Ld. Clive to Sir Henry Strachey Enc. to 10588

10419_20

(Copy)

Private

Fort St. George 1st Novr 1801

Recd. 28th March 1802 – Overland –

Dear Strachey,

I have received your letter of the 8th June (per Terpsichore) and since Two Nights ago those of the 10th, 24th, 29th of April – 13th & 22 May, and 2. & 9th June Overland. I cordially congratulate you upon Two Events, the Acquisition of the Baronetage to your Family, which, considering the many important Situations you have filled at different Times, and the One you now hold, appears to me to be a Distinction particularly appropriate and fit to have been conferred upon you; and it's Value must have been enhanced by the Circumstance of Grace and Favor with which it was bestowed. The other Event, your having got well thro' the painful Operation for the Hydrocele.

I can never sufficiently express my Feelings and Sense of your affectionate Regard, uniformly shewn in your Attention to whatever concerns my Interest and Honor, altho' neither the

Exertions

Exertions of such a Friend, nor the favorable Disposition of some of the most exalted Characters towards me; nor the Merits of a pure, impartial, and successful System of Measures, have availed to preserve the necessary Power & Authority of my Government from being broken in upon & impaired, by the Effects of private Cabal & Disappointment, working thro' private Channels, upon the Minds of the Directors more susceptible to the Solicitations of interested Individuals than alive to the Necessity of a vigorous, unimpaired, but responsible Power being vested in their Governors.

I have apprised You in my Letter of last Month, by the Thurlow, of the Nature of Mr. Scott's Communication to me, of the Reports of Changes in some of the most material executive Offices under my Government, and of the Probability of my being under the Necessity of relinquishing my Situation in Consequence of these unusual Interferences: And my

Dispatch

Dispatch to Mr. Scott, of which I sent You a Copy, will have described the Principles upon which I had successfully conducted this Government, and those only upon which I could consent to retain it. The Dispatches of the Court of Directors by the Persicthore, have confirmed my Apprehensions of the Nature of these Orders, to the fullest Extent — for, not only am I deprived of the invaluable Services of Mr. Webbe without any Reason assigned, and who is permitted Employment in any other Situation but that of Chief Secretary, for which he is supereminently qualified, and in which he has successively obtained the Confidence of Lord Hobart, Lord Wellesley, & my self, and whose Integrity is as unimpeached as his Abilitys are extensive & acknowledged, and another Person imposed upon me as the principal Executive Officer of my Government, but Two Gentlemen are appointed from home, to Seats at the Revenue Board; one of at least doubtful Probity, and the other of experienced impracticable Temper;

both

both of them known to be hostile to the System of permanent Revenue & Judicature directed to be established; and for the immediate Introduction of which the necessary Arrangements have been all prepared. Add to this that the Services of Mr. Cockburn, the Senior Member, who has been assiduously employed for 8 Years at that Board in preparing & digesting the Materials of this important Work, and who is profoundly versed in the Knowledge of the Revenue in all it's Extent & Detail, are incompatible with those of Mr. Oakes & Mr. Place; and consequently when these Gentlemen shall arrive, Mr. Cockburn will necessarily retire? His Experience & Knowledge, acquired by the indefatigable Labor of Years, which are in my Judgment essential to the Success of the intended Establishment, will be lost to the State. All the Countries connected with this Presidency, which it has been the Wish of Ministers, and Directors to obtain, having been acquired

and

and annexed to the Company's former Possessions, the only great Object which remained for my Government to accomplish was the Establishment of the permanent System of Revenue & Judicature. And at the Moment of the Introduction of that System, instead of receiving the necessary Aid of the Confidence & Support of those under whom I act, and being permitted to pursue the Execution of Measures sedulously and ably prepared by the Means of Instruments competent to the Object, I am embarrassed and counteracted from home, by the Imposition of Agents of the Description I have given You. Such is the first Operation of the apparent Intention of the Court of Directors to revive in themselves the Nomination to important executive Offices in India, which, since the Days of Lord Cornwallis has been almost exclusively confided to the Discretion of their Governors abroad.

As

As this Proceeding of the Court militates directly against the Principles upon which I have hitherto conducted the Affairs of this Governmt. and which I took the earliest Opportunity of stating thro' the Chairman, after his Intimation of the Intentions of the Court — and, as I can entertain no rational Expectation under the Predicament in which I am placed, of a prosperous Termination of my Administration, by the Accomplishment of the principal remaining Object of my Solicitude, the Establishment of the permanent System, I am satisfied it is more safe and honorable for me to retire: I have accordingly apprised the Court of Directors & Lord Lewisham of my Intention to return to Europe by the first Ships of the Season. I have also acquainted Lord Wellesley of my Intention, but as he is proceeding up the Country, it must be some time before I can hear from His Lordship — I have no hesitation in avowing to You, that it has been most painful to me to come to this

this Determination. The Consideration of my being precluded from carrying into Execution a System from which such extensive Benefits are expected to result, is to me a most serious Disappointment, and the being compelled to leave the Controul of the Affairs of this Country, in which are many subordinate Establishments which require the fostering Care of the most honorable Protection, particularly the new, but rising Management of Mysore, in hands which have not always been the most pure, adds to the Feelings of Mortification which I experience, those of the most sincere Regret.

Not to exceed the bounds of an Overland Dispatch, I shall conclude this painful Subject with remarking that the whole Tenor of the Letter from Leadenhall Street, marks the Loss of Confidence of the Directors; and the Silence of Mr. Dundas upon this Occasion, and his Reply to Your Letter in April in my favor, leave little Doubt on my Mind, of my having lost his Support,

which

which had I possessed, those Changes which necessitate my Retirement, would, I am convinced, never have taken place.

With respect to Buildings, I must regret their Expence, altho' proper and necessary. I found the Government House inadequate to the purpose of lodging even a private Family, and the Roof had become insecure, from the Depredations of the white Ants. It has been repaired, and Wings added to it. It is now a handsome Habitation suited to lodge the Family & Staff of the Governor of Fort St. George, but it possesses nothing superfluous, or beyond that Object. There is besides a Building carrying on for the Purpose of public Entertainments. The Buildings before appropriated to those Purposes were inconveniently situated in the Fort, and from the encreased Extent and Consequence of the Settlement had become inadequate. Those Buildings have now been, for some time, applied to

public

public Uses, by which a considerable Saving in House Rent has been made tho' certainly not adequate to the Expence which have been incurred. Oeconomy however has been combined as far as has been practicable with the Attainment of Objects which appear necessary, if it be necessary that the Head of a great Government should be handsomely & conveniently lodged, and that he should be enabled to display, in the public Entertainments which he is called upon to give, a Degree of Splendor & Magnificence proportionate to the Importance of the Situation he holds and of the Body he represents.

With respect to Lady Clive's Journey, I directed an Escort to attend her. She had the use of the Governor's House and of a Portion of the public Cattle not then wanted for public Service. I paid the Charge of her Conveyance, and other Expences of her Journey, amounting to about Three Thousand Pagodas.

As there is a Disposition in Leadenhall Street to scrutinize narrowly all my Acts, I think it necessary to mention that in the Spring I sent Two small Field Pieces, which I requested, thro' the Medium of Mr. Inglis I might be permitted to present to my old Regiment. Tho' fitted up at the Arsenal of Fort St. George, no Expence has on that Account been imposed upon the Company. — The Guns themselves were the Boon I asked for —

Ever most truly Yours

(Signed) — Clive

Should follow 10425

Lord Cornwallis November 1. 1801.

10424

Grafton Street Nov.r 1st 1801
six o'clock P. M.

Lord Cornwallis has this moment had the honor to receive your Majesty's commands of this day's date, to which he will not fail to pay the most unremitting attention, according to the wishes which your Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify to him, and he earnestly hopes that he shall acquit himself upon this, and every other occasion, in such a manner as to meet your Majesty's approbation.

Draft to the Mr. Cornwallis
Kew Nov. 1st. 1801.

Kew Nov 1st 1801.

10425

When the King conversed with the Marquis Cornwallis on Friday He slightly mentioned the unpleasant situation in which His Electoral Dominions ~~are~~ have been placed by the unjustifiable possession of them by the King of Prussia at the time of the dispute of this Kingdom with the Northern Powers, which ~~He~~ that Monarch has not as yet relinquished; ~~He~~ He certainly has intentions to obtain the Bishoprieks of Osnabruck and Hildesheim besides that of Munster in lieu of the Dutchy of Cleves which the French have taken from him.

The Bishopric of Munster alone is worth more than the King of Prussia's loss; but setting that consideration aside any idea of His obtaining either or both of these other Bishoprieks ~~are~~ is a palpable injustice to the House of Hanover who have by treaty alternately one of the Family as Bishop of Osnabruck, and Hildesheim was formerly for an hundred years in the possession of that House, and we have constantly a Garrison there. It lies within ~~the Dominions of~~ the Dutchies of Lunebury and Göttingen which

which would ~~[illegible]~~ occasion continual disputes if appertaining in the possession of the King of Prussia.

This Short state the King has drawn up that the Marquess Cornwallis may be fully apprized of the principal points, and ~~to [illegible]~~ may be in a proper manner to have it insinuated to the Rulers in France that if His Majesty's good inclination or that of any of His Family towards France is desired great care must be taken that neither His Property or the quiet possession of His Electoral Dominions be affected by any settlement of the Affairs in Germany.

Duke of York.
Memo.m

1st November 1801.

Upon a consideration of the Two Plans proposed for the Peace Establishment of 1802, It is evident that they do not differ more in the number of Men for which the calculations are made, than in the principles upon which they are formed.

The principle upon which that for 117,600 Men rests, is in the first instance a consideration of the gross number of Troops supposed necessary for the Defence and the Protection of every part of His Majesty's Dominions, founded upon past experience and under present circumstances; In the next instance, the formation

1st November 1801.

Upon a consideration of the Two Plans proposed for the Peace Establishment of 1802, It is evident that they do not differ more in the Number of Men for which the calculations are made, than in the principles upon which they are formed.

The principle upon which that for 117,600 Men rests, is in the first Instance a consideration of the gross number of Troops supposed necessary for the Defence and the Protection of every part of His Majesty's Dominions, founded upon past experience and under present circumstances; In the next Instance, the formation

of a Plan of Establishment for that gross number, which should render the Force as efficient as possible, (paying due attention to the necessary Proportions of Cavalry and Infantry) at the least Expence to the Public.

The other Plan appears to have been formed upon Principles diametrically opposite, first by fixing an ideal number of Troops to be kept up, secondly by forming an Establishment for that number having for its object, the preserving every Battalion of the Line which is numbered, the Reducing the second and third Battalions, and then raising Eight additional

Corps

corps, without adverting to the relative proportions of Cavalry and Infantry, the first of which, is in every respect from its nature the most diffi=cult to form, and lastly by endeavouring to allot the Force so formed to the different parts of His Majesty's Dominions, not with a view to Local Circumstances and Situations, but to an unqualified Division of a given number.

Experience at the commence=ment of the Two Last Wars has proved how serious are the disad=vantages which must ever arise from the system of keeping up many Regi=ments at low Establish=ments. Besides it's being

more

more expensive from the number of Officers which it requires &c., it must be evident to all persons conversant with the Service, that the various Demands which are equally made upon every Battalion, whether strong or weak, of Bat Men, additional Gunners &c., cause (proportionably speaking) a much greater diminution of effectives in a weak Corps than in a strong one, - which reasoning applies equally to the Cavalry.

The nature of our Constitution furnishes an additional argument in favour of strong Corps in the British Service, as it precludes the possibility

of

of secretly augmenting the army, previous to the breaking out of a war.— The necessity which results from such an event of instantaneously reinforcing our Foreign Possessions, allows us time for adding to the strength of Regiments, and obliges us to employ Battalions at their low Establishments, whereby we deprive ourselves of the most effectual means of creating an efficient Force.

Having stated generally the grounds of objection which appear to me to attach to the plan prepared at the War Office, I shall proceed to observe upon such distinct points in it, as require particular

animadversion

animadversion. - of these the most prominent is the proposed Reduction of one Squadron in each of the Regiments of Life Guards, and of one Battalion in each Regiment of Foot Guards.

Upon the Reduction of the Horse and Horse Grenadier Guards in 1787, Two Regiments of Life Guards of 200 men each were raised. This number however was found so inadequate to the common duties required, that in a very few Months, an additional Troop was added to each Regiment. This addition was still insufficient, and after the experience of some Years, Government found itself under the necessity of making a further

augmentation

augmentation of one Troop to each, the whole thus amounting to 600 men, a number exceeding in a trifling degree only that of the Horse and Grenadier Guards previous to their Reduction in 1787. It is therefore evident that no reduction in their numbers can with propriety be made in these Corps.

Without entering into the Policy of reducing in times like the present the number of His Majesty's Foot Guards who have existed since the Restoration, and who during all subsequent periods of the strictest Oeconomy and the lowest Peace Establishments, have been kept up even at a higher Establishment than the Regiments of the Line — It must at least appear singular that the very

moment, when their services have been most called for and have been most distinguished, should be that chosen for their Reduction—

The Chief support of a due Military Spirit in the Foot Guards, has hitherto been the prospect of being upon every occasion employed upon actual Service, being from their numbers and station the Corps to which Government has always the power of calling upon in moments of Emergency. It is this expectation which keeps up the respectability of the Officers, as no young man of Spirit, who really wished to make the Army his profession could possibly reconcile to

himself

himself the Idea of entering into a Corps which had not the prospect of being employed upon actual service, which could not be the case if the number of Battalions are reduced as suggested.- Should such a measure be determined upon, a Class of Persons altogether the Reverse of the present would compose the Officers of the Guards, which part of the army from that moment could only be considered in the light of a Body of armed Constables.

A Recollection of the fatal Events which have recently occurred in France, where the French Guards / officered and constituted as ours would then be / were the

first

first to throw down their arms and to join against their Sovereign, affords room for the most serious reflection.

The only objections which have ever been made to the Guards as a part of the army, are the advantages which they enjoy in point of Rank and additional Pay, and that from the manner in which the Soldiers are quartered, being unavoidably dispersed in Public Houses throughout London, the Officers are less in connection with their Men than those of other Corps.

That the Pay of the Foot Guards should be higher than that of the Line, has always been considered

the

the necessary consequence of the higher Rate of every article of living in the Metropolis - Whatever Troops therefore are stationed in London must unavoidably receive a higher Pay, and upon those grounds it is clear that no saving would accrue to the Public from employing in the Capital any other description of Troops than the Guards - This observation is equally applicable to the Offices, indeed more forcibly still, for no one can suppose that their Pay alone, although somewhat higher than that of the Line, suffices to the support of their situation; They must therefore necessarily be

be possessed of some private Fortune, and it therefore naturally follows that they must in general be of a higher description of men than those of the other Branches of the Service.

Some advantages must be held out to persons engaging in any Profession which from its nature entails extraordinary Expence; - These advantages in the army can only be Rank or increased Pay, to the latter of which one great objection presents itself, which is, that it would induce Persons to enter the Service for that sole object, and men who become Officers with views so sordid and so limitted, cannot be supposed to

hopes that military ardour and ambition, which must cause every Officer to look forward to Rank as the greatest Reward - The only remaining inducement therefore is superior Rank, which, however it may be considered with a jealous Eye by other Branches of the Service, when placed in its proper light must operate in a partial degree only, /if in any/ to the prejudice of the rest of the Army; and in a general view of the subject, is attended with solid advantages both in a political and a military sense -

There can be no doubt of the great advantage of young men of high Rank and Fortune

entering

entering into the Army with every degree of Military Ardour, many of them from their own situation, or from Family reasons could not make it a profession, if they were under the necessity during Peace of being for any length of time absent from this Country - To these therefore the Guards offer an opportunity of honorably pursuing the Military Profession without subjecting themselves to those Inconveniencies which would otherwise preclude their belonging to the service. - They offer also almost the only means which His Majesty has in time of Peace of conferring Rank

on

on young men of Fashion and Fortune, as it has always been the policy to dispose of a certain proportion of vacancies in the Guards out of the Regiments; nor can the quick promotion of Persons purchasing from the line into the Guards be brought forward as an objection to the latter, as Rank must be an object with them, and unless obtained in the Guards, would be gained in the line where it would certainly be more severely felt.

The last objection on the score of Rank which has been to the Guards, is its clashing with that of Officers of the Line upon Service; - To this it is only

observed

observed that no serious inconvenience has ever been known to have resulted from it, and indeed it can only operate to the inconvenience of the Guards themselves, by loading the Subalterns with a greater proportion of Duty, from the Captains having the Rank of Field Officers — The service in general this war certainly does not admit of bringing forward any objection to the Rank of the Guards, for to that Corps, we are indebted for many of the Officers who have most distinguished themselves in command.

The third objection which has been made to the

Guards

Guards is the want of a more immediate connexion between the Officers & men. This however may be urged against any Body of Troops placed in the same situation, as from the immense extent of the Metropolis, & the consequent widely scattered situation of the Soldiers Quarters, it is impossible for the Officers to see so much as could be wished of their Men, although late Regulations have in a great degree removed this Evil. This is an additional reason for its being so strongly urged that the Guards should be kept at such an Establishment, as to admit of a part being constantly

detached

detached from London, so as to afford the Officers an opportunity in Barracks, or in straightened Quarters of becoming more acquainted with their Men, and of learning the detail of Regimental Duty, which they have less opportunity of doing in London.

In examining the proposed Establishment of the Cavalry, every one must be struck with the great disproportion between that and the Infantry. – The superior advantage of Cavalry for the preservation of Tranquillity in the Country is evident from the Experience of the Last Ten Years and is enforced by the constant demand

which

which there is for the Infantry for our distant Possessions; and the great credit which the Cavalry have gained on Foreign Service is a signal proof of their pre-eminence in War; – so powerfully indeed has this been impressed on the minds of Government, that within a very short period before the Peace a considerable augmentation had taken place in this part of the service; – It has been already observed that Cavalry is an arm which requires time and much trouble to be brought to a state of perfection. – In former wars, Cavalry was a very secondary consideration in the active operations of a Campaign,

but

but in the present War, Cavalry and Artillery have been the principal Instru-ments employed in all great movements. It cannot be disputed that these arms are the most expensive, but if the Enemy finds an advantage in adopting them, no choice is left, and we must be met upon equal Grounds.

From the above consid-erations the first proposal for the Peace Establishment of the Cavalry was formed, and although a partial diminution might be made in the number of Regiments, yet any essential alteration of that number would be attended

with

with great prejudice to the general Interests of the County.—

In regard to the proposed Establishment of the Infantry, it is unnecessary to repeat the objections which have been adduced in the beginning of this Paper to the keeping up of many Regiments at low Establishments; But it is impossible to avoid noticing the proposal of reducing Seventeen existing Battalions and raising Five new ones, under the Idea of forming the latter into light Corps — This Measure is presumed to be equally inconsistent with Economy and Justice, and although the utility and necessity of Light Troops are admitted to the fullest extent; it surely

is

is preferable that a proportionate number of the present Regiments of the Line should be armed and trained to that particular Service, rather than raise new Corps; which arrangement can be made with the greatest facility, and the Battalions can be rendered fit for that Service much more expeditiously in every respect, than new ones could possibly be formed.

The last point to be considered is the proposed distribution of the Troops—

In the first part of both proposals the necessity of maintaining a large Force in Great Britain and Ireland appears to be equally admitted, although

that

that drawn up at the War Office, does not seem to connect the important objects of security at Home, and the preservation of a Force adequate to afford Relief for our Foreign Possessions.

In the allotment of a Force for India and of Garrisons for our Colonies the Proposals differ widely. In a former Paper the East India Establishment of 1792 was detailed, and it might have been presumed that the acquisition of the Mysore Country and the Island of Ceylon, would have been a reason for augmenting, rather than diminishing the European Force in that Country.

In the most peaceable

Crimes

times 3,500 men have been allotted for Jamaica, but at this moment when the whole Island of St Domingo is in the hands of France, or (what is considered more dangerous still by the Proprietors in Jamaica) in the power of the Blacks, no augmentation is intended -

Both Lord Grey and the late Sir Ralph Abercromby gave it as their opinion that between 7 and 8,000 men were absolutely ne=cessary for the Garrisons of the Leeward and Charribbee Islands in the possession of Great Britain previous to the War - To these must now be added the Island of Trinidad, which from

its

proximity to Spanish to Spanish America must be supplied with a Garrison capable of resisting any sudden attack - For the whole of these however 8,800 Men only are proposed, which it is intended should comprehend 2,400 Europeans and 6000 Blacks making the proportion of the latter nearly as three to one, - a proposal which surely cannot be acceptable to the Proprietors or Inhabitants of the West India Islands.

Memorandum

On the proposed

Peace Establishment

for 1802

From the Duke of York

Ld. Clive to Lady Clive
Enc. to 10588

Nov. 2. 1801

(Copy)

I apprized you of the Reports which had reached me of the dissatisfaction prevailing in Leadenhall Street, of the changes intended to be effected by the Directors in some of the most important situations under this Government & of the probability of my relinquishment thereof. The Dispatches by the Perpsichore have confirmed in its fullest Extent the Nature of the Intelligence which Reports & private Correspondence had anticipated. Mr Webbe the most meritorious Servant of the Company on this Establishment & the most useful & important to me is removed & Mr John Chamier imposed upon me in his place and the whole expectation I had formed of a successful Introduction of the Bengal System of the Revenue & Judicature into the Carnatic by the aid of the Abilities of Mr Webbe & the Knowledge & experience of Mr Cockburne is overthrown by the direct Appointment of two Gentlemen by the Court of Directors to the Revenue Board bearing at once upon the Privilege which every Governor should possess of selecting his own Instruments for the Execution of Measures for the responsibility of which he alone is answerable, & depriving me of the services of Mr Cockburne which are known to be incompatible with those

of the Gratuities appointed Mr. Oakes & Mr. Place. This Proceeding of the Court of Directors evinces either an Intention on their part to seize upon & appropriate to themselves Patronage & the Nomination to Executive Offices which it is essential the Governor of Madras should possess in the situation of responsibility which he holds or an entire Distrust & Disapprobation of the Principles on which he has acted in his selection of persons to fill Public Offices. In either case you will not hesitate to pronounce what his Conduct should be. He ought not to submit to have the influence & authority necessary for the successful Conduct of his Government weakened & degraded, & if he has lost the Confidence of those who entrusted him with the management of their important concerns he ought not to prolong his retirement from a situation in which under either circumstances he can no longer expect that his services will be efficacious & of advantage to the Public. I have accordingly by this dispatch apprized the Court of Directors of my intention of returning to England by one of the Ships of the Ist. Fleet. I found it necessary to transmit to the Chairman of the Court of Directors by the last Dispatch a paper of considerable extent in which is given an Epitome of my Government its principal Features & success & the Principles on which it has been hitherto conducted & upon which I was willing to have conducted it as long as my services might have

Ld. Clive to Lady Clive
Enc. to 10588

been necessary for the completion of the measures in which in con-
junction with Ld Wellesley I have been so long & so anxiously en-
gaged. And I think you will see it to be consistent with those
Principles that I should take the earliest opportunity of retiring
from a Government which the measures of the Court of Directors
have rendered it impossible to conduct with Efficacy & consequently
to hold with honor. You will not however doubt that under
these circumstances of Mortification which I have received from
the Court of Directors I should sacrifice my feelings to the Duty
I owe my Country, if by such a sacrifice I could expect to succeed
in the attainment of the Object I had proposed to myself. But
it will be manifest that by the appointment of two gentlemen
which the Court know me to have considered exceptionable, and
whose Sentiments are known to be hostile to the establishment of
the permanent settlement of the Revenue all hopes of success in
that Object must be frustrated. Altho' therefore you are sufficiently
acquainted with my Sentiments to feel the Reluctance with which
I shall relinquish the charge of this Government previous to
the arrival of a Successor, the Court of Directors has made it
impossible for me to retain it with any Hope of success or without
a positive sacrifice of Reputation —

10440

Extract of a Letter
from Lord Clive
to Lady Clive

Dated Madras 2 Nov 1801

Recd. 20th March 1802

Overland

Lord Pelham
November 5. 1801

10441

Thursday
Nov.r 5. 1801.

Lord Pelham humbly begs leave to inform Your Majesty that on account of certain circumstances which make it desireable for the Algerine Embassador to prolong his stay in England, he wishes

to avail himself of Your Majesty's gracious consent to give him an audience, on some distant day, instead of tomorrow.

Lord Pelham has taken the necessary means for communicating to both Houses of Parliament Your Majesty's commands about receiving their Addresses tomorrow.

Sir Stephen Cottrell

10442_3

Friday
6th Nov: 1801.

May it please Your Majesty.

In Humble Obedience to Your Majesty's Commands, I have carefully looked over the Notes, in my possession, of my late Uncle, but find no mention whatever in the Year 1722 and 1723 of the Christening of the Count de Stahremberg (Father of Count de Stahremberg the present Minister Plenipotentiary from the Emperor, to Your Majesty) And I have also examined several printed Books (in the Nature of Magazines) and a Variety of Newspapers of that Date, conceiving that some or other of them might possibly afford some Information on the Subject, but without Success.

And in further Obedience to Your Majesty's Commands, I waited on Count de Stahremberg, and having acquainted Him with the Orders I had received from Your Majesty, and that I had searched the Notes of my Predecessor, without effect, I added That I conceived it highly probable

&c

He might have, among his Papers, some Memoranda of what had passed on the former Occasion - In reply to which, the Count de Stahremberg assured me that He had not any; But that the Ceremony was performed at Westminster - That a Bishop officiated - and that the whole had been conducted with a Degree of Pomp & Solemnity suitable to the Honour conferred on His Grandfather, by His late Majesty King George the First.

In Consequence of the above Intimation, that the Ceremony had been performed at Westminster, I have examined the Registers of Baptism at the Abbey, and at St Margaret's Westmr. and also at St Martin's Church. [illegible] but find no Entry thereof.

In the Course of the Conversation the Count de Stahremberg took occasion to express a considerable degree of Concern, lest Your Majesty should, for a Moment, have conceived that He had entertained any Idea of subjecting Your Majesty to the trouble & fatigue of standing in person to His Child,

and

and earnestly requested of me, that if Opportunity presented itself, I should so represent the matter to Your Majesty; — Observing to me at the same time, that the present Case differed materially from that of his Grandfather, who was at that time Ambassador from the Emperor; That in his own Particular, being born in England, He always Considered Himself as a Subject of Your Majesty, and it was in that ~~~~~~~~~~ Character, and encouraged by the repeated Marks of Favour, with which Your Majesty had been pleased to distinguish him, that He had preferr'd to Your Majesty, thro' the Medium of Lord Grenville, his Request that Your Majesty would stand Godfather to his Child - and He gave me to understand, that He had preferr'd such his Request to Your Majesty, partly in Compliance with the Wishes of his Father, who having been Himself so highly honoured by his late Majesty King George the First, had it greatly at heart, that some such mark of the Royal favour might descend to His Posterity, on the present occasion.

At the Conclusion of the above Conversation the Count de Stahremberg further required of me to entreat Your Majesty, That Your Majesty would be pleased to name any Day for the Ceremony, which Your Majesty might think proper, at the distance of a Fortnight, or Three Weeks, That He & Madame Stahremberg might be properly prepared to receive the Honour to be Conferred on Them by your Majesty, in the Person of Your Majesty's Representative.

All which is most humbly submitted.

Stephen Cottrell

Sir William Ottavio
November 6th 1807.

Lord Hawkesbury
November 7. 1801.

10444

Rockampton
Nov 7 1801

Lord Hawkesbury has the Honour to send Your Majesty a Dispatch and a Private Letter which he has just received from Lord Cornwallis. It is with the most sincere and heartfelt satisfaction that Lord Hawkesbury is enabled to inform Your Majesty that the Russian Troops have actually begun to retire from Your Majesty's Electoral Dominions

Lord Pelham,
Stratton St. 9th Nov. 1861.

10445

Lord Pelham having been informed by Mr Addington that Your Majesty is graciously disposed to create their Royal Highnesses Prince Augustus & Prince Adolphus Dukes & Peers of the Realm, he humbly solicits Your Majesty's commands

for making out the necessary
Patents.

Stratton Street
Nov. 9. 1801.

Letter from Lt. Spencer enclosed

Lord Chesterfield
November 14 1801.

10446

Bradby Hall
Novr. 14. 1801.

Sir

Your Majesty will I hope forgive the liberty I take in acquainting You, that I received on Thursday Evening last a Letter from Colo. Spencer, dated Camp before Alexandria September 12. 1801. I can I think in no way convey to Your Majesty, The Gratitude Colo. Spencer feels for Your Gracious Kindness in appointing him one of Your Equerries in

Extraordinary, so well, as by having the Honor to enclose Her Letter to Your Majesty.

10247-8

I take the liberty to subscribe myself

Sir

Your Majesty's

Most dutiful, affectionate and attached Servant & Subject

Chesterfield

Col. Brent Spencer to Hd. Chesterfield
Enclosure

10447_8

Camp before Alexandria
Sept 12th 1801

My Lord,

I have not the honor of receiving until yesterday your Lordships letter of the 2d ult. having, in which a Copy of the one from His Majesty was enclosed.

If in the mere performance of my duty, I have been honored with the smallest mark of approbation from His Majesty, I should consider it greatly =

Earl Chesterfield

exceeding what I could possibly deserve
- to express, therefore, the sense I entertain
of His gracious kindness to me in the
appointment of Equerry as well as
in several other instances, is far above
my abilities, and must ever excite sen-
timents of the sincerest gratitude and
the most devoted attachment.

Could any thing add to
the pleasure I naturally feel on this
occasion, it would be from the hope
manner in which the intelligence has

Col. Brent Spencer to Hd. Chesterfield
Enclosure

10448

been communicated to me.

I have the honor to be

My Lord,

with infinite respect

Your obliged humble servant

Brent Spencer

In Lord Chesterfield's
of 14 Nov. 1801

Mr. Secy. Addington.
Downing St. 16th Nov. 1801.

10449

Downing Street
November 16th 1801
½ P. 11. P. M.

As Mr. Ryder has resigned the Office of Treasurer of the Navy, Mr. Bragge will not fail to attend at St. James's on Wednesday next, to acknowledge Your Majesty's Goodness in directing that he should succeed Him; and Mr. Addington ventures to hope that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased to allow Mr. Bragge to be sworn a Member of

the Privy Council on that Day.

Lord St Vincent
November 18. 1801

10450

Lord St Vincent has the honor of transmitting to your Majesty the Sentence and minutes of a Court Martial lately held at Portsmouth, for enquiring into the conduct of Vice Admiral Sir William Parker; the minutes of the Board of Admiralty containing the grounds for recalling the Vice Admiral from his Station, which is annexed to the minutes, and the charge as recited in the Sentence, are so full and explicit, that Lord St Vincent thinks it unnecessary for him to enter into any explanation upon the subject. He cannot however help observing, that of all the Sentences which have come to his knowledge, no one ever appeared so

extraordinary as the present, indeed even the ordinary forms of pronouncing whether the charges were or were not proved, have not been observed —

Lord St. Vincent has been for some days indisposed, and is thereby prevented of the honor of paying his duty to Your Majesty at St. James's to day, which he wished very much to have done

Admiralty
Wy
18 Novr. 1801

The Lord Chancellor.
20. Nov. 1801.

10451

25th Nov. 1801.

The Lord Chancellor most dutifully acknowledges the Honour of receiving Your Majesty's Letter this Morning: and he takes Leave to avail myself of Your Majesty's gracious Authority to consult Mr. Addington on this Occasion. As soon as he can see that Gentleman, and he hopes so to do this Evening, or early to morrow Morning, he will immediately return to Your Majesty the Draft, with the Perusal of which Your Majesty has been pleased to honour him.

The Lord Chancellor.
Downing St. 22. Nov. 1801.

10452

The Lord Chancellor offers his most humble Duty to Your Majesty, and, having, according to Your Majesty's gracious Permission, communicated the inclosed Draft to Mr Addington, takes Leave to return it to Your Majesty. Mr Addington and the Chancellor agree in presuming to state to Your Majesty their humble Opinion that it is perfectly well calculated to continue to The Princess that Happiness which She has derived from Your Majesty's Goodness and Protection.

Downing Street 22 Nov. 1801.

Ld. Pelham

Nov. 23 1801

10453 – 4

23 Nov 1801

Lord Pelham most humbly begs leave to submit to Your Majesty an Observation respecting the title of Cambridge for which a Warrant is prepared on obedience to Your Majesty's

commands for His Royal Highness
the Prince Adolphus. The
Dukedom of Cambridge being
vested in Your Majesty by
Letters Patent entailing it on
Your Majesty's Heirs Male
it might happen, that in
the course of Events, the Crown

Ld. Pelham

Nov. 23 1801

10454

should descend to a Female there would be not Duke of Cambridge.

Lord Pelham has entered a Note respecting the Title of Cambridge which he received from the Heralds Office & also a list of extinct Titles

Lord Pelham

London 23. Nov. 1801

in case Your Majesty should think the foregoing Offence of sufficient importance to induce Your Majesty to order a fresh Warrant

London Nov. 23. 1801.

The Lord Chancellor.

23. Nov. 1861.

10455

Nov. 23. 1861

The Lord Chancellor offers his most humble Duty to Your Majesty, and is most anxious to apologize for his Inattention in not having transmitted the inclosed to Your Majesty in the Letter, which he had the Honour to address to Your Majesty yesterday.

Dr. Geo. Heath

Sir

Eton - November 25th - 1801.

Although I am well aware how great a liberty I am taking in addressing these lines to Your Majesty, when I state the grounds on which I presume to do it, I hope I shall be forgiven.

My mind is deeply impress'd with so strong a sense of gratitude towards Your Majesty, for the very gracious notice with which I am occasionally honor'd, and the zealous warmth with which Your Majesty has condescended to patronize me, that I never can express in adequate terms my fedings on the occasion. I am therefore in duty bound, not to take any step, of such consequence as what I am about to communicate, without humbly requesting Your Majesty's gracious permission.

A Fellowship is now vacant in Eton College: I have hopes that my pretensions to success, if I offer myself a Candidate, are fair and flattering. I have now been engaged in teaching at Eton thirty five years; eight as a Private Tutor, seventeen as Assistant, and ten as Master. I feel my health and spirits much on the decline; I feel my mind hardly competent to the exertion necessary in a situation of such constant anxiety

and responsibility, from nervous agitation and frequent indisposition. I have, for some time past, found myself so alter'd, that I have several times had thoughts of soliciting Your Majesty's permission to withdraw myself from so laborious a life, before it shall be too late for me to enjoy any domestic comfort in retirement, even without any additional preferment to make up for the great sacrifice of emolument, by resigning the School. An opportunity now offers probably, of which I wish to avail myself; as quiet, after so long and unremitted fatigue, seems almost indispensably necessary to my health, if not to my life.

I should be more scrupulous about proposing myself as a Candidate for the vacant Fellowship, were I not certain of my Successor, who stands out, as a Man of such superior abilities, as so eminently qualified to fill such a situation. I ought not probably to omit mentioning to Your Majesty, that, Dr Goodall having offer'd himself as a Candidate for the Fellowship, may possibly, if I should withdraw my pretensions, be elected; in which case the School would be deprived of his services, which I conceive are of much more consequence to it than mine, as he has health and unimpair'd youth, I have only the dregs of a laborious life, to dedicate to my Alma Mater.

I have therefore humbly to request Your Majesty's gracious permission, to accept the vacant Fellowship,

Dr. Geo. Heath

10457

and frequent
bound myself
thoughts of
withdraw
shall be too
in retirement,
to make up
resigning the
y, of which
o long and
pensably

sing myself
were I not
Man of such
to fill such
mentioning to
er'd himself
lsibly, if I
d; in which
rvices, which
it than mine;
have only the
Alma Mater.
Your Majesty's
Fellowships,

if I should be fortunate enough to succeed in my application: the income of which, in addition to the Canonry of Windsor, which Your Majesty has been pleased so graciously to confer upon me, and for which I shall ever be impress'd with the most heart-felt gratitude, will enable me, I trust, to support my Family in a quiet and comfortable stile. At the same time I am bound to add, and I do it with all my heart, that, if it be Your Majesty's wish, that I should at all events continue longer on my present situation, I shall not hesitate a moment to obey Your Majesty's commands; and will exert myself still to discharge the arduous duties of it to the best of my power.

With a heart fully sensible of all Your Majesty's goodness and condescension to me, and with the most profound respect, I have the honor to subscribe myself, Sir, Your Majesty's most obliged and dutiful Servant

George Heath.

Dr George Heath,

Eton — — — — 25th Novr 1801.

Ld. Pelham

Nov. 28 1801

10458 – 9

28 Nov 1801

Lord Pelham begs leave
with all humility to lay
before Your Majesty, two
letters from the Lord Chief Baron
of Scotland one to Lord Pelham
& the other to Mr. King.

Lord Pelham concurs that
Your Majesty's gracious commands
in consequence of His Royal Highness
Remarks original application
Viz. Lord Pelham would
have warranted him in giving
directions to the Chief Baron

Ld. Pelham

Nov. 28 1801

10459

that
commands
of Highness
Phlicaha
ould
in now
aron

to carry those commands into effect
at the same time Lord Pelham
flattered himself that it would
not appear inconsistent with
his duty, & obedience to your
Majesty's commands already
expressed, if he laid these

Lord Pelham.
to
London 28. Nov. 1801

Papers before Your Majesty.
I solicited the information
of the orders.

London
Nov. 28. 1801.