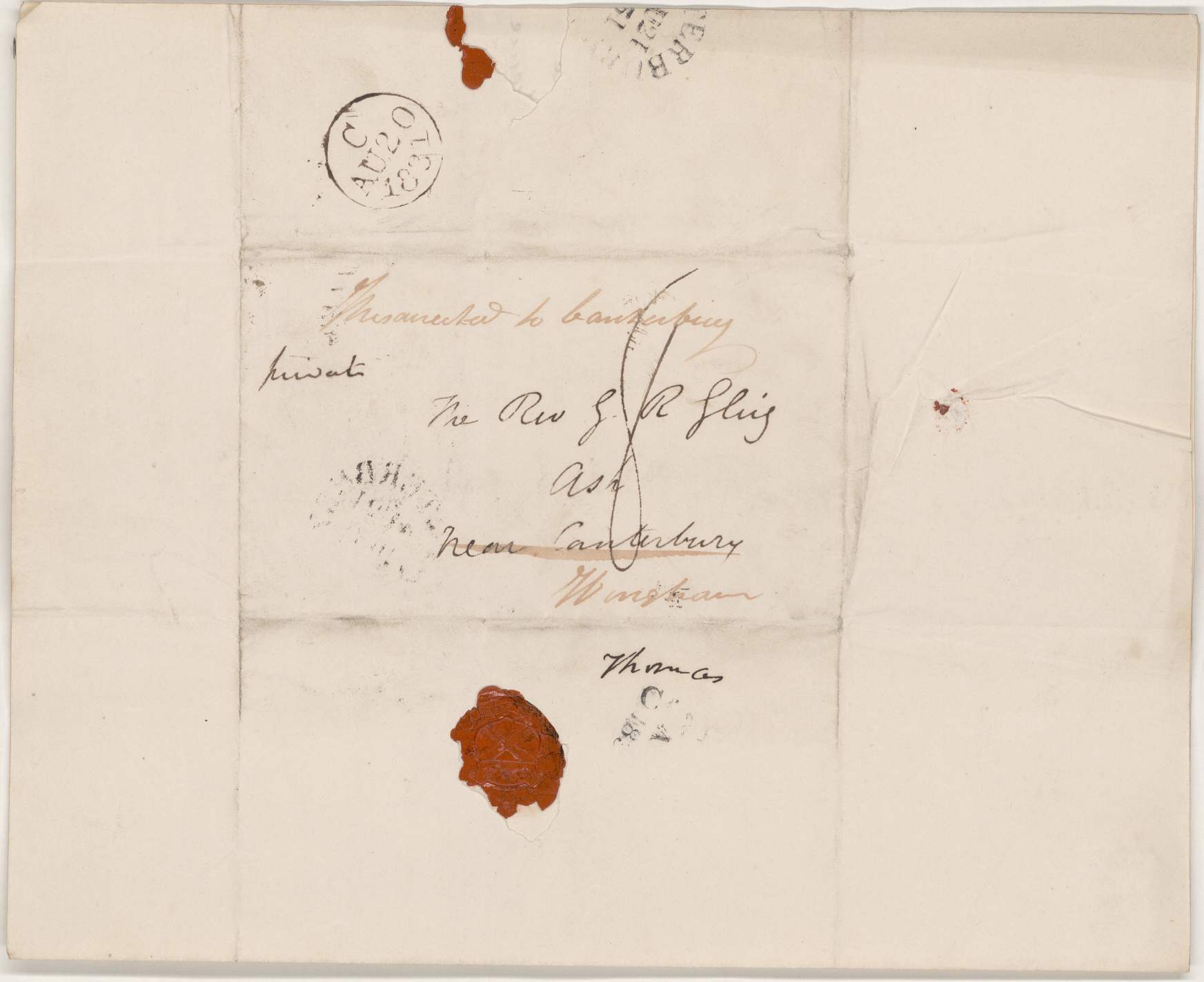
My dear Guy

Not a word from M. H. but a strange Contre-tems. H. Ellis applied to get back the paper I showed you; & in Tarte's absence they gave him one of my Communications supposing it to be what he wanted. He came to me at the Thatched House yesterday; so that I suppose I have lost some friends if I have not made Mens.

I send the S. Times which will fall in well. I think the Herald may yet be managed quietly & cautiously; but the influence must be at the head of affairs in health

Ever W. S.

I have got a capital introduction to Bishop Lizy.



AUG 20 1837

Wheareabouts to be addressed

private

The Rev G. R. Gleig

Ash

near Canterbury

Wingham

Thomas

Private Memoranda

I have procured an introduction to Prince Esterhazy, in a very suitable manner, from my friend Lord Fife.

I send the S. Times. It is a Paper of much influence & circulates above 10.000. It will gradually fall into my views. If the letter headed The Movement is approved, it might perhaps also be copied into the M. Post,

Standard, or other Journals attached to any interest.

I trust I shall be favoured with a constant supply of information & hints whereon to work not only in this Channel but in the Herald when circumstances admit of making use of it.

I have been engaged in neutralizing & turning other organs; & though it is difficult to procure very decided cooperation at once I have no doubt but the system will become effective.

W. Jordan

Grove House Brompton

20 August

Ash nr Wrexham
August 22
Monday.

My dear Mary

I enclose a letter which having been misdirected to Canterbury, reached me only this morning. The Contributions alluded to is most vexatious. Possibly it may account for the continued hostility of the Herald; and if so Wednesday will exhibit a change of tone. Should the contrary be the case, I would should tomorrow paper preserve its original bags, let me know, & I will come up on Wednesday

The papers entitled the Movement, in the Sunday Times, are, it appears, from Sidons pen. They may improve, – but the first does not strike me as carrying much force along with it

Ever Yours most sincerely

G R Gleig

22?

Grove House Tuesday [23d.]

My Dear Guy

Tho' in great haste I cannot lose a post in saying a few words to yours just Recd. — which has I confess a little surprised me. I have not been made aware that any of the parties were attempting "to trifle" with us: but the reverse

I had written to Mr T. before your note reached me, & to me it is no concern whether the decision is to be entirely off or on with that person. Hpo I shall act therein as

directed & offer no advice.

With regard to the simple request of returning £1000, after I have devoted so much precious time, devoted my own as I stated I must, important affairs to others, & borrowed £500 for a month to enable me to do so & come forward with my full services – it is a request I was not prepared to expect — I say nothing of expences & engagements — It is remarkable that while the Opposition seem to wish to fly from their plan the Ministry have already felt the effect & are anxiously endeavouring to occupy the same ground. This however is not for paper communication

With regard to myself my own position is made most uncomfortable

I shall be anxious to see you.

[illegible] sent S. J. to yr principal & requ[illegible] intelligence. I have not been honoured with an answer

Yours

Private

The Rev G. R. Sling
Ash
Nr Canterbury

Athenæum three o'clock

about 25 Aug 1831

My dear Sir Henry

Not finding Mr Jordan at home I went at once to Mr Tait, to whom I introduced myself as a Mr Gordan. I found that Jordan had not played false; but that he had made use of a multitude of unnecessary reserves; & that the affair was as far from being adjusted as ever. I took a different course, and though Mr Tait declined, for the present, to be avowedly bribed, he consented to introduce as leading articles any thing which we might send. Tomorrow the change of tone will be perceptible; but it will alter as it ought, by degrees; & the Gentlemanly Scribbles are not, I perceive, so dead set against as that he will not eventually become a convert to his own leading articles

On the whole, therefore, I regard matters as brought into a satisfactory train; for all that will now be wanted is information.

Mr Jordan came in while I was talking with Mr Tate. He has got good accep to Prince Esterhazy, & he must continue to be one of ~~our~~ the communicating with the R. Considering that I am labouring under a sharp attack of Cholera, which kept me in misery all night, I don't think I have done a bad day's work.

If you have any thing important to communicate to Jordan, send out a messenger with as little delay as possible to his house. You can give it with the recognized signature Z.

I am going to lie down, with the hope of abating my sickness.

Ever yours most faithfully
E B Lytton

W. Sluiz.

Half Pt. one – (27th Aug.)

(Copy)

Dear Jordan

I have seen the third party & communicated the substance of our conversation. The result of this interview has been that I now write to request that you will without loss of time return to my address at Mr. Cluckes in Craven St. £750 out of the £1000 which I handed over to you. For this I hold myself personally responsible – indeed I must go so far as to make arrangements in case matters take no turn diff.t from what they do now to pay up our the £250. I must say that I cannot find fault with this decision; & as an old friend I assure you that my character is involved in it.

You must bear in mind that little whatever may have passed between Col.l G. & you

written Sir H. H. nor I have any concern —
Our negotiation began on the morning when I
called upon you & in entire hand in the written
memo. of which you have a copy. I do not
say that you have not wanted yourself —
but you certainly did lead me to believe &
I in consequence conveyed the same impression
to others, that things were in a much more
forward state than proved to be the case.
It was on the faith of P. assurance that
the £1000 were wanted to be put into
Mr. Earle's hands, that I gave the money
to you — It does not appear that any
such use has been made of it — As to
your own remuneration, that you will
reflect was a matter to be considered
at the end of a month in the event
of the affair being satisfactorily completed
you cannot therefore urge that upon
the £ you have the least claim.

You told me you could not even enter
upon the business without incurring heavy
expences — You even say that these have
been actually incurred. All this may be
true, but it does appear strange that
you should rush into such arrangements
which the very point constituting the
fit of our negotiation was doubtful —
Temporary inconvenience I can understand
you incurring, but no man of business
ever would or could commit himself
to a permanent change of his own affairs
on a vague contingency of which the
success was to be ~~contingent~~ dependent
upon yr. own exertions.

You may rely upon my using my
best endeavours to secure to you a

a just remuneration for the loss if it be lost after last fortnight — but I must again request that the £750 be returned — Should you succeed in bringing on the negotiation again, that & other means will be forthcoming but it is not desireable on any acct., my lord that it wd. create just ground of reluctance to enter into any new arrangement — Should the money procured for the single & express purpose of being put into Mr. Dartes' hands, be not immediately returned.

As I have with g. difficulty kept open this unsatisfactory negotiation during the last week, I need not tell you that it is of the greatest importance that no unfavorable impression be made upon the mind of those concerned — relative to the conduct either of yrself or me — the only mode to restore confidence is to restore at once the £750. The door will thus be wide kept open for the satisfactory arrang.t of any question connected with the £250 —

Yrs truly
R. B. S. —

Lord Yr. answer under cover to Mr. C. who will forward it to me marked private

Ash near Wrexham Sund August 28

My dear Sir Henry

I missed my bus O'Clock coach, & was obliged to travel all night which gave me ample time for reminiscence

We must not, in consequence of our disappointment in a late vocation, relinquish our designs on the press. A new channel thro' which to work must be sought out, and it strikes me that we have one at hand. Your & my Lobster McClarke is, I know, a man of strict integrity. He has a large acquaintance among the Editors & Reporters, & might be very advantageously employed as we recently endeavoured to employ Mr Jerdan. Give this your consideration.

There is another man, a Mr Watts, a Reporter, & I venture to say a man of ~~[illegible]~~ honor. I do not know him sufficiently to plunge with him

at once in medias res; but if you like I can lay out my oars with caution.

I shall hope to hear from you tomorrow or next day. Don't neglect to give me every hint of news of which the slightest account can be taken

Ever yours most faithfully
G R Gleig

I enclose a letter to Mr Jordan from the Editor of the Sunday Times. The impression made upon me by it, is not, I confess, very favorable to the degree of influence which Mr J was likely to secure even in that quarter.

Gluz.

Sunday Evening
28th. Aug.

Private

My dear Sir

I send a letter from Mr. J. addressed to you but sent open for my perusal. That letter is calculated to confirm me in the resolution of adhering strictly to the Memo. of the 14th. Aug. in your hand writing, which as I shall show, is the only agreement I can recognize.

When you were kind enough to enter into this matter, Mr. J. appeared as you informed me to treat basis, & I can clearly prove both by you, by Colonel J. & Mr. J—'s own letters, that I never was or Colt. J. — or Gurney a consenting party to any other terms than

than those contained in that written Mem.

Colonel L— mentioned my name to Mr. J— & as he was not authorized to do so, I early felt the importance of confining the co-operation to as few persons as possible — it was due to the parties concerned — & to the Editor of the H— amongst the rest —

As regards Colt. L— he is a friend of mine — he had no interest of a personal nature to carry — & could not be prejudiced in any way by being withdrawn from the arrangement — I am however quite ready to state to him all that has passed, & thereby to clear up any doubts, whether previous to Sunday 14th. Augt. the date of the Mem: any stipulation — nay the smallest promise had ever been made by me thro' Colt. L.— as may be inferred from Mr. J— letter to you —

I will now prove that I never could have made any such promise to Mr. J—. On the contrary that I strongly cautioned Colt. L— on the subject, pointing out from the very nature of the project that as it could not be a permanent arrangement, there could be no permanent security in favor of Mr. J— or any other person — This positive refusal arose out of a letter of Mr. J— of Thursday 11th. Augt. — in which Mr. J— states that "he had seen Mr. L— & — who had willingly agreed to receive his writings — that Mr. J— writings shd. not be rejected or neutralized by opposite matter — the connexion was the close & consistent — Mr. J— reports that Mr. L— provided the independence of the H— was preserved & without risk would meet Mr. J— on this basis"

Mr. J— then said in this letter that with an income of £2500 a yr. without being a sharewriter, he ought not to embark without an immediate & permanent assurance — by permanent he says he means, that he should not be called upon to break up his plan of life without being secured against loss in a

in a mere temporary expedient — My distinct answer to Colt. J— that it was quite impossible for me to make any permanent arrangement — which would suit Mr. J— who ought on no acct. to relinquish his present objects for a Contingency — that with difficulty we could manage the means of paying £500 a month for the political control of the Herald, out of which Mr. J— wd. arrange his portion with the Editor, & that such must be the precarious nature of the plan that either party might be off at giving a month's notice — I also never departed from the condition if we came to terms, that the conversion of the H— should be immediate, our great object being to create an impression whilst the Reform Bill was before us.

I further required two or three days before I could give any answer or make up my mind to enter at all into any Cont. with Mr. J— The distinct proof is before me in a Note of Colt. J— written to me on Saturday

Saturday 13th Augt. the day I met you in town, in which note it is demonstrated beyond a doubt that no decision of any kind had been made between Colt. I— & Mr. J— up to Saturday Evening 13th Augt. Colt. I. says, "I met Mr. J— in Pall-Mall (Saturday noon) who says he feels bound to go to his friend Lord G—ie & tell him that he has made up his mind to take a diffct. course in consequence of the perilous position in which the Country is placed — "I (Colt. I—) could not interfere in such a point, but simply stated I had not seen you & that I took it for granted, we should not come to a decision till Monday or Tuesday when Mr. I— would be returned to town —" "I told him the moment I heard any thing pro or con, I wd. communicate with him & so we parted." "I shall of course say nothing more to him till you have made up yr. mind" — Colt. I— concludes his note by an allusion to the risk of being pocketed

out of the first instalment of money "which with Mr. J— I deem to be impossible" — Mr. J— I do not know" —

Can any more decisive proof be adduced, that up to Saturday Evening 13th Augt. no promise much less any stipulation had been made between Colt. J— & Mr. J—

Your part in this transaction commenced on Saturday the 13th — & I think you can very distinctly prove that no terms expressed or implied were claimed by Mr. J— when you saw him on Sunday the 14th — It is true he urged a larger sum to be paid down — but he could not & did not claim a larger advance as a condition, my mind as Colt. J— says on Saturday night not having been made up. Therefore whatever may be Mr. J— claims or grievance they date from Augt. 14th — From this date I appeal confidently to you whether Mr. J— has any reason to complain of me — I am the person who really has a right to complain — I never wd. have authorized you to place £1000 in another persons hands for a specific object, if Mr. J— under his own hand had not asserted on the 11th that he had Mr. J— consent to the arrangement — I always stipulated & the Memo. of the 14 proves it that the conversion altho' gradual in time should be perceptible — The whole of the week the H— shewed if possible more than ordinary virulence agt. the Ante-nuptial — On Saturday the 20th Mr. J— writes to you "The H— has nothing — but still I think it may be managed quietly & cautiously." he asks you say to Mr. J— that I did not like the thus trifled with — On the 23rd in answer to your he admits in a gt. degree that the attempt had failed. On the 24th Wednesday you came up to town — you ascertained that nothing had been done & on the 25th Thursday you visited Mr. J— This 14 days after Mr. J— had written that he had secured the H— nothing had been in fact accomplished — nay in his

in his letter of the 23rd Mr. J. says "it is of no concern to me whether the decision is the entire off or on — I shall act therein as directed & offer no advice"

Can it be alleged therefore, that from the 11th to the 25th of intercourse marked Mr. J— operations? certainly not. — From the 14th you are acquainted with every step that has been taken & I believe Mr. J— told you he had no objection to your seeing Mr. J—, & I therefore feel strongly that Mr. J— has no justifiable cause of complaint agt. me either before or after the 14th Aug.st.

I have entered into this explanation, to prove that I have strictly adhered to every point agreed upon — & that if his expectations have been deceived, they have not been marred either by you or by me — He has had full scope — the money was punctually placed in his hands in consequence of his written assertion that the Editor had consented — that money was given

given for a specific object which has not been accomplished by Mr. J— I maintain that money or at least £50 of it — in Honor he is bound to return it — I do not doubt that he will do so — but as a proof of my desire to adhere to any agreement, I am ready to proceed, if Mr. J— can convert the £— by Saturday next according to the claus. after 14th & provided the extinction of time be not converted into a fresh claim for valuable time.

If this cannot now be done, I claim the immediate restoration of the sum deposited in his hands for that object & no other.

Before I had through you or Col. J. any communication with Mr. J— I consulted Dr. Farnborough — He described Mr. J. as a man of Honor & a frd.n — you did the same — & have been going to every thing that has passed. How can

I in reason or justice release Mr. J— from the repayment of £750 — In fact I cannot do so, unless I borrow the money & pay it out of my own pocket — or give explanations which wd. be painful in the extreme — not to me for an object which my friend Lord J— is in the habit of affecting, but to others — I must vindicate the course I have taken, justified by Mr. J— letter of the 11th Augt — & I therefore regret to push Mr. J— to restore immediately £750 to Jem this whom it was deposited in his hands —

In the whole course of my experience I never knew a case so curiously perverted — On the written faith of Mr. J— letter 11th Augt that the Stands wd. accept the postponed terms, a third party by a written Stand. of 14th Augt acquiesced to the plan — & proves his sincerity by keeping the deposit for a specific object — that object is not fulfilled, or near its fulfillment, & the third party is then to be told that the Services rendered & time lost in the failure of the Proposer's own promises, are worth more than the Sum of £250 !!!

I have no objection to your sending this letter if you think proper to Mr. J— repeating my claim to the immediate restoration of the £750.

I am Ever dear Sir, Yours very Truly

H. Hardinge

I am quite ready if Mr. J— wishes it to refer the whole of this subject to Mr. Clark who is it appears a friend to both of you & am willing to abide the arbitration — for I cannot doubt that Mr. J— bred & educated a Gentleman & keeping the Society of friends of my own, sees this affair in a mistaken light, but not intentionally in an unfair or mercenary point of view —

Grove House Brompton
28th Augt

Sir

Not having been honoured with any communication from you as I was promised & being thus destitute of the means to carry my negociations into effect, I have, perhaps, no right to address myself to you.

But as the matter is of much consequence and of deep concernment to yourself & political friends I must entreat your perusal of the open letter enclosed in answer to one I received last night from Mr Gley.

That I consider myself most unpleasantly implicated & extremely ill treated in this business I cannot disguise: it now rests with you whether we shall endeavour to remedy what has been set wrong & proceed cordially, or whether an opposite

course shall be finally adopted

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your very obedient faithful

Humble Servant -

W. Sheridan

Grove House Brompton 28th Augt

Dear Sir

If I formed the purport of your conversation, yesterday, at variance with my sense of right and honourable in the business in which I have (now deeply to my regret) been engaged; your letter confirming that line of conduct and substituting most erroneous views of the transaction, cannot be satisfactory to me. I will therefore, in my own plain way, remind you of the real state of the case, so that if you are being made an instrument to throw me, in my turn, "over the bridge", you may at least have your eyes open to my opinions upon the occasion.

It is neither consistent with fact nor convenient for me to allow that the negociations or exertions in this matter, commenced with "the morning of your call upon me"; or that they were "limited to a single object"; ample proofs to the contrary of both exist in memory and in writing. There are also ample proofs of my being tempted to embark in this service by large promises; out of which I am now asked to retire like a menial, with a paltry consideration for my time, and in the teeth of my explicit and re-iterated statements that I neither could nor would stir in it, without being assured of its continuance for at least one year on the scale offered to me.

And, on what ground am I used thus, even weighing alone, the single purpose for which it is pretended I was employed? I did carry this very negociation to a favourable issue; and I require to be told where are the means promised

promised me, by which I was to be enabled to complete the terms? Where is the intelligence which was to be furnished? I have not had one communication except a hasty note from you which failed in consequence of the illness of the party. But leaving this — I renewed the treaty, and on Thursday last came to a perfect understanding on the point. What followed? You were to have put it in my power to communicate that very afternoon; & the first thing I learnt on Saturday Morning was that, instead of observing my arrangement, you had without my knowledge, yourself sent a paper which was rejected; and unless these steps were taken on purpose to defeat the treaty (of which I confess myself doubtful) I cannot suggest a reason in propriety or common sense, why they were taken. On Thursday I find you, under an assumed name, with the party — an utter stranger to him & unacquainted with his position & feelings — and on my arrival he distinctly marks his purpose by taking me to another Room & there privately conferring with me. He never interchanges a syllable with you, and knows you but as my friend. And yet the very next Morning, you step in, as if entirely in his confidence in this most delicate business; you supersede me — you have not even the key agreed upon by which my communications were to be admitted; & having thus utterly & imprudently (if as observed already not designedly) kicked down the arrangement, you come very coolly to me and bid me walk out.

This is the result of Manœuvring, when straightforward proceeding was all that was needed to secure the object; and this is a pregnant instance of the mischief of resorting to means against which I all along remonstrated, when I perceived myself being plunged by degrees into so many disingenuous predicaments by similar insincerities.

So much for "the single point" — a point of value, but insofar as I am personally concerned, forming a small portion of the affair as it affects me in every relation of life; and I am astonished at the treatment offered to me when I reflect upon the whole that has taken place. How stands the truth?

I am induced to break off a gratifying & beneficial intercourse with a powerful friend; & to declare to him that I can forward his views no longer. I have no occasion to say at what sacrifice this has been done; all I know is that you cannot compensate me.

I am induced to procure introductions to foreign Ministers to represent myself to them as a person intrusted with the confidence of a high party who will shortly recognize me & my secret mission, and to secure, as I have done, their cordial approbation & co-operation, in influencing the press wheresoever I can, as a great & most desirable object. Am I an Outcast in Society, that wherever I might meet these distinguished individuals or the friends through whom I approached them, hereafter, I should consent to be regarded in no other light than an impertinent intermeddler, a pretender, or impostor!

I am induced to secure a Weekly Journal of the foremost circulation & influence; for which I hold out inducements, and devote my talents (whatever they may be). The Paper has gone round as any Paper could be rationally expected to change; and I am invited to leave its Editor & his property as unceremoniously in the lurch as I am left myself. But I can not do so; and I must go on with this Journal. Valuable Newspapers are not to be won and discarded like trash; committed to the public & then left to reconcile it how they can.

I am induced with the important object & considerable expectations in view, to lay my lines in many ways & places, that all may contribute to the end: and then, counteracted in the "one affair" — thus pledged, thus responsible, thus entangled in all the rest, I receive a proposition to abandon the undertaking and sit down quietly with a miserable compliment for the time I have spent.

Now I beg distinctly to say that if (for reasons I cannot clearly fathom) the work is stopped, I am not responsible for the failure. I am still ready & willing to proceed and fulfil my engagements. I will not restore one farthing unless I return the whole; in the event of which I shall deem it due to my own character, which as well as my truth your letter ventures to put in question, to resort to such measures as shall fully

vindicate both; though I deplore the circumstance of having allowed myself to be so involved in false positions that I am precluded from honourably explaining the whole of my injurious situation.

I shall not enter into particulars connected with the trouble and expence of my withdrawing myself from my own pursuits, nor with the difficulty of retracing my course: they were previously & repeatedly & seriously enforced, & I will only simply declare that if any man had come to me with a thousand pounds, and nothing ulterior, to induce me to act as I have done I would instantly have declined the proposal — if he had spoken to me of two or of five hundred pounds I should have deemed it an insult to my understanding; or, if he was not ignorant of my concerns, a personal insult, & have replied accordingly.

I am very sorry that this letter is of necessity so long; I also lament that it is of necessity so strongly expressed; but I beg, in conclusion, to declare upon my honour, that it is written without the slightest diminution of my regard for you, — without the slightest desire for abandoning the enterprise. I think you made a gross mistake in interfering between me and Mr. T—; but I still hope it was a mistake, and not a breach of good faith towards me in any quarter. If so, I repeat, I am prepared to devote myself to the cause

I am
Dear Sir — Yours faithfully
W. Jerdan

P.S. I have considered it right to transmit this, open, through Sir H. H— and not through my worthy friend T. Clarke, as desired. I could have no objection to that Gentleman's being made privy to the transaction, but the reverse: yet after the binding assurances to utter secresy I should have expected that not a syllable of it would have been breathed to Mortal without my consent.

1831

Correspondence
with Inglis
& W Jordan
Resp.

Aug.st 30th.

My dear Sir

I have read Mr. J— note & the Art. in the Herald — I consent to defer taking measures till a week has elapsed — but a story out on Portugal from a Correspondent wide of differs from that stipulation which Mr. J— said he had made with Mr. I— in his letter of the 11th Aug — That assurance induced me to come forward — & as you know to borrow £1000 on my personal responsibility, trusting that the Conversion of the 4 — which accomplished would justify me in seeking repayment — I cannot suffer the loss, or consent to extortion —

I am therefore determined at the end of a week, if (as I foresee), the terms of the Agmt. of the 14th Aug. are not fulfilled, to lay Mr. J— letter of the 11th Aug.st before

Mr. J— thro' a friend of Mr. J— in order to ascertain what reasons have caused Mr. J— to decline the terms, which Mr. J— reports he, Mr. J. willingly consented to accept before the 11th Augt —

Having mentioned the transaction, I shall consult Mr. Clarke, because he is a friend of Mr. J— as well as yours, and altho' it may be painful to me to compromise L^d. J— thro' Mr. J— correspondence, my mind is made up, and I will insist upon the restoration of £750 or take active measures.

I am Sylvanus Lin, Yours

H. Harding

To dispense Mr. J— of the slightest pretext for saying, that having changed my mind I wish to throw him over, you are authorized to represent that I will adhere to the terms of 14th Augt. but to no other — & that I have nothing to say to time valuable Services, or any other Purpose expected the H—d.

Wednesday half-past 12.

My dear Sir Henry

I have seen Jordan & the substance of what passed between us is as follows.

It appears that no definitive arrangement had been or is yet made. Mr J, saw Mr Parke yesterday at 2 o'clock, and made him a tender of money, which the latter declined for the present. He stated that the paper was managed by a committee, – that he could not undertake to carry its politics over, on his own responsibility, – & threw out hints that the Tory party were already negociating – This must allude to Mr Fullertons proceeding, to which it strikes me that an immediate stop ought to be put. Mr J agreed, however, to insert any

articles sent by Mr J. who wrote me yesterday evening (from Mr Hill given to him by myself) and sent it to the office at one o'clock. He is as much surprised as we at the tone of the letter this morning.

He assures me that he will get an explicit statement of the cause of this proceeding, as well as of the course which Mr J means to follow, and lay it before me at six this evening.

I am but half satisfied with all this; yet I don't see how for the present we can help ourselves. It is not quite the thing, that the money should have been required of us yesterday, as a sine qua non, yet that it should remain up to this moment in Mr J's hands.

I have this outline for you to consider in case we don't meet before the evening. The only step which you can take at once, is, to stop Mr Fullerton's treaty; & that, as taking away every ground of subterfuge, I would advise at all hazards.

Ever most faithfully yours
G R Gilig

I shall be at the Athenæum at five o'clock

1831

Wednesday Morng
Aug 31

Dear Guy

I have received your note of last night, previous to which I had seen the H. of today the aspect of which led me instantly to write to Mr T. My letter requires a distinct understanding; and not that of words and assurances, refuted by acts.

As for the complaint of your principal, I could have wished that both that and the threat of "going to extremities" had been avoided. If I ceased to complain, I know not who has a ground

to take up the measure; & if there were a desire to go forward cordially with me it seems the last thing that would be resorted to, to make an ally by menace.

You charge me with entertaining unjustified suspicions. If a plan were formed to break with me what course could be more ingenious than this. To treat a friend who proves the nature of the common cause "should repose all your confidence, as a foe to be terrified, is a strange mode of procedure by way of cordial & effective co-operation.

Yours
Dear Sly
Yours truly W. Gordon

I shall for my own sake bring matters to an issue as speedily as possible, and act according to my own sense of right. Meanwhile if left alone, at least irritation is unnecessary.

Private 31 August 31. Brompton

Copy

My dear Sir Though we seem to understand each other when we meet, the result appears to come out not nearly not agreeably to, but in direct opposition to what I had reason to expect. The Herald of this morning makes no use of my communication, and it goes more vehemently into the Reform bill than ever, far beyond the opinions you yourself testified as expressed. Now I am at a loss to understand this. It is a pity to go on with an intercourse at considerable trouble and with the view of mutual benefit as well as public information, if the consequence is to be the furnishing of articles, not only not to be used, but to be answered; and as I have been very frank and candid with you, I think it is due to me to say (if it be so) that there are exciting reasons to prevent my papers being acceptable. If they are submitted to a jealous and fastidious scrutiny, to discover reasons for

rejection, and you either cannot or do not think it right to continue this, my proceeding would only tend to make me ridiculous

My paper of yesterday (which is this moment returned) was hardly if at all political, and curious as showing the absurd position of Europe when a point, to which the attention of all the states and statesmen in the world is at present directed. If Poles be referred I hardly see what would be well received; and this perception must put it out of my power to employ resources which when sought and found are merely wasted

I shall be very desirous to have a better understanding if compatible with your feeling and views; for if you do not desire it, the more direct and the best thing to be done, would be to decline it explicitly to me

I have just great advantages in your way and offers not lightly to be shunned. It did possess my mind that nothing could be more intelligible and in point more plain. But if I am not allowed fair play and an open course, it would be more consistent to give a direct denial. Pray let me hear from you as soon as you conveniently can and oblige

(Signed) W. Seaton

In giving this matter your mature consideration you need not fear that any other independence shall even appear in the arrangement, or offer perversion of a nature to which you could not listen