

Ld. Liverpool 6th Dec.

22886-7

Coombe Wood  
24th Dec 1822

Ld Liverpool has the Honour to inform your  
Majesty, that considerable Difficulties appear likely  
to arise, in filling up the situation of your Secy of  
India.

A very powerful Party in the Court of Directors are  
anxious to bring forward Lord William Perceval  
for this purpose, but Lord Liverpool feels very  
strongly, that after the Part taken by Lord Perceval  
in Parliament, an Opposition to your Majesty's Ser-  
vice, his Appointment to such a Station particularly  
as he would not consider himself in any way as  
owing it to the Good Will of your Majesty, or  
your Ser<sup>ty</sup> would be in the highest Degree  
inimical to your Majesty's Ser<sup>ty</sup>, & might be  
productive of the very worst Effects.

Lord Liverpool has reason to believe  
that upon the Recommendation of your Ser<sup>ty</sup>  
The

Ed. King

22887

The Court of Directors might be disposed to acquiesce in the Appointment of the Speaker, provided that Appointment would lead to Mr Wynn's succeeding to the Chair of the House of Commons, and to some other Person being placed, in consequence, at the Head of the Board of Control: but Lord Liverpool knows that the Duke of Buckingham considers Mr Wynn's Station in the Cabinet, as a necessary Link between his Family & Friends and the Post; and he would not allow Mr Wynn to resign it, unless the Duke of Buckingham, was himself called to the Cabinet.

There are Considerations, with which Lord Liverpool will not trouble your Majesty, at present, why it seems would answer to put the Duke of Buckingham at the Head of the Board of Control, Under these Circumstances, but Liverpool does

know  
 Mr Wynn  
 was the  
 Speaker  
 of the  
 House  
 of Commons  
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Lord  
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Ld. Liverpool 6th Dec.

22887

humbly requests to be approved by your  
Nephew, whether your Nephew would have  
any objection upon Mr Wynne being elected  
Speaker of the House of Commons, to the Duke  
of Buckingham being called to the Cabinet ~~without~~  
Office.

Ld Liverpool would not on any account  
make any intimation of this Description <sup>by the Duke of Buckingham</sup> without  
first ascertaining your Nephew's feeling upon  
it. Nor has he any desire to press it upon  
your Nephew, if your Nephew has any strong  
objections to it; but if your Nephew should  
be graciously pleased to sanction this  
Experiment, Ld Liverpool thinks it may  
be the means of materially strengthening  
and consolidating your Nephew's power at  
the Review of the next Session of Parliament

Ld Liverpool begs to add, by way  
of explanation, that the Duke of Buckingham  
would not, according to this suggestion,  
be

be called to the Calcutta Court after the  
Speaker's Appointment had taken place,  
and after Mr. Mynor had actually  
succeeded to the Chair.

And I suspect will only refer to  
your Majesty's Commission, further to  
observe, that the Appointment of some  
Person to be Governor of India can not  
be made longer delayed.

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10 20 pm 10 12

H. H. to H. Liverpool

A. A. No. 1042

22888-9

[Before Sep. 7 1822]

The King has been much surprised, by Lord  
Liverpool's proposition, relative to Mr. Manning.

The King had hoped, that Lord Liverpool  
would not have made any approach  
on this subject, as the King whilst in  
Scotland, had particularly that the arrangements  
regarding India might not be disturbed.

The King cannot but regret that if  
Liverpool & those members of the Cabinet,  
who agree with him, should not have  
thought it due to the King's feelings  
to have submitted a double project;  
they would thus have fulfilled what

They might have considered a Duty to  
themselves, without setting aside all  
Delicacy towards the King, of which  
the King ~~therefore~~ feels He has just  
reason to complain -

The King now waits for Lord Liverpool's  
second project, before the King will  
come to any decision on that already  
proposed; & if there be no alternative,  
The King takes for granted that  
Lord Liverpool & the other members

H. M. Lehd. Liverpool

A.A. No. 1042

22889

of the Cabinet are prepared to  
break up the Government

88888



Duke of Wellington to H. H. H.

W.N.D.I 274-6

22890 - 1

London September 7<sup>th</sup> 1822

Your Majesty's most gracious Command, has  
reached me; and I am much obliged that I  
am still enabled to wait upon Your Majesty; and  
am much obliged to Your Majesty for permitting  
me to address you in writing.

I have already detailed to the Gentlemen  
whom Your Majesty was so good as send to me  
my reasons for thinking that it was desirable,  
and would contribute to Your Majesty's ease  
and comfort to admit of carrying into

Your Majesty's Councils in the situation  
recently filled by and removed. There seems  
are shortly; that this Gentleman's talents and  
abilities are much considered, and the continuance  
of his presence in the House of Commons is  
universally desired by many of the best friends  
of the post, whose support would probably be lost  
if advantage were not taken of this opportunity  
of introducing him into Your Majesty's Councils.  
That I am assured he will serve Your Majesty  
in that situation with ability, zeal and fidelity  
and will give Your Majesty satisfaction: that his

Duke of Wellington to H. K.

W.N.D.I. 274-6

22891

principles and persons as in all the main  
points of your Majesty's being domestic as  
well as foreign to name as those of your other  
servants: and that there is no other arrangement  
which will not leave the government in a state  
of inefficiency in one or more of its departments  
which will be felt in the next session of Parli-  
ment and will greatly disturb and annoy your Majesty.

Having been aware of your Majesty's  
reasons for desiring the admission of Mr. Canning  
into your Council upon a private occasion, I  
confess that it is with pain and difficulty that I

I ought myself to recommend this arrangement  
to Your Majesty; and have anxiously considered  
the circumstances mentioned here by the Gentleman  
before Your Majesty sent down; and Your  
Majesty's feelings upon this subject.

I have the most profound veneration for the  
opinions of the said Chancellor; and I should  
certainly say that no arrangement ought to be  
adopted which should oblige the said Chancellor  
to withdraw from Your Majesty's Council. But  
there is no difference of principle or opinion

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between the said Chancellor and Mr Canning  
which does not exist between the said  
Chancellor and others of your Majesty's servants  
and certainly none which are visible but a  
step in his Lordship's past history. Besides  
Mr Canning referred in the end of the last  
Report of Parlt. to a measure in which the said  
Chancellor had taken a part in terms which he  
might as well not have used in relation to  
a person in his high station, and so respectable  
and venerable in every point of view; but still

1824  
wants of this kind are so common among  
the best Men in this Country and as the Lord  
Chancellor had certainly severely rebuked you  
a measure of Mr Conings in terms which were  
so unanimous and arguable with sufficient  
harsh, I do not conceive that this Office if it can  
be so called ought to weigh with the Lord Chancellor;  
nor will it I am convinced when he comes to  
consider the public good, induce him to take a  
step which would prevent your Majesty from  
adopting an arrangement otherwise beneficial  
to your Service; and recommended by nearly all

22893

Your Servants.

Peter & I think that the opinions given to  
 Your Majesty by such persons are at all unbecom-  
 ing upon this subject. Mr. Manning has taken a course upon  
 the Criminal Law, and is known to entertain  
 opinions on the actual questions different from  
 some of Your other Servants. But it does not follow  
 that because he entertains such opinions he would  
 attempt due to influence of his office in the House of  
 Commons in a manner different from that which  
 should be decided by the deliberate opinion of the  
 Government; and I am certain that no other reason  
 could be for not admitting Mr. Manning into your Councils

these words will be believed &.

I come now I am sure that what is the most important  
point of all in this question your Majesty's feelings;  
and I assure your Majesty that I do to with the  
interest and dutiful affection by which I am  
bound to your Majesty in every manner in which  
a subject can so feel toward his sovereign.

Your Majesty accuses that Mr. Curzon has offended  
you; and that your Majesty's honour requires that you  
should resent this offence. If I were I am sure that  
a person as existing between two individuals, as  
I have just done in relation to the Lord Chancellor  
and Mr. Curzon, I might be of opinion that the



W.N.D.

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public interests and the public duties of  
those individuals would render it necessary that  
their private feelings upon such a question should  
be laid aside; and that the office for the benefit  
of all parties should be bound in discretion. But in  
a case in which the offender is a subject, and the  
office given is towards the Sovereign I can have no  
doubt upon the subject. The honour of your Majesty  
consists in acts of Mercy and grace; and I am assured  
that your Majesty's honour is most safe in extending  
your grace and favour to that country upon this occasion,  
if the arrangement in contemplation is beneficial

To Your Majesty's Service.

I readily believe as I have before told your Majesty that Mr Curwen never intended to do any thing displeasing to your Majesty; and I felt assured that he would be too happy to explain any part of his conduct which might have had that effect. But I confess that I should think any explanation would be satisfactory to your Majesty; and I am quite certain that the asking it or even the admission of it would not be inconsistent with your Majesty's dignity and would add great care to your Majesty's Honour, as the act of Royal

W.N.D.

22895

have and favour what I have taken the liberty  
of suggesting.

I have now submitted to your Majesty the  
result of long and anxious consideration upon this  
subject in a manner what I hope your Majesty  
will excuse in consideration of the state of health  
in which I am at this moment. I have endeavoured  
to place myself in the situation in which your  
Majesty would be naturally to desire that  
I should be myself; and I assure your  
Majesty that I never felt in any subject more  
anxiety than that your Majesty should see this

reasons adopt an arrangement which at the  
same time that it should be beneficial to the  
public interests, should induce to your  
Majesty's care and comfort; and above all should  
be consistent with your Majesty's dignity  
and honour - All of which is submitted  
to your Majesty's most dutiful & devoted  
subject & servant Wellington

Ld. Liverpool to H. K.

Yonge III 200

22896

Private

Consul Wood

Sept 7 1822

Lord Liverpool has this moment had  
 the honor of receiving your Majesty's letter,  
 and he feels himself quite welcome with  
 the generosity and goodness manifested  
 by your Majesty, in the sacrifice which  
 your Majesty has condescended to make of  
 your personal feelings, to the consideration  
 of what has been humbly represented to  
 your Majesty, by so many of your  
 confidential servants, as the advantage  
 of the Public Service.

Your Majesty may most fully rely  
 upon the deep respect which this  
 act

act of confidence and friendship of your  
Majesty can not fail to make upon  
the mind of Lord Anson, and of all  
those with whom your Majesty has been  
graciously pleased to communicate upon  
this most trying occasion.

Lord Anson will in obedience to  
your Majesty's Commands communicate  
to ~~Mr~~ Manning your Majesty's letter, by  
which your Majesty has been graciously  
pleased to consent to his admission  
into your Majesty's service.

Ld. how then to Sir H. Knighton  
Sep. 9 1822 A.A. 1043

22897 - 8

Dear Knighton

your letter of the 5th, which I received  
this morning confirmed in part, the current  
reports of the probability of Canning's joining the  
ministry. It required only a little additional activity  
& nerve amongst our own friends to meet the difficulty.  
In talents our opponents have but Brougham &  
Mackintosh fit for long days service. Their Political  
or personal courage & character are not preemi-  
nent, their speeches may occasionally dazzle, but  
do not lead the House or create much effect in  
the Country. The opposition have a number of

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talents than the ministerial side of the House.  
Canning will now conceive the ministry could  
not go on without him, & being called upon  
when preparing to go to India, will dictate his  
own measures to the Cabinet, & if a quarrel  
arises with his colleagues, he will resign. His  
opposition in the Commons would be fearful, no  
Govt could stand it. So the Cabinet must come  
into all his projects. In India his voice would not  
be heard & out of sight out of mind. He has such  
sudden twists & turns, I know not whether he is  
most to be dreaded as friend or foe. If he



Ld. how then to Sir H. Knighton  
Feb. 9 1822 A.A. 1013

22898

had gone to India, the same would have been  
left unobscured, but I suppose we must yield to  
circumstances, & take him.

Pardon my neglect in not announcing the receipt  
of the 100<sup>l</sup> from Mr. Bunt.

after I had seen the Chief Baron, who desired the  
Chairman of Justice called upon me & spoke to me  
of Duke's letter respecting the Prisoners which you  
must have seen in the newspapers. I did not object  
to his publishing it, as I thought the application  
would come with increased weight to the Treasury  
being sanctioned by a Cabinet minister. Though the  
Chairman would have liberated all the offenders  
upon my authority, but I thought the regular official

course was the safest.

When I once get into my Country. There is such a  
suspension of justice I suppose & some association  
meetings - Hows Harts & Mayors dinners. That I  
consider it my duty to attend, that I find it  
difficult to escape. But I hope to be in Paris about  
the 1st of October.

I am glad to hear the King had such an  
agreeable passage & was so heartily welcomed on his  
return.

I remain

most Dear yours

Leather

Leather Sept 9<sup>th</sup> 1722



Robert (ajk. Sir) Peel to H.M.

Sep. 10 1822

A.A. No. 1045

22901

Mr. Peel presents his humble Duty  
to Your Majesty, and has the honour  
to inclose for Your Majesty's perusal  
Two letters which he has had this  
morning from Mr. Goulburn.

Mr. Peel also incloses a letter from  
the Duke of Newcastle, upon which  
Mr. Peel has taken all the necessary  
measures.

Mr. Peel omitted to deliver to  
Yours

Majesty when Your Majesty was  
in Edinburgh, the accompanying  
Memorial in behalf of one of the  
great Grand Children of the Duke  
of Monmouth. The Boy is about  
Ten Years of age.

Whitehall

Sept: 10. 1822

22902 - 3

My dear Sir William

Ground for congratulation on the King's visit to Scotland continues to increase daily. It was impossible for any one to have guessed its extent and amongst a people who are tenacious to a proverb of the opinions which they adopt I have no doubt its effects will be long felt perhaps after we are dead and gone. How things seemed his Majesty's person was so admirably managed that there did not arise a single whisper or misrepresentation on which a sneer could be hung and those who did not join in the general congratulation (their number must have been very few) were fain to acquiesce and look on in silence. On returning to this country I found from my own people that a belief had been circulated amongst the commonalty to an extent I could not have conceived representing his Majesty's person as overgrown beyond all the usual exertions of nature. So much for lying newspapers and caricatures. Their delight was extreme at seeing a partly handsome man looking and moving every inch a King and they expressed the greatest people indignation at the impudence which had been put on them and their delight with the personal appearance and manners of their Sovereign. I believe this misrepresentation which where the common people are concerned is both an evil and dangerous one could not possibly have been corrected otherwise than by bringing it the proof of the old proverb that Seeing is believing. Besides it was very easy and natural for me to add the inference "Well John there who deceived you about the King's personal appearance are just as likely to mislead you concerning the measures of his government" to which of course there could be no answer. In short it was a great stroke played for and won besides I know from his Majesty's gracious disposition that he himself felt a great pleasure in the pleasure which he communicated and was indemnified by his own feelings for his trouble and fatigue.

I promised to tell you something of the state of parties here. But it is an ample field and the details cannot easily be brought into the compass of a letter. I will try a slight sketch however.

The great divisions of Whig and Tory stand for themselves but they are more curiously subdivided amongst us than appears from a general

examination. The old and proper Whig party, members of the Fox club whose general views were bounded by the objects of ~~ambition~~ <sup>ambition</sup> opinion in all cases, has scarcely to turn out numbers left in themselves, but, through compromise, hereditary shrewdness and other men of good estate together with John Clark & men of active talents, has nevertheless become from the breaches made by death and time rather weak and inefficient and unable to do anything of importance in the country except in so far as they coalesce and act with the younger men who are more active & zealous and have greater credit in view and perhaps more influence on the people. The leaders of this second body of Whigs are unquestionably men of very great talents both for business & literature and together as they are by the Edinburgh Review which gives them the means of expressing their sentiments to a circle of uncounted men extend there as no doubt that their opinions & denials deserve the closest attention. I do not know whether I am to ascribe George Compton by far the ablest man they have to the party of the older the new Whigs. He is highly accomplished deeply learned speaker better than any man in Scotland and he is situated on the right side of the post and I believe they were both originally very indifferent to him must have been level advocates. I think however that suppressing his funds in London would rather be a check upon experimental innovation as there was.

But the greater part among the leaders of what I will call the new Whigs are men of wit and talent united with their pen and delightful in society (I think of Jeffrey Murray Cockburn and others) but to whom I object the great & the inevitable heresy of lecturing upon the constitution of the country as a proper subject for experimental amendment & particularly as requiring to be made more popular in its nature. They have also a great belief in the influence of free voluntary and think that a nation can be governed by pamphlets and reviews. In this way I should greatly fear that in order to reduce their own place to the public their philosophical politicians would find themselves the instruments of disorder and more dangerous innovation than they are contemplated and their intended improvements would only open the way to a fierce set of demagogues who would neither listen to their reasoning even when their conduct. Thus I fear as a consequence unforeseen by themselves and which might prove fatal to themselves in the first instance, I do not believe there were of them (I am not one) who would wish to push reform as far as revolution. But then they have so much amongst themselves are so much accustomed to prover each other that they may

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naturally exercise their own effective talent and concern it adequate to get the revolutionary stone rolling and then to stop should their galls when it is in great descent down the hill: and this I may be excused for doubting. The friends of Jeffrey and his friends cheer after them for a long time the great prosperity of the young lawyers and better informed gentlemen about Edinburgh. This has secured a powerful check from Blackwoods Magazine and its supporters and the tide now sets the other way. It was a success of this which drove the party I speak of to a very desperate step two years ago - namely to form a convocation union with the democratic party which exists strongly in the city of Edinburgh when contrary to all the habits and decencies of society they mingled with the lowest shopkeepers and mechanics a set of men who had they been brought out with them would have shown them soon that they cared neither for their wit nor their wisdom but would follow the lead of the magazines of their own when court and unscrupulous minds felt them better to be lords of misrule. The Tories then to diminish the same sting and to see the parties with the streets in bonds of law went by and Hurly together it looked then like a banding for evil was there anything else. In consequence of these advances made by the Reformers they may be considered as the temporary principal heads of the numerous body among the Scottish burghers of whom the most moderate desire only a popular change in the mode of electing franchise without benefits whereas the others should carry their opinions down to actual radicalism. The unfortunate Glencairn (such I shall always think it) in giving a popular election to Scotland has done much to influence the great change of the Scottish burghers for political power which they formerly considered as altogether beyond their reach but which now they have seen it conferred in one instance they consider as a right of which they are deprived. Few of these men go in their present opinions any thing like a revolutionary length. They all belong to incorporation are craftsmen with considerable & exclusive privileges and though they wish very much to have political influence themselves they would like very ill to share with the nation at large - remembering in that the Keelmen of Newcastle who when requested by the Radicals two years since to make common cause with them took they the matter into their serious consideration & happening to recollect that they are an existing society having considerable revenues & large

hospitality for their poor had seen to see that they belonged to the poor people  
clashes which must always be by resolution and dismissed the envoys with  
this truly diplomatic ~~form~~ form of speech Go to hell you C — 17.

The actual violence is seldom seen only to be found in the large towns  
of the during times when a certain number always entertain these sentiments  
which are more or less extended amongst the gentry and the middle class  
during the progress of the times the price of provisions the plenty or the  
want of work and so forth. The situation and habits of the Scottish man-  
ufacturers considered as a part of the community have been powerfully affec-  
ted and much to the worse by the general introduction of steam for  
driving engines. I remember Scotland Manufacturers were usually  
fixed in the vicinity of water-falls for convenience of driving the machinery  
by this drove the undertakers into remote and solitary places where  
they erected their cotton-mills where their ~~labourers~~ workmen found a little  
relief around them. In this village the proprietor acted as a Legislator  
knowing the characters of those dwelling around him and for his own sake  
kept up a degree of discipline and subordination. Thus the house here  
was forced to do and good men did much more. In hard times each  
man was obliged to maintain his work people till work came round  
and was usually protected on such occasions by the country gentlemen  
I do think the Employer profited the mutual influence <sup>over</sup> of the Employed  
which go so far to strengthen the bonds of society. But where the engines  
are driven by steam there is and can be nothing of all this - The buildings  
are erected as near as possible if not in the actual precincts of Glasgow  
or Paisley - when a Manufacturer wishes to do a particular job he  
gathers on or two hundred workers from Lewis Strath & garrets with  
out the slightest attention to character or circumstances as to any  
thing but that they have ten fingers & can drive a shuttle. These men  
are employed perhaps for a fortnight & then hired off the Employer knows  
very well more or less the more than if they were so many old pins  
or shuttles. Instead therefore of being governed by their masters they  
form benefit societies amongst themselves and seldom feel bound  
to drink & pollute to the more proper purposes of their masters in which  
the boldest talker and greatest bustler is sure to obtain the manage-  
ment and it is well known how much the organization facilitated  
the purposes of the radicals & how many of these benefit societies  
supplied the funds for manufacturing steel heads for pickets as  
Lancashire says instead of muslin and cotton. These evils are easily  
perceived and but the remedy is very difficult. Much might be gained



by encouraging the system of private or security-bankers where each man's  
 fortune is under his own control. A great deal might also be done by the  
 manufacturers' declining the employment of them who neglect their  
 moral obligations by taking a lead in radicalism. But unhappily although  
 under the impulse of fear they entered into an agreement to superintend  
 the behaviour of their people but the love of gain is superior in commerce  
 to every other motive and they just take advantage of such  
 measures as occur to them. When matters are getting to be desperate after the  
 last very serious alarm I could not help speaking to several of the  
 Bankers of Edinburgh who are in general zealously loyal and who  
 hold the commerce of Glasgow & all the west in the hollow of their  
 hand and recommended to them to intimate that accommodations  
 to the manufacturers would be regulated with some regard to them who  
 did not at all pay a careless attention to the politics and conduct of  
 their men.

From what I have written you will see that besides the ever present  
 Whig opposition now a good deal anticipated I apprehend there  
 are the Peering Whigs who commonly exercise considerable influence  
 over public opinion, a numerous party of them almost every Scotch  
 borough who are desirous of sharing the elective franchise and a large  
 mass of manufacturers many of whom are tainted with the worst  
 principles of Wootton and Hunt. None of these different classes can with  
 much truth or justice be mingled with the others yet they all seem  
 inclined to act together in opposition to the Tories. And this union I  
 should fear will impede the better and more respectable part of them  
 since in order to make common cause for the present hopes of  
 future cooperation are held out to the whole part by the more un-  
 desirable which in the event of their coming into power they could  
 neither retreat from with credit or realize with safety.

If you find any thing useful or satisfactory in this Exposure  
 may not think you an equally exact account of the Tory  
 party in Scotland which that of the Whigs is subverted and  
 misplaced within itself.

There is no news here excepting that General Wemyss has sent  
 a scrape paper into a quarrel with the Celtic Society and

and I think it would unlikely to come to anything. If it does?  
The correspondence on both sides is sufficiently lengthier.

As for myself I am working among my infant woods, pruning  
and cutting from morning till night. We have a good harvest but  
terribly low prices and I fear our farmers can pay little next  
next term. I am always very dear Sir

Your very faithful  
humble servant

Wallerstein

Abbotsford / Melrose  
12 September

When you can tell me a word of news proper to be commu-  
nicated you will do me great pleasure.