



46579 - 46604

Handwritten text in a medieval script, possibly Gothic or similar, visible on the right edge of the page. The text is partially obscured by the binding and includes characters such as 'S' and 'a'.

N

Detailed Statement

of the Case of

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Kent

*January 1848*

Statement of the <sup>circumstances</sup> ~~causes~~ that have led the Duke of Kent into ~~various~~ <sup>various</sup> ~~circumstances~~ <sup>circumstances</sup>, and of the steps taken <sup>by him</sup> and consequences of them.

The Duke left England for Germany in the middle of the year 1786, being then in his 18<sup>th</sup> year, and resided successively at Lunenburg and at Hanover, until the end of 1787, during that period he was indeed lodged in one of the Electoral Palaces, and his table and equipage were furnished from the Electoral Establishment, but the only pecuniary allowance he had was £1000 p annum, of which his Governor had the sole disposal, ~~giving~~ <sup>giving</sup> of the parcel of two pistoles a week, which were allowed him for his pocket money. At the end of 1787 he removed to Geneva, by his Majesty's command, where he remained two years, and while there the same conduct was observed towards him in point of pecuniary matters, his pocket allowance not being in the least degree increased in the whole of that time; the consequence of which was, that, not having any of those indulgences which other young Englishmen of his own age had, with whom he was in the habit of living, and who were the sons of private gentlemen, he incurred debts and borrowed money to procure them. At the beginning of 1790 the Duke of Kent returned to England, and after passing ten days at home, went at the short notice of forty eight hours to Gibraltar, where he was obliged to provide his first outfit ~~for his~~ <sup>for his</sup> ~~travelling~~ <sup>travelling</sup>, at an enormous expence, not having a single article of any sort or kind necessary for the purchase of for which first outfit no allowance was ever made him nor indeed was it until the middle of 1791, when he was ordered to Canada, that he knew what his annual allowance was to be, which he found was only £5000 p annum, viz. to 1000 a year than his Governor promised to keep his establishment when at Geneva; the consequence of this was, that at the time of his Gibraltar for Canada, in addition to the debts he had contracted between 1786 and 1790, from the cause before explained, he incurred from the Gibraltar outfit, and the expence there above the income allowed him he had naturally calculated costs not to be less than of the one allotted for his use when at Geneva.

2  
no allowance for Canada outfit

3  
no allowance for Gibraltar outfit

brought to observe that the debt incurred at Gibraltar the  
 King was graciously pleased to promise he would pay, but the  
 circumstance it is presumed must <sup>afterwards</sup> secured to his <sup>Majesty's</sup> first intentions as  
 the promise must have been fulfilled. — To meet the most  
 pressing part of the debts due at Gibraltar, the Duke of Kent,  
 after his embarkment for Canada, sold off every thing he had there,  
 and of course, on arriving at Quebec, had all to provide <sup>and</sup>  
 this was again done at a very heavy expense, as he was obliged  
 to do it upon credit, <sup>no allowance</sup> having been made him  
 for this second outfit any more than for the first. — This at the  
 end of 1793, when he was ordered to the West Indies, his debts  
 were further augmented by the amount of the Canada <sup>subsidy</sup> and  
 the help sustained by his being obliged to sell all off again, upon  
 leaving Quebec to meet the most urgent demands of his equip-  
 ment for the West Indies, for which, being his third, <sup>no allowance</sup>  
 was made him any more than for the two former. — He will  
 will be right to observe that the Duke, anxious to do justice  
 to his creditors as far as was in his power, gave Bonds in 1794,  
 to his English creditors for a sum amounting in the aggregate  
 to about 20,000, payable at the expiration of seven years,  
 concluding upon the precedent of his two elder Brothers, the  
 Dukes of York and Clarence, that long before that time, he  
 should get his parliamentary establishment but as these  
 Bonds bore interest, which it was stipulated should be regularly  
 paid quarterly, this arrangement caused a diminution  
 of one fifth of his small income of 25,000 a year. — In  
 travelling to the West Indies with his suite, through the United  
 States of America, a very considerable fresh expense was of  
 course incurred, as also from his living wherever the West Indies  
 where every thing is well known to be at an enormous advance  
 of price, so that his debts kept constantly increasing without  
 its being in the Duke's power, from the smallness of his income  
 to prevent it, <sup>no mention</sup> here of the help  
 of expence <sup>paid</sup> sustained going to the West Indies, as that  
 was reimbursed <sup>thirteen</sup> years afterwards, immediately  
 prior

2  
 no allowance  
 for Canada  
 outfit  
 3  
 no allowance  
 for outfit  
 outfit

at into can  
 quires of the  
 the year  
 ty at London  
 he was  
 and Egypt  
 only suc  
 his Govern  
 two feet  
 At the  
 mand, wh  
 it was obs  
 allowanc  
 at time;  
 indulgenc  
 he was  
 them, he  
 At the  
 and after  
 forty eight  
 first outfit  
 single  
 which  
 indeed was  
 Canada,  
 which  
 year  
 there  
 of the

3

prior to the change of administration that took place in  
 1807, through the good offices of Lord Gainsford, then first lord of  
 the Treasury, and of Lord Henry Pitt, and Chancellor of the Ex-  
 chequer. — At the close of the Campaign of 1794 the Duke of  
 Kent, pursuant to his Majesty's commands, returned to North  
 America, where he was placed on the staff, and of course  
 obliged to incur the expense of a fourth outfit, for which he  
 has since received any reimbursement more than for the preceding  
three. From that time he served at Halifax until October  
 1798, first as Major General to 1796, and then as Lieutenant General  
 the rest of the time, during the whole of which period, except his  
 small staff pay allowed respectively to the ranks of Major General  
 and Lieutenant General, thinking at that time no allowance  
 of Bat and baggage money to the troops in North America as  
 has since been granted, he never enjoyed any allowance but the  
 £5000, as fixed for him in 1790, and out of which he was obliged  
 to pay annually £1000, the amount of interest on £20,000 as  
before explained and of course he was compelled year after  
 year to exceed his income considerably. — Now it may be  
 right to observe that in 1798, when the Duke of Kent found that  
 he could not meet the Bonds which he gave in 1791, he was  
 compelled to renew them, with his Creditors for another seven years  
 and which they were induced (he believes) to accede to from the  
 punctuality with which the interest had always been paid.  
 Thus, at the end of 1798, when the Duke of Kent returned to Eng-  
 land consequent of an accident he met with from his horse  
 falling with him, besides the old debt of 1790, there was a much  
 larger one contracted, from the various causes above explained.  
 Now it seems reasonable to account to the very great hardship  
 he suffered from having been kept until 1799, when he was  
 32 years of age, out of that parliamentary income, which he  
 has since had (his two elder Brothers the Dukes of York and Cornwall  
 got, the one at Seventy one years of age, the other at Seventy two  
 and which was granted to the Duke of Cambridge, his youngest  
 Brother

4  
 By allowance  
 to him for his  
 outfit

5  
 By the  
 Duke's right  
 of inheritance  
 income

By the  
 Duke's right  
 of inheritance  
 income

Brothers by four years, on the same day with himself, while it is  
 clear that the very circumstance of his having been employed on  
 foreign service from January 1790 to November 1798, without inter-  
 mission successively at Gibraltar, in Canada, the West Indies, and  
 Nova Scotia, was the cause of this serious injury to him as he was  
 thereby precluded from personally urging his claims with the  
 Ministers to obtain his parliamentary establishment at that  
 time of life when he was unquestionably entitled thereto. -  
 About a month after the Duke got his parliamentary esta-  
 blishment (viz in May 1799) he was promoted to the rank of General,  
 and appointed Commander in Chief in North America, and of  
 course he ordered his regiment upon a peace commensurate  
 with that rank, and the present ability of the situation; having  
 his instructions getting ready, he proceeded to North America in  
 July, with the expectation of remaining there some years, and  
 after clearing off the expenses of his fresh equipment, for which  
 however he only received an allowance of £2000 from Government  
 of being able gradually to liquidate all his difficulties arising  
 from his former former ones, before he returned. - unfortunately  
 however for him, the transport allotted for the reception of his  
 whole equipment, and which was shipped in July was owing  
 to the embargo laid upon all ships, previous to the expedition  
 to the West, detained until October, and being sent out of  
 that late season was wrecked as it came upon the Coast, and  
 totally lost. This event was so serious in its consequences to  
 the Duke's finances, coming in addition to all his other difficul-  
 ties that it became absolutely necessary for him to return  
 home, in order to urge his claims upon Government for  
 remuneration as well for that, as for former minor losses  
 he had sustained while serving abroad, from the capture  
 of different ships, on board of which were part of his  
 baggage and Equipage, the whole of which losses are  
 detailed in the copy of the Duke of Kent's memorial to the  
 Duke of York of the 6<sup>th</sup> November 1806, which will bear explanatory  
 reference.

to place in  
 first Lord of  
 the Duke of  
 and to brother  
 of course  
 the Duke of  
 till October  
 Lieutenant General  
 d, except the  
 of Major General  
 no allowance  
 promised as  
 vance but the  
 he was obliged  
 to £20,000 a  
 year after  
 it may be  
 found that  
 1796, he was  
 that seven years  
 to from the  
 is been paid,  
 turned to Engle  
 in his house  
 was a man  
 above captain  
 not have ship  
 when he was  
 and, which he  
 had success  
 at least by the  
 D, his young  
 Brother

5

letters to the Duke of York will be found in the appended  
 attached to this statement marked **A. No 1.** and **B. No 2.** The Duke  
 of Kent's death at the same time affording a very strong ground for  
 him to apply for leave of absence, he made the application,  
 and it being granted him, he arrived in England early in the  
 autumn of 1800. — Through the kindness of the Prince of Wales  
 in speaking to the Earl of Rosslyn then Lord Chancellor of the Duchy  
 of Lancaster, in course of some little time, under the consideration  
 of Lord Pitt, and a very short time before His Majesty's unfortunate  
 malady which took place in February 1801, at an interview the  
 Duke had with Lord Pitt in Downing Street, through the intervention  
 of Lord Rosslyn, he received the fullest assurance, not only that  
 his losses would be completely made good to him, but also that  
 such a disadvantage should be had to the circumstance of his having  
 received his parliamentary establishment so much rather  
in life than any of his Brothers, and that, if he were not  
 placed completely on a footing of equality in that respect  
 with the Duke of Clarence (the justice of which Lord Pitt stood  
 in which would have given him an arrears of eight years,  
 he should at least be placed upon the same as the Duke of  
 Cumberland, which insured him an arrears of four. —  
 upon His Majesty's recovery the administration changed, and  
 the moment not appearing favorable to urge his suit, his  
 claims were suffered to lay dormant, till the next year, when  
 upon his appointment to the Government of Gibraltar at  
 March 1802, he confined himself to memorializing the Board  
 for remuneration for his losses only, upon which however  
 that he obtained, with the exception of the £2000 noticed  
 in a preceding page, as having been granted several years  
 after was the sum of the £2000 paid he thinks in 1803, both  
which certainly do not in spirit of fact, cover even an eighth  
part of the loss to him, exclusive of the interest he was  
and is still paying,\* for the debts incurred by that sum,  
not one particle of which he ever was benefited by. —

to begin  
CCC

\* to this time Jan 1818

Had



Having gone to Gibraltar in May 1802, The Duke of Kent, in consequence of various communications he had prior to his departure with Lord Cornwallis, then at the head of His Majesty's Council, and which His Majesty must recollect, if called upon to advert to the subject, he proceeded to halt as it were to these sources of accountability in the Garrison, which from its first establishment, had also been the source of the greatest part of the civil emoluments of the Governor's situation, and from the reduction in the number of Wine Houses, and the checks upon the heretofore uncontrolled liberty the Soldiers had of drinking, it is a matter of notoriety, that where his predecessor had received some years from 10 to £20,000 per annum in fees, he did not send a sixth part of that sum, & relying on the full appearance he had received, that he should not be a loser by the sacrifice he made for the good of the service, he must complain. — How it may be reasonable to observe that, upon the Duke of Kent's application at the Treasury, for the same sub/sid for Gibraltar, which was granted him when appointed Commander in Chief in North America in 1799, he was informed that such was not usual, as the Government of Gibraltar was considered for very good a thing, that its emoluments would scarce clear off any expenses he might be put to in equipping himself for it, and as such for that equip-ment, was not so considerable as that of 1799, he must wait reimbursed; — that at the period of the Duke's return from Gibraltar, viz. in April 1803, the allowance to the Officers resident in the command of the Garrison of Gibraltar in place of the fees <sup>ordinarily to be</sup> subsidies were taken from the Governor and carried to the credit of the revenue of the Garrison, was fixed at £3,000, and afterwards augmented to £3,500 upon a representation of Sir Thomas Mordaunt's but no consideration was had either of the Duke of Kent's loss during the year he held the command when the fees were so reduced, nor has it to this hour, although it is well known, that the

average

249  
 The Duke of Kent  
 Gibraltar  
 1803  
 Sir Thomas Mordaunt  
 representation  
 Duke of Kent's loss  
 the fees were so reduced  
 it to this hour

the appended  
 B. No 2, The Duke  
 ing ground for  
 of satisfaction,  
 early in the  
 Prince of Wales  
 of the Duke  
 the considerable  
 the Duke's  
 the interview the  
 the interview  
 not only that  
 but also that  
 stance of his leave  
 much hated  
 the were not  
 that respect  
 the Duke of Kent  
 eight years  
 the Duke of  
 of four.  
 changed, and  
 his suit, his  
 most years, when  
 Gibraltar  
 the hearing  
 the he would  
 to 2000 notices  
 several years  
 1803, but  
 were an eight  
 that he was  
 that sub/sid  
 had been.

average of these was as proved to be 7000 p annum, and that during the absence of the Governor, the moiety was always considered as his right and permitted to him by his representatives

III Upon the return of Mr Pitt to Office in 1801, The Duke of Kent again took occasion to renew his claims, and received the most unqualified assurances from that Minister, that he would fulfill all the expectations he had held out to him in 1801, but that much important public business must first be got over and that probably his concerns could not be thought of until after the close of the session; under this assurance he was enabled to pacify all his creditors, but the whole summer of 1804 and a great part of the subsequent session of parliament of 1805 had passed, without the fulfillment of Mr Pitt's promise, the Duke of Kent being very strongly pressed by the old original creditors, whose bonds had become due early in that year, obtained another interview with Mr Pitt in July, when he intimated the intention of His Majesty to grant £20000 from the annuity of the Admiralty to each of his younger sons immediately, which he said he hoped would prove a means of temporary accommodation to the Duke of Kent, but he then positively declared that it was not in the least to affect the consideration of his peculiar and distinct claims for his losses, or a compensation for the injury he had sustained through the delay in granting <sup>him</sup> his peculiar annuity establishment, observing that the grant from the annuity of the Admiralty would be a spontaneous present from the King to all his younger sons <sup>except the Duke of Kent</sup> like. It may be right here to observe that this sum of £20000, part of which was paid about that period, and the remainder after Mr Pitt's death by Lord Grenville, enabled the Duke only to pay off the debt originally borrowed in 1791, and reborrowed in 1798, which he did in 1805. - At the same time, the Duke of Clarence, not being on friendly terms with Mr Pitt the Duke of Kent was distressed, & behalf of all the younger Brothers to represent their situation.

that Minister, and the total inadequacy of a parliamentary allowance  
 of £12,000 furnished to his grace the Duke of Devonshire, owing  
 to the great expensiveness of money, and the enormous rise in every article  
 of expensiveness, in consequence of this. The Duke had three or four inter-  
 views with Mr Pitt in Downing Street in August 1805, and it was settled  
 at the last, that the Duke of Devonshire was authorized by Mr Pitt to inform  
 all his Brothers, that their parliamentary incomes, with all the expensiveness  
 of the most suppers, be raised to £18,000 a year clear of all deductions, that  
 should be left optional, with those Brothers, who had apartments at Saint  
 James, and of course pay handy to the Royal Kitchens, to continue to have  
 their Tables as before, supplied by the Board of Green Cloth, or to receive in  
 common with those, who were not resident at Saint James's, an allowance  
 of £5,000 to each, in furtherance, while he was residing in any of the Royal  
 Palaces, the allowance of fuel and lights was to be continued. — At the same  
 time Mr Pitt again repeated his promise, that the individual claims of  
the Duke of Devonshire as before mentioned, should be considered, exclusive of  
the general arrangements, as he was fully aware of the hard ship of  
his situation and of the difficulties that pressed upon him, from the  
 debts that he had incurred between the years 1790 and 1799, when his  
 income was so inadequate to his necessary expensiveness, and the  
 enormous interest he had paid on both, and the justice of assisting  
 him to get over them. — Upon receiving this unequalled assurance  
 from Mr Pitt, motions were made by the Duke of Devonshire in opening his  
 creditors that the day of payment was at hand, and that he had no  
 doubt in the year 1806, but that all his demands would, if not  
 wholly discharged, be greatly reduced, but Mr Pitt's death put  
 a stop to all these expectations, for when Lord Grenville afterwards  
 proposed to augment the incomes of all the younger Brothers to  
 £18,000, they were paid as with this income these, which reduced them  
 from £16,300, to £6,300, no consideration was had in regard to the allowance  
of Table money, that had been particularly promised by Mr Pitt  
and were allowances of fuel and lights from the Board of Green Cloth  
which was taken off, thus making in the promise given  
by Mr Pitt, and the arrangement made by Lord Grenville,  
reference to the injury of the younger Brothers of £6,800 a year  
besides the advantage of fuel and lights, which may at the  
 present

and, and  
 was always  
 his representative  
 of Kent again  
 most ungracious  
 would fulfill  
 1801, but that  
 not over and  
 of a table after  
 was enabled to  
 of 1814 and a  
 out of 1815 had  
 miss, the  
 original  
 that year,  
 by, when he  
 £20,000  
 younger, so  
 and a smaller  
 but he then  
 to affect the  
 time for his  
 sustained  
 any establish  
 the Admiralty  
 when younger  
 of £20,000  
 in mind at  
 only the pay of  
 1798, which he  
 caused, not be  
 a great assist  
 this situation  
 the



the measure of the Duke's fortunes, his solicitor, Mr Robinson,  
 advanced with the sum of £2000, which he should have paid  
 for the insurance on the Duke's life, and thus the purpose of the will  
 became practically overruled, that he resolved to submit his case and  
 claims through the Parliament to Lord Liverpool, in the autumn  
 of 1813, at which period the Duke had more than one personal inter-  
 view with that Gentleman, and besides had the advantage of  
 the intervention of Lord Commissioners Adams, but after being  
 kept in a constant state of suspense until the close of the  
 session of 1814, he had the mortification of learning through Lord  
 Commissioners Adams, that not only nothing would be done for  
 him by Ministers, but also that they would not sanction an  
 independent member introducing the business into the House of  
 Commons, which the Duke very strongly urged as his wish, being  
 satisfied that the justice of his case, when it came to be fairly  
 known to Parliament, would procure an attention to his pec-  
 uniary claims, not for the payment of his debts, of which he never intended  
to raise the slightest idea, but for the recovery of his just claims,  
which would enable him to discharge every engagement  
he had in the world. - After experiencing this cruel disappoint-  
 ment, the Duke was strongly advised to address a memorial  
 to the Prince Regent, which he did in the month of January  
 1815, in the form that will be found in the appendix marked  
 C. to G and accompanied it by an official letter to Lord Liverpool,  
 together with a private one to the Regent, copies of which are  
 also annexed marked I. to 9 and I. to 11. The result of that  
 memorial, was an answer in the negative from Lord Liverpool,  
 under date of 22<sup>nd</sup> January following, the copy of which is also  
 inserted in the appendix marked D. to 14 and with that most  
 distressing communication business stopped. - The Duke then  
 felt that nothing remained, but his own personal exertions,  
 and increased sacrifices, to enable him to overcome these diffi-  
 culties, which, although not the result of extravagance on  
 his part, were nevertheless equally oppressive, and upon the  
 ground of justice to his creditors equally demanded an honorable  
 settlement, and after many conferences with his friends,

The Duke of Kent  
 had intended  
 and in 1807 he  
 management,  
 to give up the  
 other calculation  
 the capital  
 and a large  
 as a security  
 discharged, we  
 tion of his debts  
 trusted to a  
 as was  
 after a lapse of  
 the pecuniary  
 business was  
 owing to the  
 being a very great  
 doubt was now  
 condition also  
 appointments  
 minute, made  
 from the lord  
 his of the the Regent  
 suffered a  
 passing to be  
 supplied to  
 for which an  
 quence of the  
 there, and when  
 regulation was  
 causes of action  
 understood, we  
 to complete the

he intended to constitute a Committee of three, to apply these funds  
 of his income into their hands, until the complete liquidation of his  
 debts was effected, and to limit his expenditures to a sum not  
 exceeding <sup>the necessary</sup> four thousand pounds,  
 which he engaged to content himself by this  
 plan was matured by the end of June 1815, when the Duke, <sup>in</sup>  
 with many of his servants, and made reductions upon the same  
 scale, in every part of his establishment, the good consequences  
 of which are certainly already proved, for by the strenuous exertion  
 of his funds more was done in the <sup>first</sup> twelve months than had  
 followed the general <sup>retrenchment</sup> than was accomplished in the eight years  
 ensuing, and he has <sup>now</sup> <sup>confidently</sup> prospect of emerging from  
 his difficulties, by persevering in his plan of economy and  
 retrenchment for about three years longer he at first had hoped  
 to have been able to combine the execution of his plan with remaining  
 in England but after giving it a trial of <sup>two or three</sup> years and that it would be quite impossible for him  
 to continue to live at home, without privations more by far  
 than he had already submitted to, and which would be still more  
 painful to his feelings than any he has yet experienced. —  
 he was therefore under the necessity of coming to the res-  
 olution of going abroad in August 1815 and did  
 not expect to be able to resume his residence in England till the year  
 1821; yet although these resolutions have been adopted, and  
 these sacrifices made with cheerfulness, from a sense of honor  
 and duty it is a most bitter reflection, that it is <sup>through</sup> the assistance  
 made to listen to <sup>this</sup> unquestionable claim  
 supported by <sup>undeniable</sup> proofs of fact, that the Duke is obliged to adopt  
 these measures for the discharge of debts, while if he could  
 but <sup>have</sup> received a third part of what is <sup>fairly</sup> due to him, he would be  
 clear of every embarrassment he has in the world. —

in England but after giving it a trial of two or three years

1	Extract
2	Copy of
3	"
4	"
5	"
6	"
7	"
8	Comparative
9	Copy of
10	Calculations
11	Copy of
12	" of
13	" of
14	" of

Appendix containing the following Papers

1	Extract from a letter addressed by the Duke of Kent to the Duke of York	A
2	Copy of memorial addressed by do to do	B
3	" of certificate given by do	C
4	" of letter addressed by Lord Comptroller Treasurers to the Duke of Kent	D
5	" of certificate given by do	E
6	" of a letter addressed by Mr. Gault to the Duke of Kent	F
7	" of memorial addressed by the Duke of Kent to the Prince Regent then the Earl of Liverpool	G
8	Comparative statement of the advantages respectively accrued from Gov <sup>ty</sup> by the Duke of Clarence & Kent	H
9	Copy of a letter addressed by the Duke of Kent to the Earl of Liverpool	I
10	Calculations of advantages received by the Duke of Kent as Governor of Gibraltar from 1803 to '14	K
11	Copy of a letter addressed by the Duke of Kent to the Prince Regent	L
12	" of memorial addressed by do to do through the Count de Saxe-Coburg	M
13	" of a letter addressed by do to the Count de Saxe-Coburg	N
14	" of a letter addressed by the Earl of Liverpool to the Duke of Kent	O

to begin with

A No 1

Extract of a letter from Sir John Marshall his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent to Sir John Marshall his Royal Highness the Duke of York Commandant in Chief.

St. James's Palace

6 November 1806

In the acknowledgment to you as Commandant in Chief of his Majesty's Forces, the annexed memorial, containing a statement of the losses sustained during a part of the period when I was employed on the Spanish Service, I conceive it would be to trespass upon your time with any solicitation to obtain your recommendation of it to the honor of the Treasury, being well convinced, from the manner in which you have expressed to me your sentiments upon the fairness of the claim, that it will receive from you every support I can wish or desire, but I feel it a duty incumbent upon me in justice to myself to declare on my honor and in which I shall be fully borne out by the testimony of Brigadier General Withersall, who had the whole management of my pecuniary concerns, that the statement has been kept very much below the actual losses sustained at each period specified, as there were a great variety

variety of articles of personal comfort to myself, and of no considerable value in themselves, of which I was deprived, but for which I have thought it most correct to make no charge, as they were not actually provided at the time when they were lost, but have been my property for years before. - At the same time I trust it will not be deemed foreign to the purpose if I add that, although to avoid the most distant possibility of any charge that was not *prima facie*, clear and undoubted, appearing in my memorial, I have not named the loss I sustained by the capture of the Diamond transport, on her voyage back from America to England; I was the loss of about 2000 upon that occasion, as will appear by General Withersalls certificate which accompanies this, for the property I had in that vessel which was plundered by the enemy, consisted of that part of my baggage and equipage, which I had left at Halifax in 1798, together with what I brought out with me in the *Arcturion* frigate, and was totally independent of the rest of my baggage. - But although I conceive it right to submit these particulars to your consideration, in order that you may make such use of them as you shall see fit they are almost nugatory, when compared to the loss of the *Arcturion* I have to make, which is that I have actually paid to the different persons who furnished me with the supplies that were lost before they reached me, owing to my inability to pay both for these I did not get, and those I was under the necessity of providing to replace them the sum of £11,856.9.9 as will appear from the certificates of Colonel Baleyrolle, my treasurer, of Mr Green and, my agent, or of Mr Cook, my Receiver here with an order for interest upon the amount of these charges for the original outfit. -

x. P.S. If that sum was paid in interest up to 1806 it may easily be calculated to what an amount it has now risen in the course of eleven succeeding years for to this date I am in 1818 the same has been regularly continued without interruption.



46586

B No 2

To His Highness the Duke of York and Albany Commanded in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in the Memorial of Field Marshal His Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent, sheweth,

That in the month of December 1793, when serving as Colonel with his Regiment the Royal Fusiliers at Genoa, he received from the late Lord Amherst, then Commanded in Chief of His Majesty's Forces, the notification of his promotion to the rank of Major General, and of his being placed on the Staff of the Army under the command of His Majesty's General, ordered for the attack of the Islands of Corsica and the West Indies, as also His Majesty's commands to join the same without delay at the general rendezvous at Barbados.

That in consequence he lost no time in obeying those orders, and as the River Saint Lawrence was frozen up, he was obliged to travel through the United States to Boston, where he afterwards embarked.

That in the course of this journey which was by Lake Champlain, upon the Ice, two Stage Coaches with the whole of his Baggage and Equipage, consisting of about thirty seven Casks to be then prepared, fell through the Ice into the Lake, by which, as will appear from the certificate annexed, marked A, under the signature of Brigadier General Pitt-Rivers, who at that time had the direction of his establishment, he sustained a loss of fully two thousand Pounds.

That after serving the whole Campaign in the West Indies, he returned by His Majesty's command, to North America, where he was shortly afterwards placed on the Staff, and posted to the command of His Majesty's Forces in the Province of Nova Scotia and its dependencies, upon which appointment he wrote to His Excellency in England, to replace the Equipage he had lost on Lake Champlain which was accordingly provided, and embarked on board of His Majesty's Packet the Antelope, that sailed from Calcutta on the 19th

1794

of no consequence  
but for which  
as they were  
lost, but he  
in time the  
said that  
any charge  
able, appearing  
I just arrived  
his voyage back  
July 2000  
Mother all  
superior I had  
ny, consisted  
I had left  
left out with  
dependent of  
concern it might  
in, in order  
shall be paid  
the last reference  
treaty paid  
supplies the  
irrevocably  
under the name of  
9-9 as will appear  
of the  
with an area  
the original  
It may be said  
up in the  
case I am  
without



that in the year 1799, when appointed Commodore in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in North America, a Transport called the Francis of 285 tons burthen, wholly laden with his Baggage and Equipage was lost on the Middle Island, as is proved by the certificate of his Respect George, marked to B, by which he sustained a loss of full £11,000, as will be seen by Brigadier General Mather's declaration No 7. —

He therefore has to submit his loss thus sustained, as amounting to the sum of £21,000, and to request that the Command in Chief will be pleased to take such steps as he may think proper, with the Lord Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, so that he may obtain the reimbursement of the same; the whole of his losses having been incurred, while he was employed in His Majesty's service abroad, and in situation where the several supplies he had, were no more than was indispensably necessary for his keeping up a suitable appearance in them. —

Windsor Palace  
6th November 1805

Signed "J. Ward"  
Field Marshal

C. No 3

Copy of Certificate from Lieut. General Mather

Having read over with attention this day, the copy of the Duke of Kent's memorial to the Command in Chief, dated 6th November 1806, wherein reference is made to the various certificates given by me at the time, relative to the amount of loss of Baggage sustained by His Royal Highness at different periods, as therein set forth, but the originals of which I understand have unfortunately been lost in the Treasury, I have no hesitation in declaring my perfect recollection, that in drawing out these certificates at the time

times alluded to, & acted under the particular injunction of the Duke of Kent, to keep my calculations of the loss sustained, considerably within the full amount, and in particular in the instance of the work of the Francis transport, no allowance was made for the loss of Sir Royal Highness' library, consisting of several sets of two thousand volumes, with a large and valuable assortment of maps, <sup>and plates</sup> which had been collected on the Continent, in 1788 and 1789, or that of his cabinet as he possessed both these prior to his outfit as Commander in Chief of His Majesty's force in North America; and lastly, that I derived my information with respect to these losses, from the circumstance of having been at the head of Sir Royal Highness the Duke of Kent's household almost uninterruptedly, and as such, had the management of all his accounts from the year 1795 to 1807, and that had I not lost the papers containing the statement of all Sir Royal Highness' Bills, at the time the Diamond transport was plundered with the permission of his Baggage on board, which is in the hands of the French privateer by which she was taken in 1800. Though afterwards recaptured, I should have had the means of proving all these assertions with accuracy, but I am confident in stating the aggregate loss to be £51,000, as therein detailed, I was a full third of an error, under the actual amount of the injury sustained.

Given under my hand in Steam Street  
 this 10<sup>th</sup> day of May 1816

**D** No 11 Signed J. A. Witherall  
 Lieut. General  
 and Comptroller

Copy of Lord Comptroller Adams' letter to the Duke of Kent  
 sent to Mr. Pitt  
 10 December 1814

I have made myself that the condescending goodness which has been always shown to me by your Royal Highness will extend to me on the present occasion, and that it shall be for me for not having replied sooner to your Royal Highness' letter of the 31<sup>st</sup> November, and stated as to the extract, what my pec-

collection now to be made by court collecting it: - the distance of  
time makes it impossible to state with minuteness the sums and date  
but the general impression is that in my memory, and I have so  
repeated it.

I am Sir, with the most perfect respect -

Thos. Pitt Esq  
10 December 1814

Your Royal Highness  
most devoted and obedient servant  
signed "William Adam"

Copy of certificate given by Lord Commissioners Adams

### E. No 5

At the request of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, I have perused  
the extract, and by His Royal Highness' desire, as my absence might  
render it impossible to comply to me personally, I state what my recol-  
lection serves me to mention, viz; that although I cannot bear in  
my mind the particular sums and pecuniary articles mentioned in the  
extract, I have a correct memory of its containing a just and true  
representation of Lord Pitt's sentiments, as to the aid to be given to  
the younger branches of the Royal Family, and that what relates  
to the penitentiary of Lord Duke of Kent's situation, was approved by  
Lord Pitt in the manner here stated

signed "William Adam"

### F. No 6

Copy of Lord Cuthbert's letter in corroboration of Lord Commissioners Adams  
Statement

Sir  
Strand London 30 March 1815

I have perused with much attention and great pleasure,  
the papers by your Royal Highness sent me for that purpose, on your  
late departure for Brussels, respecting affairs on which you commu-  
nicate with the various Ministers of the times, the clear details and  
accuracy whereof, must ever do your Royal Highness the greatest honor.  
I should flatter myself the ministers employed in the financial  
arrangements

arrangements of the Empire, whatever difficulties they may have to  
 encountered, from the consequences of the successful duration of the War  
 and the unexampled expence consequent to it, will feel it incumbent  
 on them to give the consideration due to your Royal Highness's situation  
 and be well inclined to administer such relief as circumstances may  
 render possible, and I cannot allow myself to doubt of the universal  
 approbation, that I think must follow the determined and resolute  
 caution of your Royal Highness, for the discharge of the incumbrance  
 that now distub you, and the pleasure every person will feel, in  
 seeing them attended with ultimate success. — I had frequent  
 communications with Mr. Oram, at the time he was engaged in  
 treating with Mr. Pitt, on the subject of the aid proposed to be given to the  
 younger branches of the Royal Family, and the particular hardships  
 of your Royal Highness's own situation, and your statements regard  
 these objects, appear to me to be perfectly correct; I also remember  
 to have seen Mr. Pitt myself, and to have conversed with him of  
 on the same; — it is difficult especially with my failing memory  
 to recall to mind all particulars, especially sums and dates, attend  
 to in such conversations, but I well remember six thousand Pounds  
 was the sum of additional annuity determined upon: — I also  
 recollect hearing it spoken of as another of injustice and inequality  
 that the two Princes residing in Kensington Palace had not any to  
 found them, as the other three residing in St. James's had, and who  
 was valued at a very considerable annual sum; I think it was  
 also mentioned as Mr. Pitt's intention that the whole five Princes,  
 besides the new grant of £60000 p. ann. should have an equal  
 sum allowed to each, in the room of a table, although I cannot  
 recollect of my memory enabling me to state the quantum of this  
 proposed allowance. — As to the other two Princes, viz, remunerate  
 for having had your parliamentary grant of £12000 p. ann.  
 voted to you several years before in your life, than any of the other  
 four Princes, older or younger than yourself had their, or for losses  
 by shipwreck or capture, I do not remember what may have  
 been proposed to be given in compensation for either, though I  
 would not have been there to be spoken of as being fair claim

Mr. Baines I think is more likely than I am to give a full explanation and send information having had more frequent opportunities of intercourse, and going to his office regularly on your Royal Highness's business, whereas my intercourse occurred irregularly, and accidentally, at times when I had occasion to go to him on his own business, but I clearly recollect, that Mr. B. always expressed the greatest wish, that all your Royal Highness's and your Brother's embarrassments should be totally removed, and your income made secure, as to prevent all occasion to resort to the necessity of borrowing and equal to supporting the dignity of your Majesty's rank in the Empire.

I have the honor to be with the most respectful respects, Sir,

Your Royal Highness's  
 Most faithful and most obedient servant  
 Signed "Thomas Cooke"

G. No. 7

Copy of a memorial to the Prince Regent through the Earl of Liverpool to His Royal Highness George Augustus Frederick Prince of Wales, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Marquis of Lansdowne and Duke of Kent, most respectfully sheweth, that your memorialist has been for a long time past laboring under several pecuniary difficulties, which have at this time accumulated to a very large and distressing amount, from causes which arise in a great measure known to your Royal Highness, not to have been occasioned by a life of extravagance, but to have been produced by a variety of disappointments, a suspension of paper, and unfavorable occurrences, scarcely to have been guarded against by human prudence. — That your memorialist, although unwilling to intrude on your Royal Highness's time, with a detail of all the events which have led to his present embarrassed situation, yet deems it necessary to submit a few of the principal causes, and will be ready to afford any further information that may be required, upon the most minute enquiring into the merits of his case being instituted. — That your memorialist from the year 1785 to 1790, had scarcely what

what can be deemed any allowance from His Majesty for personal expenses, and consequently during that period, incurred a considerable debt which, with interest from that time until 1806, when it was paid off, has very hard upon him.

That in 1790, when first sent to the West Indies, he had no allowance for outfit, nor any provision for his establishment, except the small sum from His Majesty's private purse of £5000 a year for his expenses which he continued to receive until 1799 when it ceased, and he got the Parliamentary allowance of £12000 a year.

That your memorialist has incurred a debt of £36,450 for principal and interest on passage, clothes, and baggage and expenses which on the passage to America and in the West Indies, as was proved by original certificates from his Agents Messrs. Spence and Co. & from various other papers the debt is to the Post Office, formerly delivered to the Treasury.

That your memorialist having been brought up in early life with the Duke of Clarence, and every way treated like by His Majesty's request that at the age of twenty two years, he should have obtained the same allowance of £12000 a year from Parliament, which the Duke of Clarence at that age had received. — That that allowance would have enabled him to have paid off all his debts incurred up to that period, and prevented the unpleasant situation in which he is now placed, by not having received that Parliamentary allowance until 1799, when he was 32 years of age.

That your memorialist, being on the foreign service of His Majesty from 1790 to 1798, was prevented from urging his claim in person to the Parliamentary allowance, until he returned to England at the last mentioned period, after he had completed his thirty first year.

That your memorialist has, in justice to his creditors, endeavored to pay off these debts, by diverting the half of his whole income per annum to trustees for that purpose, but owing to the increased rate of every way of life, he is unable to continue that sacrifice for the discharge of his debts, and at the same time to support himself in any degree, as his rank requires, although the strictest economy is observed in every department of his household.

Yours



Your memorialist therefore appeals to your Royal Highness's justice and liberality, for relief from his difficulties, by being placed on an equal footing with the Duke of Clarence, first in point of income, he from the age of twenty four years, which was repeatedly promised by his Majesty and secondly, in point of that assistance, which the Duke of Clarence has at different times received from the Treasury, to enable him to extricate him self from his pecuniary difficulties, to the amount of £34,000 Sterling, which your memorialist never received more than £5000 for the same object.

That your memorialist, after the most minute revision of every circumstance connected with his present situation, and the causes which have led to it has the satisfaction to think that his conduct will bear the strictest scrutiny, and that his heavy pecuniary embarrassments will appear to have arisen wholly from the unforeseen help he procured whilst abroad on the service of his Country, and from his having been deprived of that parliamentary allowance, and those other benefits, which the Duke of Clarence received, and to which your memorialist cannot but feel himself in strict justice equally entitled.

That, in order to exhibit the hardship under which your memorialist labors, and to bring the situation of the Duke of Clarence in the fair comparison with his, a statement has been prepared, and is herewith annexed, to show that the Duke of Clarence has, since he attained the age of twenty four years, received in income and other advantages to the amount of £238,000 Sterling beyond what your memorialist has had, and for which great difference there does not appear any just ground.

Your memorialist therefore, in concluding this statement, begs to express his firm reliance, on the wisdom, liberality, and justice of your Royal Highness, and in that confidence, most devoutly begs your favorable attention to his just claims, to which alone he can look for that relief, which will enable him effectually to overcome his present difficulties.

(signed) Edward

for personal  
 a considerable  
 1806, where it  
 allowance for  
 but the small  
 for his expense  
 ed, and hegt  
 for principal  
 and expense  
 as was  
 toward Co. He and  
 these formerly  
 a early life  
 like by Sir Joseph  
 to have obtain  
 which the  
 that allowance  
 the incurred exp  
 in in which  
 tary allowance  
 of his Country  
 claim in person  
 to England at  
 his thirty first ye  
 endeavored to  
 he income per  
 raised rate of war  
 five for the de  
 out himself in on  
 economy is  
 your

# H. No. 8

Comparative Statement of the advantages received by the Duke of Clarence and Kent from Government between the year 1790 and 1814. -

1<sup>st</sup> The Duke of Clarence enjoyed his parliamentary income from the age of 24, whereas the Duke of Kent only received his at the age of 32. -

2<sup>nd</sup> The Duke of Clarence in his difficulties was relieved with £6000 from Government in 1796, with £15,000 in 1802, and with £13,000 in 1814, whilst the Duke of Kent never received any aid but £6000 of which he has returned £1000. -

3<sup>rd</sup> The Duke of Clarence has from October 1798 to the present had £2,500 from the Civil list annually, whilst the Duke of Kent has had no addition whatever from that source. -

4<sup>th</sup> From the year 1789 when the Duke of Clarence had his establishment, until 1806 at which time the tables were put on the advantage of the King's table at Saint James's for the help of which advantage, the Duke of Kent never had a shilling's compensation. Calculation arising out of the above statement

The Duke of Clarence	The Duke of Kent
Parliamentary allowance of £12,000	Parliamentary allowance from 1801
from 1 <sup>st</sup> Jan. 1790 to 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 1798	1790 to 31 <sup>st</sup> December 1798
108,000	Nothing
Assistance afforded the Duke of Clarence from the Treasury in 1796	Assistance from the Treasury in 1807
£ 6,000	£ 1000 having been returned £ 5000
Sum as in 1801. 2.	
15,000	
Sum as in 1814	
13,000	
34,000	
Allowance from the Civil list of £2,500 per annum from 1 <sup>st</sup> Jan. 1799 to 31 <sup>st</sup> December 1813	Allowance from the Civil list Nothing
37,500	
The advantage of the table at Saint James's for the year, viz from 1 <sup>st</sup> Jan. 1790 to 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 1805, such being according to the estimate given by the Board of Green Cloth in 1805 at £4,000 per annum	Allowance or Compensation for table Nothing
64,000	
£ 243,000	Balance against the Duke of Kent 238,000
	£ 243,000

# I No 9

Copy of an official letter to Lord Liverpool

Buckingham Palace

13 June 1815

My Lord,

In the course of the last summer I submitted to your lordship, through the medium of Mr. Conistone, and of Mr. Bacon Adams conjointly a detailed statement of my pecuniary difficulties and of my claims for relief, in the full confidence that they would have received the favorable support of your lordship, and been brought under the consideration of the Prince Regent's Government, but as there appears to be no hope of relief through that channel, I have been compelled by a sense of justice to myself, and the pressing claims of my creditors, to address a respectful memorial to the Prince Regent, which I now beg leave to submit to your lordship, accompanied by the request, that you will take a favorable opportunity of submitting it, and of conveying his commands, thereon. - I feel confident that my claims will meet the closest scrutiny, and being justified by strict justice, I trust will merit your lordship's countenance and support. I shall therefore only add, that so far from having any objection to their meeting the eye of Parliament, it is my wish that they should receive the fullest inspection, if the same is judged necessary to substantiate them, in the perfect conviction, that the hardship of my situation will appear greater and more striking, in proportion as the enormous difference between the advantages derived by the Duke of Clarence and myself, from the public purse, since we respectively assumed the age of twenty four years, shall be made manifest to the world, and when it shall be known, that I was brought up as a Boy with the Duke of Clarence, whose only two years my senior, that I saved my Country abroad for thirteen successive years, in the most opposite climates, that during that time, I suffered my heavy losses in baggage, that it was quite impracticable

the Duke of  
 1799  
 received his  
 1802, and  
 received  
 1800. -  
 the present  
 the Duke of  
 source. -  
 had his share  
 and's phre  
 for the help of  
 billings' con  
 statement  
 nt  
 from the  
 198 Nothing  
 having  
 obtained 5000  
 which Nothing  
 nation  
 Nothing  
 238, 00  
 243, 00

impracticable for me to have lived upon the income which I had from 1790 to 1799, that it is almost impossible to recover from my difficulties, without assistance from Government, and that the Duke of Cornwall has, in allowances of money, sold, devised advantages, exceeding those I have enjoyed in the enormous sum of £238,000 (including part of what he within a few months has paid to himself) I cannot help feeling confident, that the justice of such being offered me in like manner, and to the same extent, must strike you most forcibly, and especially when I say that the necessity at this moment bears most heavily upon me.

I remain with sentiments of high consideration and regard,

My dear Lord

Yours most sincerely

signed "Edward"

P.S. Being extremely anxious to obviate the possibility of its being conceived, that in stating my pretensions to be placed in every respect on an equal footing with the Duke of Cornwall (there is no being any ground or point, in which I should have derived advantages not enjoyed by him), I have felt it a duty to cause a statement to be drawn out, of those particular benefits we have respectively received, during the period of our being servants together, and that statement, together with a collection to prove the correctness of the same, as far as it was in my power to ascertain it, is held in readiness to be transmitted to your Lordship, if it is considered proper, that the comparison therein made, should be taken into consideration, and that no reference whatever should be had to my having passed the thirteen best years of my life, upon the foreign part of my bounty, in climates the least congenial to an English Constitution, and in situations attended with very little patience or comfort, but I leave this altogether to your Lordship's judgment to decide upon, and what to do with them.

deductions from the above

deductions from the above

not before you give in my memorial to the Prince Regent.

# R. No 10

Calculations of the advantages accrued by His Royal Highness, The Duke of Kent as Governor of Gibraltar during the eleven years he has been absent from his government, viz from 1803 to 1814.

## Military pay

Staff pay of the posts he then held viz			
General at £6 p day			
Cobra pay of £2 p day to make up his			
military pay as Governor the sum of £8			
per day	£32,120		
Percentage of 1/10 p cent	3,409		
Hospital allowance at one day			
per annum	88		
10 p cent property tax	2,962.6	5,459.6	26,660.14

making together the military staff pay of a Field Marshal the Royal Highness present Count

deductions from the above

## Military contingent allowance

Allowance termed <sup>the government</sup> contingent of £950 per annum			
per annum	£10,450		
Percentage of 1/10 p cent	£783.15		
10 p cent property tax	966.12.6	1,750.7.6	8,699.12.6

## Civil Salary

Civil Salary of £2,800 p annum viz			
per annum	£30,800		
deduct 10 p cent property tax	3,080	27,720	
Total of these 3 sums reduced makes		£63,080.6.6	

From the above statement it will appear that they amount to £63,080.6.6, against which however will have to be set off whatever should have been paid the Duke of Clarence during the period of his residence between the years 1789 and 1814. It had appeared false to omit any calculation of advantages derived by the Duke of Kent from his Regiment, as he is known, that from the year 1789, when he first got the Royal Discharge, when he placed his company in the hands of

27

of Greenwood & Co., up to the year 1807, when he finally closed  
 with that House, his expenditure on the Regiment, above the  
 advantage he derived from his own pay, and from the various  
 was £7000, which in the last seven years, from the enormous  
 help of assessments, nothing in, in the various parts of the  
 world where his present Regiment has been serving, his help  
 has been no help considerable, to which it appears just to add  
 the following sanction; viz that by the Duke of Kent not  
 being permitted to reside at Gibraltar for the last seven years  
 he has been an annual loss of £4,500 which has been enjoyed  
 by the Officer Commanding in his stead, and that he has the whole  
 time been unwillingly absent from his station

It will then remain to account for — £ 238,010  
 the sum of — 63,080 6  
 which will leave £ 174,929 13

but to which is to be added as before stated the aggregate of the  
 half pay received by the Duke of Clarence from the year 1789  
 to 1814

# L. No 11

Copy of Letters to the Prince Regent  
 Kensington Palace  
 My dear Brother  
 13 January 1815

The recollection of those habits of friendship and  
 esteem in which it was my good fortune to live with you in  
 former days, and of the innumerable marks of friendship and  
 affection, which I almost daily received at your hands, added  
 to that warm attachment, which I must ever feel for you to  
 the latest hour of my existence, arising having been my steady  
 friend in many of the most trying moments of my life,  
 renders it impossible for me to reconcile it to my feelings  
 leave it to your Ministers, to be the first to acquaint you,

with my having addressed <sup>officially</sup> through Lord Liverpool to your  
 justice for relief, at a moment when, surrounded with embarras  
 must, I could no longer refrain from taking that step. -  
 unwilling to intrude <sup>long</sup> upon your time, at a moment when I  
 know it must be arduous to you to be distracted with business,  
 I will endeavour to be as brief as possible in this letter; I shall therefore  
 never go on to state, that being anxious to spare you the annoy-  
 ance of being worried with my concerns, I made every possible  
 exertion during last summer, through the medium of my mutual  
 friend Mr Adams, to place my situation and claims, under the  
 eye of his lordship, and his late Earl, in such a light that  
 some measure might be devised to afford me that relief, to which  
 I felt I was in justice entitled; but to my great disappointment,  
 soon after the end of Mr Adams's last journey to Scotland, he told me  
 finally, that he had failed in all his endeavours in my behalf,  
 neither resource there was left to me, as my condition are beginning  
 to be extremely troublesome, but to address you direct, and claim  
 that justice at your hands, which I could not obtain of your  
 ministers, although they had been opened by Mr Adams of  
 his knowledge of his lordship having furnished me, both prior  
 to his going out of office in 1804, and subsequent to his return  
 in 1804, that very relief, which, after a lapse of more than ten  
 years, I am now compelled to solicit of you. -

Having thus accounted for the cause of my application, I shall  
 next to explain, that I have addressed one memorial, upon  
 my general claim for relief, through Lord Liverpool, and a second,  
 upon the particular one, of the heavy duties I have sustained  
 as Governor of Gibraltar, from the new regulations adopted  
 at that place, with regard to the fees that were heretofore  
 the principal source of the Governor's emolument though  
 Lord Cairnes, as if his lordship be disposed to fulfill what  
 he promised me in 1802, at the time of my going out there,  
 he can at once certify to you, that what I apply for on  
 that head, strictly corresponds with the assurances I have  
 received

My dear  
 about the  
 knowings  
 enormous  
 haste of the  
 his help  
 just to all  
 not  
 years  
 enjoyed  
 household  
 tion  
 238, 0 10  
 63, 080, 6  
 174, 9 19, 13  
 of the  
 1789  
 Palace  
 1815  
 with you in  
 business  
 hands, address  
 for you to  
 my studies  
 long life  
 to my feelings  
 with you,  
 with

received from him.

In the light of these circumstances it has been unavoidable for me to introduce as companions between the Duke of Clarence and myself, and principal parts of my claim, nothing upon the most unqualified assumption, as is well known to your Grace, of the justice of my being placed in every respect upon an equal footing with him, and solely on equal knowledge of my character, to acquit me of the most distant thought of wishing to draw any improper distinction, insidious to a Brother, to whom, from his birth, I was ever in infancy, I am bound by ties of the warmest affection. I therefore considered it most proper to obtain full the justification of a step which, I am sure, will be viewed by you, exactly as it is intended by me.

It now only remains for me to add, for fear of any error arising, or misapprehension of my meaning, that if the Prince plebe accidently of placing me on a footing with the Duke of Clarence, should I claim first, as being just and equitable, and precisely, as having been repeatedly admitted by his Grace, I may only wish to be completely clear of my engagements, and I am perfectly ready to subscribe to any arrangement for their being discharged by any Gentleman, who may be chosen by yourself or Ministers, without touching or touching of the money myself, except such balance as shall remain, after that object shall have been fully accomplished, and I hope after paying this, no further proof will be wanted to satisfy you, that my motive for making this present appeal, is solely that of being honorably separated from my debts, and not a mean, or said desire of becoming possessed of a sum of money, to be applied to any other purpose.

May I beg your pardon for the length of this letter, the motives of which, I have found it impossible to compress in a smaller compass, and permit me to add one request, which is, that



you will judge my claim from your own upright just mind and good heart, as then I cannot doubt of the result being favorable to my interests.

With every sentiment of the warmest affection and attachment, I remain, My sincere brother!

Your faithful affectionate  
Signer "Edward"

Copy of memorial to the Prince Regent through Viscount Darnley

# M No 12

His Royal Highness George Augustus Frederick, Prince of Wales, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,

The memorial of Edward Duke of Kent,  
Most respectfully sheweth,

That your memorial was on the 1st of August 1802, deposited from the chief command of His Majesty's forces in the Americas, to the government of the Bishop of Gibraltar, now General O'Hara deceased.

That at the time of such appointment, your memorial had a just claim to all the emoluments heretofore enjoyed by the Governor of that Bishopric.

That the principal part of these emoluments, consisted in certain fees upon the business of Wine Houses, and upon all liquors drunk in the Garrison, enjoyed wholly by him when present, which custom established his right to the half of them when absent.

That the average of these for several years prior to the death of General O'Hara, it can be proved from the Books of the Deputy Receiver General, who collected these fees for the Governor, was seven thousand four hundred.

That upon your memorialist proceeding to Gibraltar, in consequence of various communications he had with the present Lord Sidmouth, then first Lord of the Treasury, he was authorized to adopt arrangements for diminishing the extreme burthen of the Wine House, which the very large number of licensed Wine Houses had put on the place, but as it was well known that

that this had been the principal source of discontent to the  
 Governor, from the first moment of his arrival, was in the possession  
 of the British, your memorialist desired the presence of  
 Lord Sandwich, that he should be assisted by such arrangements,  
 and that an ample compensation should be made him in due  
 time, whenever it should be seen what was the loss he thereby  
 sustained. —

That during the term of his your memorialist was in the  
 command of that Fort, such was the diminution in the amount  
 of the fees received, that when seven thousand had heretofore been  
 the average, he did not receive two thousand. —

That in the year 1803, at the moment of your memorialist's departure,  
 an order was transmitted from the Secretary of State by Sir Thomas  
 Spigg, for allowing the Officer in command of the Fort of  
 Gibraltar, the sum of three thousand two hundred pounds  
 in place of the fee, which was to be carried to the credit of the  
 revenue. —

That in consequence of this your memorialist who from long  
 established custom, would have been entitled during his absence  
 to receive the moiety of the fee, has from that time been deprived  
 of the same although, although it is evident, from the allowance  
 made to the Officer in command, that one half only of the average  
 of the fees was awarded to him, which, if any further proof was  
 necessary, establishes the claim of the Governor to the other half. —

That in consequence of the former arrangements attached  
 to the Governor of Gibraltar, no credit was allowed to a Governor  
 going to that Fort, from which no exception was made in  
 favor of your Memorialist, although those circumstances were so  
 specifically denominated from the moment of his assuming the  
 command, the hardship of which was particularly felt, from the  
 short time he held it, which did not exceed a few months. —

That on these grounds, your Memorialist respectfully solicits of  
 your Royal Highness' justice, the difference between the sum  
 he received from the reduced fees during the year of his command,  
 and the average at which they were heretofore paid, he prays  
 the

the reduction of the Wine House took place: - the amount of the  
 majority of the average of the tax, which are his just dues, from May  
 1803, when he left Gibraltar, unto the present time: - and  
 lastly the assurance, that so long as Your Royal Highness, is  
 pleased to continue Your Grace's appointment as Governor of Gibraltar,  
 he may be assured of receiving the majority of these fees which would  
 have been his under the rights, had not his zeal for the public  
 service, led him to make that diminution in the number of  
 licensed Wine Houses for the sake of beggars, which so effectually  
 diminished his income. -

N<sup>o</sup> 13

Copy of a letter to His Grace, Viscount Sidmouth

St. James's Palace

12<sup>th</sup> January 1815

My Lord

The accumulated pressure of pecuniary embarrassment,  
 under which I am at the moment most severely, and I cannot  
 help, saying most unreservedly suffering, has rendered it an  
 imperative duty upon me, in justice to my Creditors, to state  
 respectfully to the Prince Regent, what I consider to be my fair  
 claims upon his liberality and justice, and this I have done in  
 the form of a memorial, through the medium of Lord Liverpool,  
 but as no one can so properly vouch for the fairness of my claims,  
 as Governor of Gibraltar, as Your Grace's Highness, under whose imme-  
 diate sanction I acted, in the adoption of those measures which  
 have so effectually diminished the former emoluments of the Gov-  
 ernor, and increased the revenue of the Crown, I have omitted that  
 subject in the other memorial, judging it best to address to Your  
 Grace's Highness, my representations to the Prince Regent, and my Gibraltar  
 claims, and to request that Your Grace's Highness will take a favorable  
 opportunity to submit it to His Royal Highness, and to receive  
 his commands thereon. -

As the changes now made under the fullest assurance from Your  
 Grace's Highness, that I should not be a loser in my just emoluments

as Government, by any alterations which, under your Lordship's orders  
I should introduce in the Bill now being in the Garrison, I  
trust that you will find no difficulty in placing any memorial in  
the Regent's hands, and in giving it that support, which your  
knowledge of the justice of the case, can permit warrant you  
in doing.

As I act in full reliance on your Lordship's assurance, I trust  
that you will now in furtherance of the same, use your endeavours  
to see the fulfillment of that assurance carried into effect, as  
much in justice to yourself as to me.

I remain with the sentiments of the highest consideration  
and regard,

Very dear Lord  
Yours most faithfully  
and tenderly  
Signed "Lawson"

N.B. The memorial put to Lord Simonetta by the Prince Regent,  
was not presented by his Lordship to the Prince, in consequence of  
his stating that his impressions upon his mind with respect  
to the facts therein contained was not sufficient, there being  
no written documents produced, to enable him to speak in  
confirmation of the points therein asserted, but the Duke of  
Kent is himself so perfectly positive as to the impressions made  
upon his own mind, in the interview he had with Lord Simonetta,  
prior to his departure for Gibraltar, that he should not hesitate  
in affirming on oath, every fact of what is expressed both in  
the letter and the memorial.

O. No 114

Copy of Lord Simonetta's reply  
His House  
22 February 1815

I had the honor of receiving at Bath some  
time ago, your Royal Highness's letter of the 12<sup>th</sup> January  
together with the memorial enclosed in it. I took  
the

the earliest opportunity after my return to London of laying it before  
 the Prince Regent, and having received His Royal Highness's commands  
 to return the following answer - The Prince Regent seriously  
 regrets that it is not in his power to afford to your Royal Highness  
 the relief which you solicit - The Prince Regent feels it impossible  
 for him to enter into the circumstances which may have  
 induced His Majesty to settle the period at which the allowances  
 of the different members of His Royal Family should commence,  
 His Royal Highness does not recollect that he was ever particularly  
 apprised of them, and he can only therefore express his full  
 persuasion, that in the arrangements for a peace, His Majesty  
 was never actuated by any undue partiality. -

The Prince Regent must however observe, that the situation of  
 the younger branches of the Royal Family was brought under  
 the consideration of Government, and ultimately of Parliament  
 by Lord Grenville in 1806. - That an increase was then made  
 by Parliament to the yearly income of His Majesty's younger  
 sons, with the exception of the Duke of York, of six thousand  
 a year, and that if a consideration was ever to have been had,  
 of any difference in their original situations, this was the  
 period at which it might naturally have been brought  
 forward; and the arrangement which then took place, must  
 be regarded as a counterweight against antecedent claims,  
 were it any such claims could ever have existed. -

With respect to the relief which was afforded by the Prince  
 Regent's directions to His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence,  
 in the course of last year, the Prince Regent was induced to  
 grant that relief to the Duke of Clarence, out of a fund which,  
 under special circumstances, was at the disposal of the Crown  
 at that time, in consequence of the peculiar personal situation  
 of His Royal Highness. -

As the Prince Regent's command was very limited, with respect  
 to any relief of this nature, he could not have conceived that this  
 grant could have furnished any ground for a claim being  
 advanced

...ship's orders  
 ...son, I  
 ...in  
 ...your  
 ...ant you  
 ...I hope  
 ...your endeavours  
 ...effect, as  
 ...consideration  
 ...by  
 ...by  
 ...Lawrence  
 ...Prince Regent,  
 ...consequence of  
 ...the respect  
 ...that have  
 ...speak in  
 ...Duke of  
 ...profession means  
 ...low position  
 ...to not hesitate  
 ...ed between  
 ...January 1815  
 ...Bath some  
 ...12th January  
 ...I took  
 ...the

advanced by any other member of the Royal Family:—  
 Your Royal Highness having however, with your case in a good  
 measure on the advantages which the Duke of Clarence has enjoyed,  
 in preference to your Royal Highness, the Prince has desired me  
 to shew, upon this head, that the Duke of Clarence from his situa-  
 tion, has been incapable of holding either Regiment, Government,  
 or Staff, or Manors, or in short any annuity, income, beyond the  
 Parliamentary grant, since the period when he was employed  
 in the Navy, except his half pay; whereas your Royal Highness  
 has been in the enjoyment for many years, of a considerable part  
 of the military advantages above stated. —

The Prince Regent has since expressed his regret that he has not  
 the means at his disposal, to afford your Royal Highness the relief  
 which you solicit. — The income of the civil list has for some  
 years been appropriated by Parliament to be unequal to defray  
 the necessary charges which belong to it, and any application  
 to Parliament for such a purpose as the payment of the debts of  
 the younger branches of the Royal Family, would, as the Prince  
 Regent believes, be wholly unparliamentary, and would certainly  
 under the present circumstances be highly objectionable.  
 I am with the utmost respect,

Sir

Your Royal Highness most dutiful  
 and obedient servant  
 signed "Liverpool"

Summary of the foregoing case of the Duke of Kent showing the total amount of his claims upon the public. -  
 By reference to the aforesaid statement which precedes this, it will appear that the Duke of Kent had not a single shilling at his disposal, from the time he quitted England in May 1785, when he was 18 years of age, until his return from Geneva in 1790, when he had completed his 23<sup>rd</sup> year, excepting two pistoles French, which he received as pocket money from his Government, and which was the original cause of his first embarrassment; that in January 1790, he was sent to Gibraltar where he had to provide his first outfit in life, without any means being afforded him for so doing, which together with the grant of 1/2 of the income allowed for his subsistence, which present there being only £5000 per annum, was the commencement of further embarrassments. That when ordered from Gibraltar to be again in Paris 1791, having been obliged to sell off all he had at a great loss, to discharge the small pressing demands upon him on this point, he was obliged upon his arrival at Paris, to borrow a second outfit, for which in the manner with the first he received no compensation. - That in December 1793, when ordered to the West Indies, his difficulties were consequently further increased from this second outfit, and no addition to his income having been granted, which on the contrary was diminished by a fifth, as he had been obliged to bond the debt which he had contracted at home between the years 1785 and 1790, to the amount of about £20000 on which he paid annually 5% out of his income of £5000. He therefore was obliged again to sell off at a very great loss in order to provide his equipment for the West Indies, his outfit for which being his third, was never reimbursed him, so that when he reached Barbadoes in May 1794, what with the expense of the Campaign, and the loss of Baggage and Equipage he sustained in pursuing valiantly with the Grenadier Brigade, which he commanded, from one hand to another, his difficulties had

in a great  
 I have enjoyed  
 devoted and  
 from his return  
 Government,  
 and the  
 applied to  
 at Highness  
 noble part  
 he has not  
 by the relief  
 as for some  
 to display  
 distinction  
 the debts of  
 the Prince  
 steadily  
 all.  
 at a great  
 want  
 "sol"

agreed

again revised a considerable augmentation, and these were further increased by the necessity of a fourth outfit, but his command on that station, for which, as well as the three former, he has to this day received no reimbursement. - That from 1794 to the end of 1798, he held the Halifax command, with no other addition to his small salary of £5000 a year, which he was obliged to pay constantly on his first debt, but to £2 1/2 a day the day after he was General to 1795, and from that time had the pay of £4 a day, the allowances of a Lieutenant General. - Thus when he reached England in November 1798, having entered the 38<sup>th</sup> year of his age, he had in addition to the debt which he had contracted in 1791, and repaid only in 1798, after paying in three years to £1000 interest therefor - from his scanty means, a much larger debt, arising from his complete outfit, to which he has been compelled to provide, without any compensation for the same, and from having been obliged for nearly nine years, to live on an income totally inadequate to support the situation in which he was placed, while from his being thus constantly employed in the duties of his profession on foreign service, instead of receiving his parliamentary allowance at the same age with the Duke of Clarence, with whom he was brought up, and who got his at Twenty four, it was withheld from him to the age of Forty until he had attained the age of Forty five. - That in 1799, being appointed Commissioner in Chief in North America, he sustained the loss of his whole equipage, which from circumstances he could not control, was not forwarded to America, at the season of the year when it ought to have been, and for which it was ready. That this occasion he petitioned in 1800, to urge his claim to be reimbursed for that loss, and for that money over he had restrained between the years 1794 and 1800, but of which, notwithstanding the Act of Parliament, that he should be completely reimbursed, he never yet received more than £4000. - That in 1802, being removed from the North American command to the govern



government of Gibraltar, he fulfilled his duty to subscribe a number  
of Wines &c. from which the Government formerly derived the price  
of what was necessary of his situation, but at the same time received  
the assurance, that any loss he sustained thereby should be made  
up to him, but which has never been fulfilled.

That in 1805 having undertaken to negotiate with Mr Pitt for an  
increase of income for himself as well as his Brothers, and received  
his promise, as to the specific amount of that augmentation,  
through the circumstances of his premature death, that promise  
was not fulfilled to the extent of the assurance given by Mr Pitt,  
but 8000 p annuam, and that by the successive cuttings  
of every one of the advantages which he had enjoyed, when residing  
at Kensington Palace, viz fuel, lights, expence and repairs of  
furniture, and pictures, with a variety of smaller benefits that  
cannot be enumerated, and every one of which Mr Pitt had given  
an unqualified assurance should be continued, he is now reduced  
to the sole benefit of leaving his apartments rent free, and the  
roof and foundation repairs of the Surveys General should be  
of opinion, that this state endangers the safety of the Building:  
Upon these different grounds, sets the statement of the claims of  
the Duke of Kent, as detailed in the accompanying account and  
amounting to £ 277,600.

To conclude, if the Duke of Kent  
could only receive as much of his claim as would enable him

to be off his <sup>expensive</sup> engagements, which would be but of one fifth  
of the whole amount, with an order to complete his apartments  
and <sup>and their Dependants Office</sup> Kensington Palace in furniture and repair, and to reinstate  
his <sup>and Stables</sup> house, as being at Hampton Court Park, upon which not only  
has been laid out, in the eleven years during which he has held the  
crownship, although many thousands have been expended upon  
that of the Duke of Clarence at Bessy, which certainly was not  
at any time in that state of dilapidation, in which the positions  
were when turned over to the Duke of Kent, he would be perfectly satis-  
fied, upon any reasonable view, that, as the future he is  
in addition to the royal command, that he will receive from the Government of Gibraltar,  
shall be a reward, not unworthy of his long and faithful service, and  
and that the benefits he formerly enjoyed, which under the roof  
of Kensington Palace are restored to him: viz. first, light the  
reasonable <sup>and their Dependants Office</sup>  
costs and heat of furniture, fixtures & mass good and all the  
necessary repairs to the apartments, as before some few of alchay  
to him

Memorandum of the claims of the Duke of Kent & his family, arising  
from the foregoing statement

1. For his outfit at Gibraltar in 1790 as furnished by His Majesty	£ 5000
2. For outfit in Canada in 1791	2000
3. For his India outfit in 1792	2200
4. For his outfit in 1794	2000
5. For exp. by 8 years postulated income	96000
x 6. For outfit by capture and shipwreck between 1794 & 1799 as per annexed including interest & calculation in the manner set forth here	31,100
7. For outfit at Gibraltar in 1802	2,000
8. For exp. by the purchase of the three houses at Gibraltar between May 1802 and May 1803	5000
xx 9. For exp. by the provisions of the military fund at Gibraltar from May 1803 to May 1805 at £2500 p annum	45,500
xxx 10. For exp. by the monthly allowance of Mrs Pitt's personal fund January 1805 to January 1806 at £8000 p annum	80,000
11. For Curriculuses supplied for apartments at Kensington Palace for which more has now been provided by the Chamberlain's office repairs & furniture, fixtures, wall hanging &c &c about	7,000
	Total £ 277,600

xx  
xx  
The Ma  
calcula  
him, it  
second  
Income  
of £ 27  
Interest  
the net  
Interest  
of 27  
Private  
Exp by the  
1805 cal  
Expens  
Deduce  
in 1807

Detailed memorandum of the claims of the Bakers of St. for his help  
by his purchase of captives

Interest on £2000 the amount of the loss of his baggage & equipage on Lake Champlain, which occurred in June 1794 and was only paid in 1807 for 13 years at 5% Cent	£1300
The loss of his baggage and equipage by capture of the Antelope Packet in 1794	2000
Interest on the above for 22 years at 5% Cent	2200
The loss of his baggage and equipage by capture of the Sandwich Packet in 1794	2000
Interest on the above for 22 years at 5% Cent	2200
The loss of his baggage and equipage by capture of the Recovery Transport in 1796	4000
Interest on the above for 20 years at 5% Cent	4000
Loss by the wreck of the Francis in 1799 stated in the memorial at £4,000 amounting to £2000 paid in 1803	9000
Interest on £2000 for 6 years	2200
do on £2000 for 13 years	5850
Loss by the seizure of the Diamond Transport in 1800	2000
Interest on do for 16 years	1600
	<u>£38,350</u>
xx amount advanced by Government in 1807	£5000
xx Interest on do for 9 years	2250
	<u>£7,250</u>
	<u>£45,600</u>

AB for all the above memorandum

The three articles marked thus /x/ /xx/ /xxx/ having been only calculated to the year 1816, and have now having elapsed since that time, it will occasion in the first an addition of £1900, in the second of £7000, and in the third of £12400, allowing for the Income Tax ceasing in 1816, making an aggregate on the whole of £21,300, from which however is to be deducted £500 additional interest for two years, upon the article marked thus /x+/, so that the net sum will be £208,400.

Calculations proving the above.

Interest on loss of baggage & amounting to £1900 for the years 1816 & 17	1900
Privation of the Monthly post Gibraltar for the years 1816 & 17	7000
Loss by the wrongful seizure of Mr Pitt's property for the years 1816 & 17 calculated only at £6200 in consequence of the Income Tax ceasing in 1816 instead of £8000 for annum	12400
Deduct Interest on £5000 advanced by Government in 1807 for the years 1816 & 17	21300
	500
	<u>208400</u>

3

. A.B.  
 1816, in  
 private  
 from C  
 property  
 He is the  
 professor  
 founder  
 claims  
 value of  
 £1260  
 with  
 as to the  
 masses  
 Duke of  
 and Ca  
 his at  
 Ministry  
 left, as  
 in Chie  
 Ministry  
 the whole  
 amount  
 claim  
 some  
 hence  
 £3,500  
 of the  
 of the  
 as the  
 Palace

The foregoing statement was originally prepared in July  
 1816, since which, to the present period, (Feb. 1818) from the great  
 privations to which the Duke of Kent has submitted in retiring  
 from England, and reducing his establishment, a very considerable  
 progress has been made towards discharging his embarrassments.  
 He is therefore now perfectly willing, having no wish to become  
 possessed of a large sum of money, however just and well  
 founded he may consider his claims should be, to confine those  
 claims to the following very reduced scale viz. first, to receive  
 three years annuity only of income instead of eight years at  
 £12,000 per Annum, which would place him on a footing  
 with the Duke of Sussex the least favours of his Brothers,  
 as to the period of obtaining his Parliamentary Income,  
 inasmuch as the Duke of York got his at twenty one, the  
 Duke of Clarence his at twenty four, the Dukes of Cumberland  
 and Cambridge theirs at twenty eight, the Duke of Sussex  
 his at twenty nine and the Duke of Kent alone his at  
 thirty two, secondly to receive only the Balance of his  
 life, as stated in the Memorial addressed to the Commander  
 in Chief in 1806, amounting to £2000 (after deducting  
 therefrom the £4000 he has already received, and abandoning  
 the whole of the Interest. Thus making the whole claim  
 amount to £53,000 and likewise relinquishing his  
 claim to the whole annuity of the Gibraltar Government fees,  
 since May 1803, upon an understanding however, that  
 hereafter His Royal Highness is to receive the additional  
 £3,500 being the average of the annual yearly moiety  
 of the Government fees from that Government, from the 1<sup>st</sup>  
 of the present year, and that what he has a right to expect,  
 as before specified, with regard to his Apartments at Kensington  
 Palace, and their dependent Offices, as well as with respect  
 to

to his House as Ranger of Hampton Court Park, should be fulfilled, and that he should be reimbursed the sum he has been compelled to lay out, in furniture, fixtures and repairs, at the former place which ought to have been charged to the Civil list.

Calculation made upon the above Statement.

1. Three years curia of parish amercement Income at £1000 p <sup>a</sup> annum	} 30,000
2. Balance of loss sustained as p <sup>a</sup> Memorial to the Commander in Chief in 1806 after deducting what had been already paid	} 17,000
3. Sums paid to Messrs. Francis, Elliot, Marsh & Tatham, Russell, Hanson, Worley and other Tradesmen of the Lord Chamberlain's Office for articles furnished and work done at His Royal Highness's Apartments at Kensington Palace amounting to about	} 7,000
	<u>£ 54,000</u>

Has it is right to observe that no allusion is made to the Duke of Clarence, & such as is alluded to upon in Lord Liverpool's letter, so that if the original claim were considered objectionable on those grounds, which certainly it is conceived ought not to be the case, if reference be had to the protest that is attached to the letter addressed to His Lordship, it is to be hoped that no obstacle will now be raised to comply with the claim in its present extremely reduced state, when so very large a part is relinquished by the Duke of Kent, with the view of conciliating the affections of those, who could not reasonably set up any other objection against the propriety of complying with

with the  
proposed  
major  
part of  
justice

with his claim than the magnitude of it, and it has been proved to demonstration, that the equity of the case the major part of the claims, received the fullest sanction on the part of Mr Pitt <sup>who</sup> had he but lived was pledged to see justice done to them

It is proposed to open offices, which can be done for £50, which added to the £250 now paid for £30,000 will take £2000. It is further proposed that an annuity should be taken, in amounts of £1000 each, to form a sinking fund of the Capital, which, by the assumed interest, will be necessitated in 4 years, by putting aside the £250 out of the annuity, provision will be made for the principal, also the interest, and fund: if on the other hand the persons who have money will be satisfied with the £30,000, and the Duke's bond for £15,000, which will reduce the sum insured by £750 of the Duke is £250 more of his income, for the interest of the Capital, and thus make a total of £5,000 per annum which would be paid in less than 7 years. It is understood that many would complain they would not have their money in the market, this be true, it will follow, a restriction, can be found who will come forward when they cannot advance their money

should be  
sum be  
and  
been changed  
3000  
4000  
5000  
6000  
7000  
8000  
9000  
10000  
11000  
12000  
13000  
14000  
15000  
16000  
17000  
18000  
19000  
20000  
21000  
22000  
23000  
24000  
25000  
26000  
27000  
28000  
29000  
30000  
31000  
32000  
33000  
34000  
35000  
36000  
37000  
38000  
39000  
40000  
41000  
42000  
43000  
44000  
45000  
46000  
47000  
48000  
49000  
50000

Calculation made upon the above Stat

1. Three years arrears of peacetime income  
Income at £1200 p<sup>a</sup> annum
2. Balance of loss sustained as per Memo  
to the Commander in Chief in 1806  
deducting what had been already paid
3. Sums paid to Messrs. Francis, Elliot,  
& Johnson, Russell, Hanson, Worley  
other Tradersmen of the Lord Chamberlains  
Office for articles furnished and work done  
at His Royal Highness's Apartments  
Kensington Palace amounting to about

Had it in right to observe that, no matter  
the Duke of Clarence, & such as is mentioned  
Lord Liverpool's letter, so that if the  
case considered objectionable on those grounds  
certainly it is conceived ought not to be  
referred to the postscript that is attached  
to His Lordship's letter, it is to be hoped that  
now he would be compelled to comply with the  
extremely reduced state, when so well  
expressed by the Duke of Kent, with the  
the suffrage of those, who could not see  
any other objection against the propriety

Memorandum  
His Majesty  
taken  
£15,000  
for a  
The  
prop  
Quar  
Fund  
calcul  
somewhat  
Eight  
of the  
keeping  
for the  
advanc  
succ  
The  
to be  
willin  
The  
sinc  
pay  
that  
cann  
than  
that  
to ma



Memorandum with respect to a loan of £145,000.

It is proposed if security be required for the whole amount, that the Policy now held of £30,000, on His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent's life, should be taken as security for its full amount, and another for £15,000 entered at three different Offices, which can be done for a sum of £750, which added to the £250 now paid for the insurance of £30,000 will make £2000. It is further proposed, that £4000 p<sup>a</sup> Annum should be taken, in quarterly instalments of £1000 each, to form a sinking fund to pay off the Capital, which, by the assumed calculation, it is presumed, will be accomplished in somewhat more than eight years, and thus, by putting aside £8250 out of the Duke's income, provision will be made for keeping the Insurance principal, also the interest, and for the sinking fund: if on the other hand the persons advancing the money will be satisfied with the security for £30,000, and the Duke's bond for the remaining £15,000, which will reduce the sum to be paid for insurance by £750 of the Duke is willing to sacrifice £250 more of his income, for the repayment of the Capital, and thus make a sinking fund of £5,000 p<sup>a</sup> Annum which would pay off the Capital in less than 7 years. It is understood that at this time, married men complain they cannot make more of their money in the market, than 4 p<sup>ct</sup>. If this be true, it will follow, a fortiori, that if friends can be found who will come forward to make this loan they cannot advance their

Money

money upon better security, or employ it to better  
 advantage, the Duke being ready to tie himself up  
 by any deed to leave undivided of his Parliamentary  
 Income, in the hands of his Bankers, in order to  
 be paid into the hands of such Trustee, as shall  
 be appointed for the purpose, the sum of  
<sup>or £8500</sup>  
 £250, as may be agreed upon, to be appropriated  
 for the three objects of keeping up the Insurance,  
 on his life, securing the regular payment of the  
 interest and forming the sinking fund.

Calcu  
 as a s  
 in s  


---

23

2  
 138  


---

34  
 170  


---

203

46603

Calculation to prove that £5,000 per annum employed as a sinking fund will pay off a capital of £45,000 in seven years with a surplus of £27,745. 10. 10.

5000  
5  
25000

1<sup>st</sup> Year

5000  
250  
5250  
add 5000  
10,250

10250  
5  
51250  
20  
10000

2<sup>nd</sup> Year

10250  
512. 10  
10762. 10  
add 5000  
15,762. 10

15762. 10  
5  
788 12. 10  
20  
2 50  
12  
6 00

3<sup>rd</sup> Year

15762. 10  
788. 2. 6  
16550. 12. 6  
add 5000  
21,550. 12. 6

21550. 12. 6  
5  
1077 53. 2. 6  
20  
10 62  
12  
7 50  
2 00

4<sup>th</sup> Year

21550. 12. 6  
1077. 10. 7 1/2  
22628. 3. 1 1/2  
add 5000  
27,628. 3. 1 1/2

27628. 3. 1 1/2  
5  
1381 40. 15. 7 1/2  
20  
8 15  
12  
1 8 1/4  
3 50

5<sup>th</sup> Year

27628. 3. 1 1/2  
1381. 8. 13 1/4  
29009. 11. 3 1/4  
add 5000  
34009. 11. 3 1/4

34009. 11. 3 1/4  
5  
1700 47. 10. 4 1/4  
20  
9 56  
12  
6 76  
4  
3 05

6<sup>th</sup> Year

34009. 11. 3 1/4  
1700. 9. 6 3/4  
35710. --. 10  
add 5000  
40,710. --. 10

40710. --. 10  
5  
2035 50. 4. 2  
20  
10 04

7<sup>th</sup> Year

40710. --. 10  
2035. 10. --  
42745. 10. 10  
add 5000  
47,745. 10. 10

Calculation to prove that £4000 p annum employed as a sinking fund will pay off a capital of £45,000 in 9 years with a surplus of £1311. 11. 4/4.

Year	Left Column	Right Column
1 <sup>st</sup> year	$\begin{array}{r} 4000 \\ \hline 20000 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4000 \\ 200 \\ \hline 4200 \\ \text{add } 4000 \\ \hline 8200 \end{array}$
2 <sup>nd</sup> year	$\begin{array}{r} 8200 \\ \hline 41000 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 8200 \\ 410 \\ \hline 8610 \\ \text{add } 4000 \\ \hline 12610 \end{array}$
3 <sup>rd</sup> year	$\begin{array}{r} 12610 \\ \hline 63050 \\ 1000 \\ \hline 1000 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 12610 \\ 63010 \\ \hline 1324010 \\ \text{add } 4000 \\ \hline 1724010 \end{array}$
4 <sup>th</sup> year	$\begin{array}{r} 1724010 \\ \hline 8620210 \\ 20 \\ \hline 050 \\ 12 \\ \hline 600 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1724010 \\ 862106 \\ \hline 18102106 \\ \text{add } 4000 \\ \hline 22102106 \end{array}$
5 <sup>th</sup> year	$\begin{array}{r} 22102106 \\ \hline 110512126 \\ 20 \\ \hline 252 \\ 12 \\ \hline 630 \\ 4 \\ \hline 120 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 22102106 \\ 110521614 \\ \hline 232071314 \\ \text{add } 4000 \\ \hline 272071314 \end{array}$
6 <sup>th</sup> year	$\begin{array}{r} 272071314 \\ \hline 1360385114 \\ 20 \\ \hline 765 \\ 12 \\ \hline 781 \\ 4 \\ \hline 325 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 272071314 \\ 136071734 \\ \hline 28568118 \\ \text{add } 4000 \\ \hline 32568118 \end{array}$
7 <sup>th</sup> year	$\begin{array}{r} 32568118 \\ \hline 16284034 \\ 20 \\ \hline 803 \\ 12 \\ \hline 044 \\ 160 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 32568118 \\ 1628814 \\ \hline 3419618814 \\ \text{add } 4000 \\ \hline 3819618814 \end{array}$
8 <sup>th</sup> year	$\begin{array}{r} 3819618814 \\ \hline 1909823514 \\ 20 \\ \hline 1043 \\ 12 \\ \hline 51 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3819618814 \\ 19091615 \\ \hline 4010615114 \\ \text{add } 4000 \\ \hline 4410615114 \end{array}$
9 <sup>th</sup> year	$\begin{array}{r} 4410615114 \\ \hline 2205315614 \\ 20 \\ \hline 625 \\ 12 \\ \hline 306 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4410615114 \\ 2205613 \\ \hline 463111144 \end{array}$

*[Faint handwritten notes on the right margin, including "Suppose", "The sum", "1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 9 - 10 - 11 - 12", "Lea", "1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 9 - 10 - 11 - 12", "How", "The sum", "may be", "By the", "follow", "and has", "£24,000", "Hamp", "annua"]*

Supposing a loan of £45,000 to be effected, it will provide for the payment of the following sums from the mops of His Royal Highness' debts.

1	Continental Debt	£ 7500
2	Sundry small debts	5002. 6. 4
3	Exchequer Bond with Interest	1384. 14. 10
4	Note of hand to Councils & Messengers	4000
5	His Office Claims of	117. 11. 6
6	The advances of three friends	3250
7	Mr. Kirkland's advances	2128
8	To pay off Nonconsenting Trust Creditors	4000
9	do do Bond Creditors	8000
10	do do Nonconsenting simple Contract Creditors of old standing	2000
11	do do Duke of Cambridge in order to release the Plate	4000
12	do advances of C. J.	3500
	Total	£ 45,272. 12. 8

Leaving then to be provided for out of the Tentative

1	The Regimental Debt say	£ 15,000
2	Mortgage to Beauport	4000
3	Advances of the Com. of the with Interest	20,000
4	The Duke of Cambridge's Bond	4500
	Total	£ 43,500

Thus supposing the Tentative at 50,000 Guineas to be completely settled, it leaves us a surplus of £ 9,000 which may be thrown into the sinking fund to pay off the loan of £45,000 the quicker. By the above arrangement there will then be the following outgoings from His Royal Highness' income and that at the £32,000, being from Parliament £24,000, from Gibraltar £6,000, from Regiment £1,000, from Hampton Court £300 will leave a balance of £ 14,400. annually for His Highness' expenditure.

1753

1. For the Purchase of new Money	£ 3000
2. For the Purchase of new Money for the Annuity	3000
3. For Life Insurance	2000
4. For Interest for loan of £ 45,000	2250
5. To be applied to sinking fund for paying off the advance of £ 45,000	} 4000
6. For pensions & Charities	1250
7. For Purchase of Publick Money & for the Interest on Money raised by Taxation	} 2500
Total £ 17,000	









