



At the Council Chamber Whitehall  
the 1<sup>st</sup> of August 1799.

By the Right. Honorable the Lords of the  
 Committee of Privy Council, appointed  
 to take into Consideration the state of  
 the Coins of this Kingdom and the  
 present Establishment and Constitution  
 of His Majesty's Mint.

In a Report made to your Majesty on the  
 28<sup>th</sup> March 1797 by The Right Honorable The  
 Lords of the Committee of Privy Council  
 appointed to consider of the measures  
 necessary to be taken for procuring and  
 immediate supply of such Copper Coins  
 as may be best adapted to the payment of  
 the laborious poor in the present Exigency,  
 the Principles on which these new Copper  
 Coins should be made, and sent into  
 Circulation, were humbly submitted to  
 Your Royal Consideration; particularly  
 that they should be made of good malleable  
 Copper, and of such intrinsic Value that  
 their nominal value should as nearly  
 correspond as possible with the value of the  
 Metal of which they were made, and of the  
 Charge of Workmanship employed in making  
 them

Report of Privy Council  
 on the Establishment &  
 Constitution of the Mint

August 1. 1799

See  
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them; And that the value of the Copper in  
 these Coins should be estimated as nearly  
 as possible to what the price of Copper was  
 likely to be upon an Average in future,  
 so that no Occasion might be given, by  
 valuing it too high, to encourage future  
 Counterfeits; And that the perfection  
 of the Workmanship employed in  
 making these Coins, should constitute  
 such a proportion of the Value of them,  
 that no probable Increase in the price  
 of Copper would make it profitable to  
 destroy these Coins by melting them.  
 - And the Lords of that Committee,  
 under an apprehension that a gradual  
 Issue of Copper Coins of the nominal  
 Value of Halfpence and Farthings, that  
 is, of the same Denomination with those  
 then in Circulation, but of a superior  
 intrinsic Value, might so discredit the  
 whole of the present Halfpence and Farthings as  
 to drive them suddenly out of Circulation,  
 and thereby bring Distress upon the  
 labouring poor, and those concerned  
 in the Retail Trade of the Kingdom,  
 especially as they found it impossible  
 to furnish with sufficient Expedition



a Quantity of these new Coins to replace those, which, in such Circumstances, might be refused in payment, recommended it, as most advisable, to begin this Reform in the Copper Coins of the Realm, by coining pieces of a superior Denomination, that is, of pence and Twopences, as these would not so rapidly drive out of Circulation the present Halfpence and Farthings, but would leave them to serve in Exchange for the before mentioned pieces of a superior denomination.

And the Lords of that Committee, after having made the fullest Enquiries into the probable price of Copper in future, recommended that the price of Copper in these new Coins should be taken at £112 per Ton; and that each penny should weigh one Ounce Avoirdupois, so that sixteen of them should be made out of every pound of Copper - They at the same Time annexed to the Report, proposals, presented to that Committee, for making these new Coppered Coins, particularly one, which they had received from Matthew Boulton Esq.<sup>r</sup> an eminent manufacturer of Birmingham, in order that The Lords Commissioners of  
your



Your Majesty's Treasury, to whom it properly belongs to judge of any Contracts necessary to be made for the purposes above mentioned, might have the same under Their Consideration.

Your Majesty was pleased on the 29<sup>th</sup> of March 1797, to approve of this Report and to order that The Right Honorable The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, should consider of the proposals for making the said Copper Coinage, and cause the necessary Contracts to be entered into and the proper Directions to be given for making such Copper Coinage upon the Plan proposed by the said Report.

In consequence of the advice thus humbly offered to your Majesty, and of the Orders your Majesty was pleased to give in consequence thereof, The Lords Commissioners of your Majesty's Treasury contracted with the said Matthew Boulton for making Penny Pieces and Two penny Pieces on the principles before stated, and for sending them into Circulation, and a great number of these penny pieces and



and a small number of Twopenny pieces have since been so made, and sent into circulation. - The quantity of Copper so coined has amounted to 1119 Tons, and the nominal value of the Coins, so sent into circulation, to £167161. -

On the 7<sup>th</sup> February 1798, Your Majesty was pleased, by an Order in Council, to appoint a Committee of Your Privy Council to take into consideration the state of the Coins of Your Kingdom, and for other purposes therein mentioned; - and as the powers given to this last Committee comprehend those given to the former Committee, Your Majesty was pleased by your said Order in Council of the 7<sup>th</sup> day of February 1798, to revoke your Order appointing the former Committee, and to dissolve it; - and all further proceedings relating to the Copper Coinage have consequently devolved on this Committee.

Great as the quantity has been of the new Copper Coins which have been made and sent into circulation, as before said, a small portion of them have hitherto appeared in currency, and those



those principally in particular parts of the Kingdom: - From Information received by the Lords of this Committee, They have reason to believe that a great part of these new Copper Coins is hoarded on account of their superior Value; - and perhaps from an apprehension entertained by those who have great numbers of the counterfeit Copper Coins in their possession, that if these new Copper Coins were suffered generally to be current, they would tend to discredit all of less Value, particularly the Counterfeits; so that these last might no longer be received in payment.

It appears to the Lords of this Committee, that the proper method of counteracting these attempts to keep the new Copper Coins out of circulation, will be, to proceed in increasing their number; so that the Quantity of them at length may be so great, that Individuals will not find any Advantage in hoarding them; and when



when so forced into Circulation, there is  
 Reason, in such case, to suppose that they  
 may be found in a great measure sufficient  
 to replace the counterfeit Copper Coins  
 that are now current; so that the Embarrassment  
 before apprehended will not be felt in the Retail Trade for  
 want of them. And the Lords of the Committee  
 are of Opinion that it will contribute to  
 accelerate the appearance of these new Copper  
 Coins in Circulation, if Copper Coins of  
 the nominal Value of Halfpence and  
 Farthings, should now be coined; They  
 humbly therefore advise your Majesty to  
 issue your Orders to the Lords Commissioners  
 of your Majesty's Treasury to enter into the  
 necessary Contracts for making Halfpence  
 and Farthings upon the principles  
 recommended in the before mentioned  
 Report of the 28<sup>th</sup> of March 1797; that is,  
 that they should be made of good malleable  
 Copper, and that their Value should as  
 nearly correspond as possible with the value  
 of the Metal of which they are made, and  
 the Charge of the Workmanship employed  
 in making them.

But



But in the progress of the  
Business a Difficulty has occurred  
which the Lords of the former Committee  
could not have foreseen; - It might  
indeed have been expected, that in  
consequence of this Measure, the  
price of Copper should rise in a  
certain degree, but it has risen in  
a short period to so very great a degree,  
that it now considerably exceeds the  
average value at which it was  
estimated by the Lords of that  
Committee.

The Price at which Copper in  
Lake has sold for the last Three Months  
may be taken at £ 124. - per Ton at  
least. - The House of Commons in the  
last Session, alarmed at the great  
Increase of the price of Copper, as it  
tended not only to interrupt the  
proceedings in the new Copper Coinage,  
but as it affected the Shipping Interest  
and all the Manufactures in which  
Copper is employed, took this Subject  
into



into consideration; and a Committee appointed by them for that purpose, have made a Report containing a great deal of Information on the State of the Copper Mines of this Kingdom, and on the Causes which may have contributed to so great a Rise in the price of Copper; But the Session of Parliament came to a conclusion, before they could decide on any Measures proper to be adopted for keeping within due bounds the price of this Article, which is of so much Importance to this Country both in a political and Commercial view.

It is presumed that the House of Commons will think it right to return the Consideration of this Business in a future Session; and till the Legislature have decided what Regulations should be made in this Respect, it is impossible for the Lords of this Committee to form any Judgment of what may be the average price of Copper in future; They are however of Opinion that notwithstanding this Difficulty in the Business in which they



They are employed, it will not be  
 proper to discontinue or suspend their  
 Endeavours to provide a further quantity  
 of new Copper Coins for the benefit of  
 Your Majesty's Subjects; though by the  
 great Rise in the price of Copper, it  
 will now be necessary to reduce, in a  
 certain degree the weight of the  
 Copper put into the new Halfpence and  
 Farthings, compared with what it was  
 in the pence and Twopences already  
 issued, that is, instead of coining a  
 pound of Copper into Thirty two Halfpence,  
 and a proportionate number of Farthings,  
 to coin the pound of Copper into  
 Thirtysix Halfpence, or into a number  
 of Farthings in proportion; And  
 proposals have been laid before the  
 Lords of this committee by the said  
 Matthew Boulton, for furnishing a  
 certain quantity of Copper at a lower  
 price than that at which it is  
 commonly now sold, so that new Copper  
 coins may thereby for some time be issued  
 upon



upon the plan before mentioned; which  
 see 9247-8  
 (through of date) proposals are hereunto annexed; and  
 the before mentioned Matthew Boulton  
 has also offered a proposal for making  
 these new Halfpence and Farthings, at the  
 Rate of £47..... per Ton, including all  
 Charges of rolling the Copper into Fillets -  
 of cutting it into Blanks - of striking  
 it into Coin - of putting it into convenient  
 Packages - and of sending it into all parts  
 of your Majesty's Kingdom; which last  
 proposal is also annexed to this Report;  
 9246  
 And according to these Conditions, these  
 Coins will be made, as the pence and  
 Twopences were, without any charge to  
 the publick.

As the Halfpence and Farthings  
 thus proposed to be coined, will be of an  
 intrinsic Value, including Metal and  
 Workmanship, even superior to their  
 nominal Value, according to the price at  
 which Copper is at present sold; and as  
 they will be intrinsically much more  
 valuable than any of the Halfpence and  
 Farthings which are now current, those  
 can



can be no doubt that they will circulate  
at such nominal value, and be very  
acceptable to your Majesty's Subjects.  
- The only Inconvenience that can be  
expected to result from the great  
Increase in the price of copper, will  
be that the pence and Twopences, made  
and issued before this Increase in the  
price of copper had taken place, and  
which consequently contain a proportionally  
greater quantity of copper than the new  
Halfpence and Farthings, may be  
melted down; - It is not indeed  
probable that this Evil will happen,  
for the price of Copper must still  
rise considerably higher before they  
can be so melted to profit; and the  
Issue of these new Halfpence and  
Farthings will not in any degree  
contribute to the Evil before stated;  
They will even serve to supply the  
place of the pence and Twopences, in  
case they should be melted down,  
and thereby taken out of circulation:-  
The Lords of the Committee therefore

see



see no reason for suspending the Issue of these new Halfpence and Farthings, especially as they find, from Letters laid before them, that frequent and very pressing Applications have been made from many parts of the Kingdom for new Coins of these Denominations.

The Lords of the Committee take leave to lay before Your Majesty for your Royal Approbation, specimens prepared by the said Matthew Boulton, according to which these Halfpence and Farthings may be coined, with a Face and Reverse similar to those of the Pence and Twopences already issued; and with the same Inscription, except that on the Face of the Farthing, the value of it is marked; which they recommend in order to prevent Frauds which might be committed to the detriment of the less informed Classes of your Majesty's Subjects, who from the size of Coins of this denomination, might perhaps be induced to take them in payment at a higher nominal value than that at which they are intended to pass.

The Lords of the Committee further



9249-54

further think proper to annex to this Report, some Calculations respecting the prices at which these Copper Coins are proposed to be made by the said Matthew Boulton, compared with the prices that have been paid for making such Coins on former occasions, in order to assist the Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury in forming a judgment of the prices which ought to be paid for making these Coins, and in settling the Terms of the necessary Contracts for the due Execution of this Business. -











Matthew  
Boulton  
Esc.  
Aug 3  
1799

To the Right Honorable the Lords of the Committee  
of Privy Council appointed to take into Consideration  
the state of the Coins of this Kingdom.

My Lords

I understand it is necessary  
that I should make an offer to supply  
Government with a Quantity of Copper  
separate and distinct from that I have  
combined with my offer of this Day's Date  
for the Coining of 550 Tons of Halfpence  
and Farthings.

I therefore do hereby offer to  
supply 550 Tons of the best Lake Copper,  
commonly called tough Lake Copper, of a  
proper Quality for rolling and coining, at  
the price of £121 per Ton, and to take my  
payment for the same out of the Sales of  
such Halfpence and Farthings as I may  
execute on account of Government, which  
is very much below the Cornish Ticketing  
price of Copper in the Ore; - and if from  
this low price is deducted the Interest of  
the money I have paid for it, as well as

the



The Time it will take to coin and  
deliver it to every extremity of the  
Kingdom, and the Time the Bills I  
receive for it have to run, more than  
12 Months will elapse before I shall  
be paid for a great part of the Copper.

It is therefore evident that  
my offer to supply 550 Tons of  
rough Cake Copper, is far below that  
which the present price of Ores justifies,  
and I hope will be satisfactory to Your  
Lordships. I have the Honor to be

My Lords

Your Lordships most obedient  
& most faithful humble servant

Math<sup>w</sup> Boulton











(Copy)

Matthew  
Boulton

Aug. 3

1799

Euc.

to

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To the Right Honorable the Lords  
of the Committee of Privy Council  
appointed to take into Consideration  
the State of the Coins of this Kingdom

My Lords,

I had the honour to address a  
Letter to Your Lordships in June last, in which  
I stated my Reasons and Motives for making  
sundry Contracts for Copper last November, at  
such Prices as were to be governed by the Average  
Quarterly Sales of the Ore in Cornwall at the  
public Auctions (not then foreseeing the sudden,  
unexampled, and enormous rise in the Article  
of Copper) and though I have accumulated  
upwards of 550 Tons at a high Rate, yet  
the Price of that Commodity has continued to  
advance, insomuch, that I could now sell my  
whole Stock at a very considerable profit;  
but for the sake of employing and giving Bread  
to the poor People in my Mint, I am willing  
to sacrifice such Profit, and charge the 550  
Tons to Government at the low Price of £121  
½ Ton, and to take my payment for the same



as it may arise out of the Sales of the Coin  
 which will be equal to 12 Months Credit  
 for a great part of it, as I take Biles  
 for the Coin (in order to accommodate the  
 Public) after the Delivery of it to every  
 extremity of the Kingdom

My Terms would then be as follows,

For Rolling & Remelting Scissel	£ 21 ..	of Ton
Coining, Dies, Papering, Waste &c,	21 ..	..
New Casks & Carriage of them	1 ..	..
Carriage of Coin to every Part of Great Britain	4 ..	..
	57 ..	..
Copper of Ton	121 ..	..
	£ 168 ..	of Ton

Then supposing 36 Halfpence to be  
 coined from every pound Weight, the  
 Amount thereof would be equal to the  
 required Price of £ 168. of Ton.

I mean to include Partings in this  
 Offer, in the proportion of one Parting to  
 ten Halfpence.

I have only further to propose,  
 that I am not to be liable to the Danger  
 of the Seas, in respect to the Carriage of  
 the



the Coin; the Price of L<sup>ts</sup> of Ton for carriage  
 being scarcely equivalent to the actual  
 Expence I shall incur in that Article.

And I beg leave further to stipulate  
 for the benefit of the Crown Process of Extent  
 (if necessary) to recover the Price of the  
 Coin from those who shall purchase it.

I have the honour to be  
 My Lords,

Yours,

Matthew Boulton

L<sup>tho</sup> August 3<sup>d</sup>. 1799.







In judging of the Price which ought to be paid to any individual for making Copper Coins, the following Rules only, can be adopted.

The first and most certain Mode would be, to ascertain the exact charge in making them, and in addition to that, to allow the Manufacturer a reasonable profit; But it is impossible for any one, except the Manufacturer, to ascertain this charge with any accuracy. The Allowance which should be made to him for the use of his Machinery and Buildings, and the Capital invested therein - and what he pays to his Workmen of several Descriptions can be known only to himself.

The second Mode is, by comparing the Price at which he may offer to make these Coins, with the Charge which has hitherto been incurred in making them at His Majesty's Mint; or with the Price which has been paid to him for making similar Coins for other Persons. It is proposed therefore to compare the Price paid to Mr. Boulton for making pence and Two pence; and the Price at which he offers to make Half-pence and Farthings, with what has hitherto been paid for making Half-pence and Farthings at His Majesty's Mint; and with the Charge at which the Officers of His Majesty's Mint proposed

Enc.  
to  
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to make Halfpence and Farthings in their Reports of the 7<sup>th</sup> April 1788 and also with the Price he has been paid for making similar Coins for the East India Company.

No British Copper Coins have been made at His Majesty's Mint since the Year 1775.

A Statement of the Cost of coining Copper into Halfpence and Farthings at His Majesty's Mint in the Tower, when Coins of this Denomination were last made there, that is in the Year 1775.

A Statement of the Cost of coining Copper into Penny and Two Penny Pieces, by M. Boulton Esq. 1798.

Cost of converting Cake Copper into Fillets by hot rolling of Iron	£ 5.0 16.0.0
Charge for manufacturing these Fillets into Half pence & Farthings of Iron	
To the Moneyers	£ 25.13.4
the Die Forger	2. 6. 8
the Engraver	2. 6. 8
the Assayer Master	0. 5. 0
the Weigher	0. 5. 0
the Deliverer	0. 5. 0
	31. 1. 8
Total Amount of the Charge of Manufacture of Iron	47. 1. 8
Amount of Officers Fees charged on Copper Coinage of Iron	
To the Master	£ 9. 7. 4
the Deputy Master	1. 0. 0
the Deputy Warden	0. 16. 0
Total Amount of the Charge of Fees and Manufacture	58. 0. 0
Premium to the Purchaser to promote Circulation, being £ 21 of Value of Copper Coin given for £ 20 Cash, or 5% Cent on the Value of £ 21.10 a Ton of Coin	10. 11. 6
Total Cost of Manu- facture, Fees and Circulation	£ 68. 11. 6

Charge for bringing Cake Copper from the Smelting Mills & rolling it into Plates of Iron	18. 0. 0
Charge for cold rolling the same & filleting	3. 0. 0
For manufacturing the Fillets into Penny & Two Penny Pieces of Iron	16. 0. 0
Total Amount of the Charge of Manufacture of Iron	37. 0. 0
Charge for Cash and packing the Coins in Boullons of Paper of counting it, and Carriage of Iron	1. 0. 0
Carriage of the Casks to all Ports of Great Britain by Land or by Water, on an Average of Iron	1. 0. 0
Total Charge for Manufacture and Circulation	£ 42. 0. 0



So that Mr. Boulton made  
and distributed these Copper Pence  
for £ 42 Per, when the Charge of  
making & delivering Copper Half pence  
& Farthings at the Mint was  
£ 68. 11. 6 - Mr. Boulton offers to make &  
distribute Half pence & Farthings at  
£ 17. Per; That is at £ 5. -  
Per more than he charged for  
making pence - This Sum of  
£ 5. - - therefore is, in Mr.  
Boulton's Judgement, the additional  
Price which ought to be paid for  
making Half pence & Farthings,  
above what was paid for making  
Pence - Deduct this from  
£ 68. 11. 6  

5. - -
63. 11. 6

Mr. Boulton therefore proposes  
to make & distribute these Copper Coins  
at £ 16. 11. 6 - Per cheaper than  
they ever have been made & delivered at  
His Majesty's Mint.

The Second Proposal, with which We  
shall compare that of Mr. Boulton is, the  
proposal made by the Mint Officers in 1788.  
This Proposal was not accepted, and consequently  
not carried into Execution - Parts of it are







A  
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evident  
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ing.

in the value of the coin,  
as a premium to those  
who fetch it from the  
Mint. - If the Ton of  
Copper is coined into  
a number of Halfpence  
amounting in value  
to £168 (which is the  
present Intention)

5 Pence on this would  
be,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Ton. 8. 8.  
Total Cost of Manufacturing } 52. 8.  
Fee & Circulations -----

So that Mr. Boulton  
proposes to make Copper Halfpence  
and Farthings of more perfect  
Workmanship than ever were  
yet made at His Majesty's  
Mint at  $\frac{16}{11}$  6  $\frac{1}{2}$  Ton less than  
Copper Halfpence and Farthings  
have ever yet been made at  
His Majesty's Mint; and at  
 $\frac{15}{10}$  0  $\frac{1}{2}$  Ton less than the  
Officers of the Mint proposed to  
make them for in 1788. - And he  
will make and deliver double  
the Quantity in the same space  
of Time, and the Operations of  
His Majesty's Mint in making  
other Coins will not be wholly  
suspended



suspended, which would be  
the case, as represented by the  
Officers of the Mint, if this  
Coinage was carried on there.

It is proper however to  
observe that besides the Charges  
before stated, the publick pays for  
Fuel - Tools of all kinds for  
cutting out Blanks, and  
Annealing the Metal &c. - for  
Presses; - and provides also  
proper Offices for carrying on  
the Business, and Warehouse  
Room for the Copper, and for  
the Coin when finished; And  
the Mint Officers only deliver  
this Coin at the Tower, and  
do not pack it in Casks and  
send it to every part of Great  
Britain as Mr. Boulton does;  
and should the Copper Coinage  
be actually carried out to the  
Tower, where, it is said that  
by stopping every other kind  
of Coinage, 600 Tons a year  
might be coined, the whole of  
the Salaries of the Officers, and  
the incidental Charges of  
Buildings &c. of which some new  
ones would be required must be placed to  
the

It should be remembered  
that Mr. Boulton sold rolls  
his Copper, which is an additional  
Charge of £ 3. <sup>4</sup>/<sub>10</sub> Ton - Strikes  
his pieces in rollers - anneals  
them in a more perfect way  
than is done elsewhere, and  
thereby actually produces a  
more beautiful Coin than  
has ever been delivered at  
any preceding Time, from  
the Mint in the Tower; and  
it should not be forgot that  
Workmens wages, and most  
other Things are much Dearer  
now than they were when  
Copper was last coined at  
the Mint; or even when the  
Proposition of 1788 was made.

Mr. Boulton also provides  
at his own Expence Warehouse room  
for the Copper and for the Coin  
when it is struck; He delivers  
this Coin at his own Charge to  
every part of the Kingdom and he  
bears the Interest of his Capital employed  
from



the Account of this Copper  
Coinage.

It is also proper to  
observe that by delivering  
these Coins only at the  
Tower, an insuperable  
Difficulty has always occurred  
in getting them into  
Circulation in all Parts of  
the Kingdom; - Those who  
live at a Distance will not  
send for them; - and it is  
owing very much to this  
circumstance, that the  
counterfeits have been made  
use of, in preference to those  
hitherto coined at the Tower.

from the time his Manufacture  
commences, till the Coin is paid  
for, which is one Month at  
least after the time of its  
Delivery to the Purchaser, at  
whatever Distance from Birmingham  
he may reside, and seldom so  
little as Three Months in the  
whole. - Mr. Boulton also takes  
upon himself the Risk of all  
bad Debts - Corresponds with  
all the Purchasers of Coin  
who are very numerous - Pays  
the Postage of their Letters,  
which is considerable, and  
renders an Account of his  
Proceedings to his Employers,  
as often as they chuse to  
demand it from him. - He  
has also coined and delivered  
1000 Tons in a Year; - and  
will be able in future,  
on Account of Improvements  
in his Manufactory, to  
coin and deliver a  
considerably greater Quantity,  
1200 Tons p. Ann. at least.



M<sup>r</sup>. Boulton makes two  
 sorts of Copper Money for  
 the East India Company: -  
 The largest sort of these Coins  
 weigh 209 grains each - and  
 33½ Pieces are coined out  
 of a Pound avoirdupois of  
 Copper - The smaller size  
 weigh <sup>94</sup> 104½ each, and  
 67 Pieces are coined out of  
 a Pound avoirdupois of  
 Copper - The India Company  
 pay for the making these  
 Coins 14½ p. lb. which is  
 equal to £42 p. Ton, that  
 is £5 p. Ton less than he  
 now proposes to make and  
 circulate them for Government -  
 But the East India Company  
 pay for the charge of  
 bringing these Coins, so made,  
 from Birmingham; - and in  
 his proposed Contract with  
 Government he includes the  
 charge of basks for packing  
 them £1 p. Ton - and Carriage



to every part of Great  
Britain £ 4 p. Ton -  
Total £ 5 p. Ton - If  
this sum is deducted from  
the £ 47, he charges  
Government the same Price  
as he has made the Copper  
Coins for the East India  
Company; - But it should  
be observed that the East  
India Company delivers  
their Copper to M.  
Boalton at Loho - and  
in the Contract with  
Government he is to  
fetch it from Swansea -  
It should further be  
observed that the  
Expense of engraving the  
Dies in which the  
Money for the East  
India



India Company is struck  
does not amount to  $\frac{1}{12}$   
of the Expence of those  
which have His Majesty's  
Head on the Face; - and the  
Figure of Britannia and  
other Emblems on the  
Reverse; - and the  
Coining was not half  
so difficult, and did  
not require so many  
operations as will be  
required for the new  
intended Coinage, and  
these are Difficulties  
that considerably augment  
the Expences of  
manufacturing the  
Coin. -

R



It is certain that the Price paid for making these Coins, compared with their nominal Value, or with the Value of the Metal of which they are made, appears at first view to be great; But this Circumstance is wholly to be imputed to the inferior value of the Metal, and must always be the case in every Manufacture, in which the Metal or Material of which it is made, is of small value, and particularly in making Coins, where the nominal Value is intended to be equal to the intrinsic Value of the Coin, in Workmanship and Metal. — The Truth of this Proposition may be illustrated by the following Calculations, upon the supposition that the Charge of manufacturing a Ton of Gold, Silver or Copper into Coin, is the same.

If a Ton of Gold, or 2240 Pound & Avoirdupoise, is manufactured into Coin at £37 p Ton, the Charge of Coining will, in that case be only  $\frac{50984}{106627}$  or  $\frac{1}{21}$  nearly Part of the Value of the Coin.

If a Ton of Silver is manufactured into Coin at £37 p Ton, the Charge of Coining will in that Case be  $10 \frac{4930}{6907}$  p Cent of the Value of the Coin.

But



But if a Ton of Copper is manufac-  
-tured into Coin at  $\text{£} 37$   $\frac{1}{2}$  per Ton, the Charge  
of Coining will in that Case be  $\text{£} 32 \frac{316}{337}$   
per Cent of the Value of the Coin.

If a Ton of Gold is manufactured  
into Coin at  $\text{£} 47$  per Ton, the Charge of  
Coining will in that Case be only  $10 \frac{8}{10}$   
nearly, per Cent of the Value of the Coin.

If a Ton of Silver is manufactured  
into Coin at  $\text{£} 47$  per Ton, the Charge of  
Coining will in that Case be  $13 \frac{2}{3}$  nearly  
per Cent of the Value of the Coin.

But if a Ton of Copper is manu-  
-factured into Coin at  $\text{£} 47$  per Ton, the  
Charge of coining will in that Case be  
 $\text{£} 15 \frac{285}{307}$  per Cent of the Value of the Coin.

And it should be remembered, that  
the Public is not under the necessity of  
being at any Charge in sending these  
Gold and Silver Coins to the different  
Parts of the Kingdom, as is the Case  
with respect to the Copper Coins, and  
this Expence constitutes a considerable  
part of the Expence in providing Copper  
Coins for the Public.



Carl Spencer.

Admiralty 5<sup>th</sup> Aug: 1799.

9255

+

Earl Spencer has the Honour to lay before your  
Majesty the Dispatches received this morning from  
Captain Gore of the Triton Frigate which bring an  
Account of the combined Fleets of France and  
Spain being sailed for Cadix on the 21<sup>st</sup> ult.  
Lord Keith had not passed the Straights on the  
20<sup>th</sup> but from the tenor of the Dispatches, Earl  
Spencer is still in hopes that he may be in time  
to come up with the Enemy. In the Event however  
of their proceeding to the Northward un molested



every possible measure is now taking for collecting  
as strong a Force in the Channel as can be got  
together without loss of time.

Admiralty. 5 Aug: 1799. 1. P.M.

1/4 to 1. P.M. Earl Spencer is truly concerned to inform  
your Majesty that he has just heard of the death  
of Earl Howe which took place this morning  
in Grafton Street at 1/2 past nine o'clock.



Mons<sup>r</sup> Deluc.

August 3<sup>d</sup> 1799.

9256 - 7

Sire

Je prends la liberté d'exposer ici à Votre Majesté une esquisse de la situation des choses à Berlin & dans le reste de l'Allemagne, d'après mon observation attentive, & sous une face que j'ose lui présenter, à cause de son attachement pour le Christianisme.

Le Roi de Prusse a été tenu sans éducation de l'esprit, & n'est conduit que par ses penchans, dont les gens qui l'environnent se saisissent pour le diriger sans qu'il l'appercivoit. La plus grande défiance de l'Autriche lui a été inspirée de bonne heure, & par penchant il aime la tranquillité & l'économie. Par là il est accessible à tous les moyens qu'on lui présente de se garantir de danger, sans entrer en guerre.

D'un autre côté, il a certainement de la haine pour les Jacobins; mais c'est une haine vague, dans laquelle n'entre que nominativement & sans profondeur, qu'ils ont renversé la Religion dans leur Pays, & veulent la renverser partout par leurs associés: il est aisé de lui faire illusion là-dessus, de sorte qu'au fond, les motifs de la Religion n'entre encore pour rien dans ses vues politiques. C'est surtout la vraie cause de ce qu'on a si peu de zèle pour la réunion; car on n'y regarde que les intérêts politiques, sur lesquels, il est si aisé aux mal-intentionnés de produire l'illusion.



M. de Haugwitz voit cela avec peine; mais il m'a dit plusieurs fois, que le côté politique est le seul qu'il puisse présenter au Roi, & qu'il le fait sans-cens; mais qu'il ne lui est pas possible de rien entreprendre de lui pour ce qui concerne la Religion, parce que le Roi considère ce sujet comme un hors-d'œuvre dans sa bouche. C'est pour quoi il m'a témoigné le désir que je m'approchasse de Sa Majesté, pour lâcher de lui imprimer de la crainte sur les suites; car il voit comme moi, qu'indépendamment du devoir envers Dieu & envers les hommes, dans les efforts pour soutenir le Christianisme la sûreté des Etats y est profondément intéressée. Ça été la base de tous nos entretiens, & ce n'est que par là, & par ce que m'ont dit ses amis de ses sentimens chrétiens de tout temps, qu'il m'a inspiré de la confiance.

C'est donc sous ces différens rapports que je me trouve conduit à considérer l'usage que je puis faire des lumières que j'ai acquises par trent d'années d'études, & en quoi pour tant je ne saurois avoir d'autre direction que ce que peuvent me dicter les circonstances à mesure qu'elles se présentent. Dans l'état actuel des choses, la guerre est ouvertement déclarée contre le vrai Christianisme, ses ennemis sont en pleine action depuis le commencement de cette année; il faut le défendre incessamment, sans quoi l'association des Infidèles, Juifs & Chrétiens prétendus, seroit victorieuse à Berlin, en entraînant le Roi à des shores dont il ne prévieroit pas les conséquences; & cela influeroit sur toute l'Allemagne; même ici, par les associations secrètes.

Les renouées que je vois sont celles-ci. Il y a à Berlin même, dans tous les Etats du Roi de Prusse & dans le reste de l'Allemagne, beaucoup de zèle chrétiens, même parmi la Noblesse; mais ils n'ont plus de force, ils avoient perdu courage pour l'attaque, se tenant seulement

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de bâter  
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à cette  
Seuleme  
il fait



unis & en correspondance entr'eux. Il faut les soutenir, & ils souhaitent que  
je le fasse.

Il y a beaucoup de gens induits en erreur par l'artifice des Infidèles, qui  
cependant n'aiment pas cette erreur, qui l'abandonnent avec plaisir dès qu'ils  
voient la lumière; & j'ai souvent occasion de découvrir, d'après les rapports  
de personnes dans ce cas que je viens à rencontrer, que mes écrits ont produit  
cet effet chez beaucoup de gens.

Chez les indifférens mêmes, c'est une chose toute nouvelle & qui les frappe, de  
de voir la cause de la Révélation soutenue par un homme qui depuis  
longtemps a acquis de la réputation en Allemagne comme Philosophe  
& Naturaliste, & de qui on ne peut pas dire, qu'il fait son métier, comme  
on le dit des Ecclésiastiques qui défendent encore la Religion: Ses adversaires,  
même me considèrent, j'en éprouve des égards personnels quand je me  
trouve avec eux comme Médecin, & par ma manière d'écrire contre leur  
Système, je ne leur ai jamais donné & ne leur donnerai jamais lieu à des récri-  
minations; ce dont je vois beaucoup d'effet sur le Public.

Telles sont, dis-je, les ressources; mais je n'ai plus que quelques années,  
pour poser des fondemens solides sur lesquels d'autres puissent continuer  
de bâtir, & je ne vois personne en état de les porter, si je ne l'ai pas fait  
avant ma mort. Il m'en coûte beaucoup de présenter cette considération  
à Votre Majesté, parce qu'il s'agit de moi, mais je le dois, parce que  
c'est la vérité: je desirerois donc beaucoup de pouvoir travailler librement  
à cette tâche tandis que Dieu m'en donne encore les forces. Ce n'est pas  
seulement le travail de la plume qui pourroit produire cet effet; d'abord,  
il faut publier, malgré les obstacles qu'y mettent les Infidèles; & pour cela



il faut pouvoir faire les frais des Editions, quand les Libraires ne veulent pas s'en charger; & il faut aussi que je puisse vivre dans le monde, pour y chercher les gens qu'on peut ramener & rendre utiles à la cause; enfin il faut quelquefois que je voyage, pour acquérir des instructions & informations.

Dieu n'a pas jugé <sup>de</sup> me mettre dans des circonstances où je pourrais agir ainsi par moi-même; mais il m'a fait la grâce de me placer <sup>auprès</sup> d'un Monarque religieux, qui daigne m'accorder de la confiance. C'est ce qui soutient mon courage, & me fait supporter les privations inévitables dans cette entreprise, malgré mon âge, où l'on desire le repos. Si Votre Majesté me faisoit la grâce de prendre sur Elle les dépenses que je serais obligé de faire <sup>dans</sup> cette carrière (toujours en consultant M. de Steinberg, comme je l'ai fait jusqu'ici) au cas que les affaires politiques pures ne me donnaient plus un titre pour l'attendre de M. de Grenville, comme dans ce moment cela est douteux, je ne laisserais pas de partir, avec la résolution de ne rien épargner de ce qui seroit en mon pouvoir pour faire le bien de toute manière.

Il y a une circonstance récente que je ne puis m'empêcher de communiquer à Votre Majesté, parce qu'elle ne peut qu'être agréable à Son coadj. On ignoreoit ici ce qu'Elle a tenté de faire à Gottingue; mais les vrais Chrétiens d'Allemagne le savent, & l'en bénissent, & cette circonstance intéressante l'a fait connoître ici depuis peu.

Votre Majesté a sûrement connoissance d'une Société qui s'est formée dans ses trois Royaumes pour faire prêcher l'Evangile dans les Isles de la Mer pacifique. Cette association s'est liée avec les vrais Chrétiens



d'Allemagne, qui contribuent, & correspondent avec elle. Un digne Ecclesiastique de Berlin, que je connois, tient la plume pour les associés allemands, & dans une lettre qu'il ~~l'avoit~~ <sup>(aux associés d'ici)</sup> adressée depuis peu, traduite en anglais, & lue dans une assemblée des contributeurs de Londres, au nombre d'environ 200 personnes, ~~il se trouvoit~~ <sup>il se trouvoit</sup> le passage suivant.

"God has given you a King, who acknowledges the infinitely greater  
 " empire of Christ; who confessed before the world the everlasting God head  
 " of Christ, in an age when it was publicly denied; and who, from a  
 " praiseworthy zeal in this great Cause, ordered the University of Gottingen  
 " to offer a prize for the best demonstration of that great and eternal truth  
 " that Christ is the only and everlasting Son of the Father; May the Prince  
 " of this crowned Confessor of Jesus, be still for many years to come an eminent  
 " blessing to the World; and may Jesus, the King of glory, confess one  
 " day King George III before his Father and before his holy Angels,  
 " because he confessed him before men upon Earth!"

Le Ministre luthérien à la Chapelle de la Savoie, est la personne à qui cette Lettre fut envoyée pour la Société, il la traduisit, & la lut dans cette assemblée, & je tiens de lui, que quand ce passage fut lu, il y eut un mouvement d'admiration chez tous les assistants, à qui cette circonstance étoit inconnue, & que le Ministre, qui en connoît tous les détails, leur recita; ils firent relire le passage, & donnerent des bénédictions à leur pieux Monarque, & résolurent que cette Lettre seroit imprimée dans l'Evangelical Magazin, où elle se trouve en effet dans le N<sup>o</sup>. de Juin passé.



Je demande pardon à Votre Majesté de la liberté que j'ai prise  
de Lui exposer mes idées, comptant sur son indulgence en faveur de  
mes intentions, & je demeure pour la Sic

Sire

de Votre Majesté

Windsor le 3<sup>e</sup> Aoust 1799

Le plus humble & très dévoué  
serviteur & Sujet  
Dedue



E.  
Living-  
ston  
Euc.  
to  
9263-  
4

9259

Bath 6 August 1799

Sire

I have the honor to send your Majesty a letter I received by last post from His Royal Highness prince Augustus, it will give your Majesty a true notion of the prince's wishes, than I can do by any distinct Account I make from it; Before I solicited to have Mr Arbuthnot sent as my assistant, I took the liberty to say to His Royal Highness, if you have any person you prefer, I will mention that Gentleman to His Majesty, The prince answered, I have none. I presume that has escaped His Royal Highness's memory.

I have no doubt, if His Royal Highness names Gentlemen that has your Majesty's approbation. But every thing will go on more comfortable for the prince. I beg your Majesty may be graciously pleased to honor me with your command. Concerning the answer I may send His



Royal Highness

I have the honor to be with the most profound  
Respect

Yours

Your Majesty's most Dutiful  
and Faithful Subject

J. Livingston



Pce. Augustus to E. Livingston.

July 21 1799

9260-1

1.

Mr Livingston

In consequence of the Conversation we had together and of your promise to represent my Deas to His Majesty before your Departure from hence, I send you the enclosed Heads which you will be so good as to favour

At the Time of life I am arriv'd, and with the Experience I certainly have, It is both just, and proper, that I should have my own Affairs, in my own Hands. Without any personal Reflection I own the first Prince of England who has been deprived of this Privilege at my Age; and why or wherefore I can not conceive. The Head of Minority which appears as wish'd to be observ'd with Regard to me, is as useless as it is improper. If I could from private Considerations speak to His Majesty I believe without a very long Conversation that it would be in my power to present to Him in a satisfactory, and not improper manner the Cause of my former Disarrangements, from very different Motives than those He either conceives, or has been taught to believe. However As I never was ask'd, and as I neither wish to seek or demand favour, but am solely anxious of getting what I conceive with Reason my own due, I never pushed the Matter further. If the Intention of my



not having my Money in my own Hands arose from  
the Idea that it would prevent my making Debts, it is per-  
fectly erroneous, for you must know as well as myself that  
did I not feel the Impropriety of making Debts, and de-  
ranging myself as certainly I do, nothing could prevent my  
making them even now. Had I the Money in my own  
Hands I could make my own Plan of living, and when I  
wished to spend in one way, should curtail on another  
of Expence. I was taught to believe that my Establi-  
ment was to have been given me with my other Brothers  
It did not take Place, and rather than accuse those of fo-  
getfulness, who ought to have had my Welfare likewise  
at Heart, I will endeavour to teach myself to believe  
that some Circumstances unknown to me rendered the  
Measure unpopular, or made it prudent not to bring  
it forward in this Session of Parliament. But if this  
is the real Case why at least deprive me of the Dispo-  
sal of that Allowance which is given me? At My Age  
there can be but one Master in my House, and it can  
not be another but myself. My Time of Travelling with  
a Governor is over, and could such an Idea be believed by the



Pce. Augustus to E. Livingston.

July 21 1799

9261

arise from Public it is as injurious to His Majesty as to myself. The  
Honour of both it is my Duty and Inclination to defend. Has  
myself that being evidently proved the Sincerity and Trust the Justice  
of the first Article I shall now touch upon another which is  
more delicate but not less important for the Happiness of  
my own Interior, I mean the Choice of the Gentleman about  
me, which my Honour must require. The Idea of this  
Person is to be my Friend, but how can this be the Case if I  
do not know him? It is not a sufficient Reason for me to  
consider a Person my Friend because His Majesty sends him  
me those of for me. I may esteem such a Person but for to consider them  
as a friend of mine He must be the Choice of my own  
Heart, He must have a certain Similarity of Age & Manners.  
In short to gain a Man's Confidence it requires more than  
a few Days Acquaintance. You must allow the Manner  
in which you and Mr Robertson were sent me must be  
equally disagreeable to both Parties. Private Letters from my  
our Friends announced me the Report of your coming else you  
should have been ignorant of your arrival till the Moment  
you got out of your Carriage at Wapping. This Circumstance  
would have actually taken Place with Mr Robertson had



1883

at the breaking down of His Carriage at Prague giving him  
time to write to you a few lines which reached Vienna 24  
Hours before Him. On the other Hand you have both sent  
me without being the least acquainted with my Pension  
consequently totally ignorant whether we should agree or  
not. — To me who am forced to be abroad on Account  
my Health, such a Matter becomes highly interesting. It  
is my Intention therefore never to have any one who  
might be disagreeable to His Majesty, but on the other Hand  
I have equally a Right to pretend not to have any Person  
who does not perfectly suit me. My own Health and my  
own private Affairs would not only render my stay in  
England prejudicial to me but even unpleasant and  
therefore if the King fears my coming to England upon  
my getting any Title and Establishment He is perfectly  
mistaken. My own Candour forces me to confess that for  
the Advantage of my Physical and Moral Feelings a  
stay in England would not be a desirable Thing for me  
I wish to be allowed my Pension and have the Choice  
to spend it where I like best. In which case I may flatter  
myself at last to have a Dawn of Happiness and of  
recovering in some Measure my Health. Your having promised



and afraid to lay my Plans before His Majesty has engaged me to write to you with the Sincerity I have done you may make use of this Letter consequently as you think most expedient. I have not wrote to His Majesty because I would not have my Letters to be neither pleasant nor interesting, for I can only repeat what I have so often wrote and consequently should fear to weary the King which I confess would grieve me. Trusting you will favour me with a few lines in answer I have the pleasure to sign myself with the highest Esteem and Consideration

Berlin July the 21<sup>st</sup> 1799.

Your obliged  
Augustus Frederick



2329

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the above mentioned matter. I am sorry to hear that you are unable to attend to the same at present. I will endeavor to do all in my power to expedite the same as far as possible. I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
 Your obedient servant,  
 J. M. [Name]



Henry Dundas

9263 - 4

+

Walmer Castle. 9th August. 1799

Mr Dundas takes the liberty  
of conveying to your Majesties  
by a letter which came  
under his cover this day  
from Mr Livingston. The  
Lot of His Royal Highness Prince  
Augustus's letter to Mr Living-  
stone has been communicat-  
ed to Mr Dundas. It seems  
difficult for either Mr



Livingstone or Mr Arthur  
to remain with His Royal  
Highness, as their company  
is so disagreeable to him,  
but His Royal Highness  
does not suggest any other  
person for your Majesty's  
approbation.

Mr Dundas has the honour  
to inform your Majesty that  
the embarkation of the  
troops for the Expedition are



Henry Dundas

9264

But had so far advanced as to leave  
no reason to doubt its sail-  
ing on Sunday, if the weather  
is favourable.

him,  
I beg  
any other  
Majesty's  
I have  
by that  
the  
ion are

Mr Dundas humbly sub-  
mits to your Majesty's  
perusal, the Precis of ad-  
vices received this morning  
from India and Constantinople.



1888

Mr. J. J. Sturges,  
Waltham, 9. 11. 1888



Lord Grenville  
Stowe - <sup>th</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1799.

9265

+

Stowe Aug. <sup>th</sup> 11. 1799.

Lord Grenville has the honour  
humbly to acquaint Your Majesty that he  
has settled every thing with the Count d'Artois  
for his setting out for the Continent at the  
end of next week. The Count d'Artois is to be  
in town on Monday night, and he has ex-  
pressed to Lord Grenville a strong wish that  
if.



if Your Majesty should not disapprove it, He  
might be permitted to express to Your Majesty,  
and to the Queen (if Her Majesty should be in  
town,) His gratitude for Your Majesty's great  
goodness towards Him.



Ld. Spencer

Aug. 17 1799

9266-7

Aug 17. 1799,

Earl Spencer has the honor to lay before your  
Majesty the Letters received from Lord Bishops  
& Lord Keith, as also Copies of the Orders  
that have been sent to those Officers, which  
it was thought more advisable to issue under  
the present Circumstances of the Fleet, as  
it does not appear that the combined Fleet  
of the Enemy can be prepared for any further  
Movement at least for a few Days, and  
Lord Keith is forming a Treaty with Lord Bishops



to be enabled to form a fleet of large ships  
in good order equal to counteract any thing  
which the Enemy may wish to attempt, whereas  
by keeping the Fleet at a distance there are  
so many ships not in a way but (as to the  
force) nothing could well be said; and  
the safety of the remainder might be  
endangered unnecessarily.

St. Vincent 17th July 1789.

Earl Spencer is concerned to inform your Majesty  
that the 1<sup>st</sup> Division has got on shore in the  
Bay of St. Vincent for Water and will



Ld. Spencer

Aug. 17 1799

9267

May this  
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(attention  
ained; and  
it be

Therefore not to be in the Road, at the time  
of your Majesty's arrival, but it is hoped she  
may be got off, & if she is able to proceed,  
Mr. Henry Hoale will of course look on him  
in executing his Orders.

Majesty  
has in her  
it will



East Sussex  
Admission by King's 1799



Jean André Deduc.

Aug. 13 1799

x 9268

Sire

Aug. 13 1799

Je prends la liberté d'exposer à Votre Majesté un seul objet. Je sens qu'en l'état des affaires politiques, mon voyage ne peut s'y lier. Mais j'ai laissé les affaires civiles & tant la Religion dans un état que je redoute. J'ai à cet égard des points de vue fixes, & d'autres qui dépendront de la direction de la Providence. Entre les objets fixes est d'abord, de pouvoir publier quelques ouvrages pressans, à mesure qu'ils seront prêts, sans dépendre de la volonté des libraires, & ainsi en les faisant, s'il le faut, imprimés à mes frais. L'autre est un voyage au-travers de la Bohême, jusqu'aux Margyriens, où j'ai des choses à étudier pour acquérir de nouvelles armes contre les ennemis de la Révélation. Ce sont-là des objets de dépenses extraordinaires, outre les dépenses ordinaires, dont je ne puis prévoir la durée.

Si Votre Majesté daignoit m'accorder sa confiance pour cette vocation, & fixer la manière dont je devrois me procurer l'argent qui me serviroit nécessairement pour le présent & au besoin, Elle m'accorderoit la seule chose qui puisse m'empêcher d'être malheureux par les circonstances que je connois, & je ferois mes efforts pour qu'Elle n'eût pas lieu de regretter ce sacrifice.

Je suis

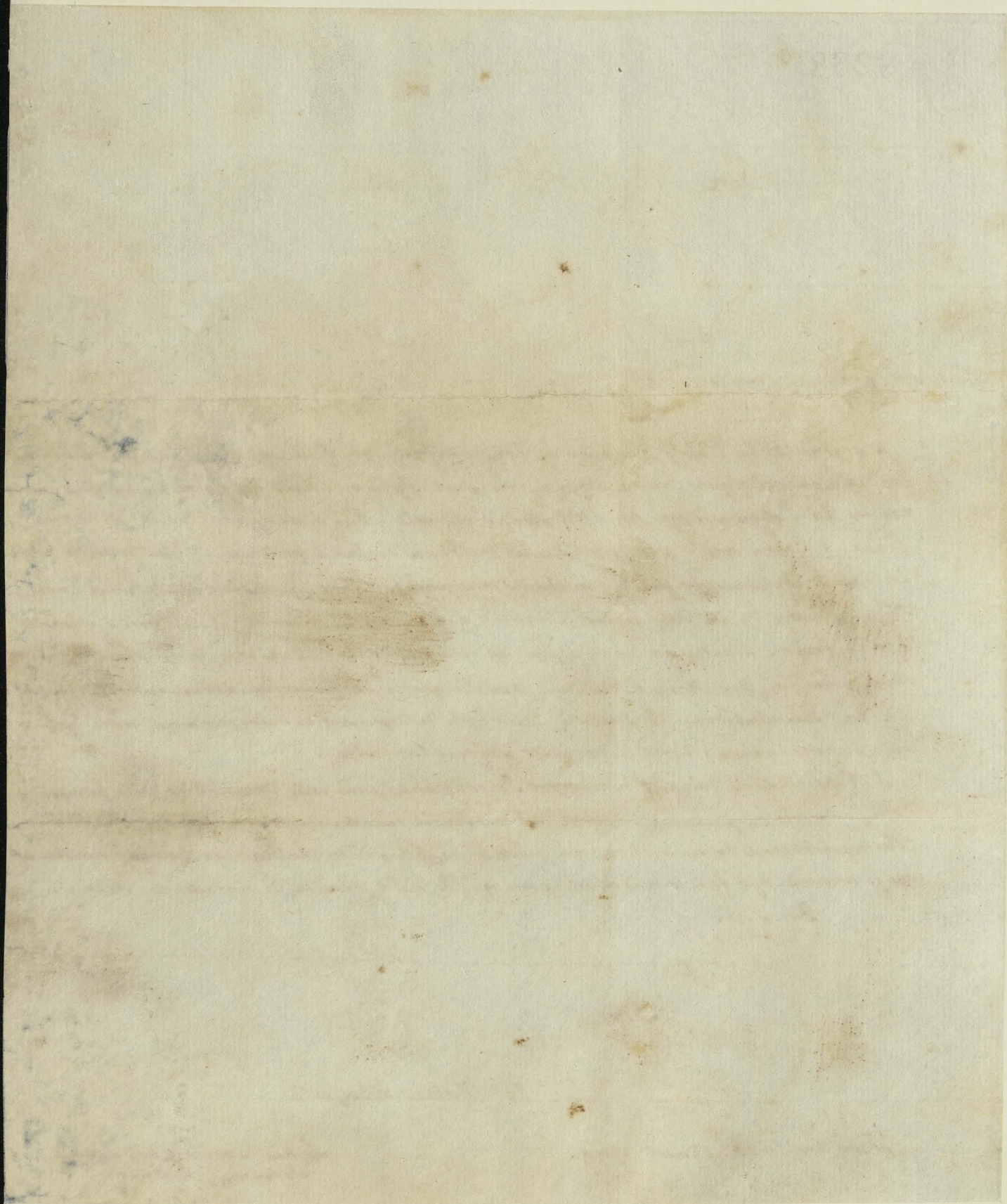
Sire

de Votre Majesté

Windsor le 13<sup>e</sup> Aoust 1799.

Le très humble & très soumis  
serviteur & Sujet  
Deduc







Robert Arbuthnot to E. Livingston

9269 - 70

Berlin August 13. 1799

Many thanks to you my dear Sir for your kind & agreeable  
letter of the 5<sup>th</sup> which I received last Sunday in due course  
of Post. I am extremely happy to hear of the good reception  
you met with from His Majesty altho I had no reason to  
doubt of it, as it certainly is no more than what you are  
well enabled to, after so ably accomplishing the very difficult  
& disagreeable business of clearing the Augers Table in  
which the Prince was immersed at Naples. I am rather  
surprized at your not having received a letter from me &  
one from the Prince of the 20<sup>th</sup> July as I gave them myself  
to Fisher & they were sent off by a messenger the following  
day. I have since written to you twice by conveyances of  
the same kind one of the 27<sup>th</sup> July & one of the 6<sup>th</sup> August. As  
I am no stranger to the neglect of letters sent to the  
Secretary of State's Office, I shall in future write to you  
by the common post.

Since my last letter a circumstance has occurred, which



gives me a good deal of uneasiness. Lady Augusta  
Murray arrived here on Saturday under the borrowed  
name of Mrs. Ford. She pretends that her motive for taking  
such an imprudent & step was to see her husband for the  
last time, as she had heard from Lady Stafford that he  
was dangerously ill & dying. I do not believe a word of  
this as I know that she had seen Brunnel in London  
who gave her letters for Mr. Richard & who certainly  
must have told her that the Prince's health was by no  
means in a dangerous situation, & I have a strong idea that  
her ~~idea~~ <sup>plan</sup> is to fix herself with the Prince. I have done all in  
my power to endeavour to convince her, R. M. has very often  
it is for his future hopes & prospects that she should not  
remain here, & he has assured me that she will return to  
England in ten days or a fortnight. In the mean time, contrary  
to my opinion she is lodged in the same Hotel in the apartment  
occupied formerly by Mrs. Brunnel. The Prince at my  
earnest request has acquainted Mr. Greville of Lady Augusta



Robert Arbuthnot to E. Livingston

9270

being here, & intend to write to the King & send him the first  
intelligence of it. He sends his own servant Ferdinando with the  
letter which is now necessary a precaution that I have no  
doubt there is some private understanding of it, &  
should not be surpris'd if Ferdinando was to bring at his  
order to Berlin. The Prince only acquainted me yesterday of Lady  
Augusta being here, but he inform'd the King of Prussia of it,  
the very day she came & begged of his Majesty to take  
her under his protection. What another Lady Augusta  
could dare to lose her own Pension & risk the ruin  
of a man she pretends to be so strongly attached to, I can  
divine, but I beg you may write to me as soon as you receive  
this letter & let me know how you think I should act. I shall  
write to the King & Mr. Surdas by Ferdinando. Lady Augusta's  
visit here however short it may, will be attended with  
considerable Expence, & as I know for certain that the Prince  
is already several hundred Pounds in debt, I wish you could  
procure me an ostensible letter recommending the ceremony  
& declaring that my Bills will not be answer'd if for a  
guinea above the allowance &c.



It is thought here that the Emperor of Russia will have some  
M<sup>r</sup>. de Goussier the Russian Minister at Petersburg which may  
produce a war between the two countries which I am afraid will be  
the common cause



Ed. Dringpton Esq.

Bath

England

1794



All your friends here are with & desire to be remembered to  
you. The weather continues cold & wet. I beg my respects to  
Lady Erroll & ever am yours most affly  
I believe your letter to M<sup>r</sup>. de Pichon she will write to you.



Duke of Portland,  
Burlington House 13. Aug 1799.

9271

x

The Duke of Portland humbly conceives that Your Majesty will  
not be disposed to blame him for presuming to represent to Your Majesty  
that it was the opinion of <sup>such of</sup> the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty as  
Mr. Nepean had communicated with, that the Fleet, which is stated  
in Lord Castlereagh's Letter to have been seen on the 5<sup>th</sup> off Achil Head  
was a Swedish Convoy going North about  
Burlington House Tuesday 13 August 1799 10 p. 11. p. m.







Robert Arbuthnot to E. Livingston

9272 - 3

Berlin Aug<sup>r</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> 1799

P.

x

My dear Sir

I had the honor of writing to you yesterday  
& enclosing a letter for the King, to acquaint you of my  
Embarrassment & Weakness, occasioned by the arrival of Lady  
Augusta Murray at Berlin. I have this morning seen her  
Ladyship at her own desire & had a long conversation with her  
I can easily perceive that she is very desirous of remaining  
here where she thinks she can live more comfortably than in  
London. I have made use of every Argument in my power, of  
Honor, of Duty & of regard to the interest of the Prince, to persuade  
her to return immediately, & she at last promised me that  
she would set out as soon as her health permits her to travel  
which has suffered a good deal from the fatigues of her  
journey. If she keeps her word & goes quietly away, you hence



I really think, she is entitled to some merit, which may perhaps induce His Majesty graciously to excuse the fault she has committed & not take away her Pension of which she is very much afraid. She looks upon her return as a great sacrifice, as Prince Augustus has told her that if she remains, she will be acknowledged as his wife & received with the honors due to that rank; such indeed is the indulgence & loyalty of this Court, that I should not be exceedingly surprized if this were to be the case. The Prince acquaints the King of Prussia of her arrival the very day she came before I knew any thing of it. I own I still entertain some doubt, whether she will leave Berlin so soon as she says, & I shall wait with great anxiety untill I receive his Majesty's command what steps I should take in case of her remaining.

Lady Augusta complains much of some debts she has contracted in England, not having been paid as she had been taught to expect. She requests of me very strongly to recommend her to your Protection & is particularly very desirous of seeing you when she returns to London. I deliver her the paper as she



Robert Arbuthnot to E. Livingston

9273

desired me, altho I can easily believe that you are not very  
anxious for such an interview -

I have the honor to be Dear Sir

Your most faithful & obliged servant

Robt Arbuthnot

which may  
sense the fault  
of which she  
as a great  
of the remains  
with the honor  
ance & loyalty of  
surprized if this  
of the nature of  
new are they of  
whether she will  
wait with great  
minds what steps

he had contrived to  
ought to effect  
and her to your  
seeing you  
hope as she



Mr. Pitt  
Genl. Dundas  
Recd. by the Hamburg Mail



out of order -  
shd follow

Lord Grenville  
August 17. 1791

9274

Whitehall Aug. 17. 1791.

5<sup>th</sup> P.M.

Lord Grenville has the honour of respectfully  
informing Your Majesty that accounts are received this  
morning from Lestrov, that the definitive treaty of Peace  
between Austria & the Porte, and also the separate conven-  
-tion for the arrangement of limits were finally agreed  
upon



upon between the different Ministers there, on the first  
of this month, & that the treaty of Peace was to be  
signed on the fourth.

Lord Grenville begs leave humbly to offer to  
your Majesties his congratulations on this event; and will  
take the liberty of submitting to your Majesties after the  
Levee, those papers and the dispatches which accompany  
them.



Lord Spencer

August 22. 1799

9275

Lord Spencer is very happy to inform your  
Majesty that the Fleet of transports etc  
under the Order of Admiral Mitchell were safe  
on Friday Evening last at 7 o'clock notwithstanding  
the very uncommon Gale which has prevailed,  
as will appear by the accompanying Letter received  
from him this morning.

Lord Spencer proposes to make an Excursion  
to see the Channel Fleet now spent at Torbay  
having several Points on which he is desirous of



Having some personal communication with  
Adm Bridport and some other Officers in the  
Fleet, who could not be allowed to quit  
their Ships at this moment, for this purpose  
he means to set off as usual to be in Torbay  
on Monday morning next, & being staid there  
a Day or two, proposes doing himself the  
Honour of paying his Duty to your Majesties  
at Weymouth on his Return, when he shall be  
able more fully to explain the Cause of  
his having so suddenly determined to leave your

Admiralty 22 Aug: 1799.



Duke of York

9276 -7

House Guards, August 22 1799

Sir

I have the Honor to transmit to Your Majesty  
the Weekly States and Returns as likewise the Recommendations  
for Commissions which have been sent in this Week,

Your Majesty will remark in the Weekly States that  
the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment has returned 684 Men as discharged which  
is owing to a Mistake of the Commanding Officer, as these Men  
have been placed in the second Battalion. The 52<sup>nd</sup> Detachment  
appears to have discharged 77 Men, which is caused by that  
Regiment having been originally intended to have recruited  
Boys, but having been afterwards named by Your Majesty as  
one to receive Volunteers from the Militia they then decide  
to transfer all their Boys to the 22<sup>nd</sup> and 34<sup>th</sup>.

As the 9<sup>th</sup> Regiment has already four Hundred  
Men above its establishment of two Battalions, and expects  
still more Volunteers to join them according to the plan which  
Your Majesty was pleased to approve a third Battalion  
ought to be formed, and I beg leave to recommend to Your



to

Majesty Colonel Vicker who is at present the 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant Colonel, is a very Old Officer having served thirty eight Years, and has been particularly instrumental in persuading the Militiamen to volunteer for the new Regiment, so he appointed Colonel Commandant of it. I have the less Difficulty in recommending this to Your Majesty, which is particularly proposed by Mr. Pitt, as there being no Senior Colonel to the new Regiment, there is little Chance of Colonel Vicker's succeeding to the Command of the Original Battalion.

The North Leinster Regiment of Foot Infantry being become vacant by the Death of Colonel Balfour, I beg leave to recommend to Your Majesty that Colonel John Hope who is now Lieutenant Colonel of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment and Deputy Adjutant General with Sir Ralph Abercrombie may be appointed to the Command of it. Colonel Hope is an exceeding good Officer, and his promotion will enable Your Majesty to appoint an effective Lieutenant Colonel to the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment.

A Report has been received this Morning from Sir Ralph



Duke of York

9277

the 5<sup>th</sup> December  
eight Years, and  
ready the  
ment, to be  
the less difficult,  
is particularly  
Colonels to  
Colonel Mordaunt  
Colonel Balguy.  
Infantry being  
They leave  
at the Cape  
Regiment and  
at Abimond  
at Hope is in  
all with your  
A Colonel to  
from Sir Ralph

Abercrombie dated the 18<sup>th</sup> when the Fleet appeared both tolerably  
together, and no accident of consequence had happened to any  
of the Ships, in spite of the dreadful Gales which they had  
met with, As the Weather has been very bad since, It is to be  
hoped that they have been able to proceed to their destination  
particularly as they were only eight days from the Canal  
As long as the Wind continues in the present Quarter the  
Business can not be expected and therefore no time can be  
found for any departure

I have the Honor to be

Sir

Your Majesty's

Most Obedient Son  
and Subject

Frederick



*[Faint, illegible cursive handwriting covering the majority of the page]*

D. J. Park  
Bristol June 22 Aug 6 22 1799



Summary of French newspapers

Aug. 22 1799

9278 — 9

x

Whitehall August 22<sup>nd</sup> 1799.  
2. P. M.

French Papers have been received to-day to the 18<sup>th</sup> Instant inclusive; but they contain no intelligence of importance from the Armies.

General Joubert who arrived at Genoa on the 2<sup>nd</sup> instant had ordered General Miollis, who commanded at Sarzana, and who had abandoned that Position, to retake it as soon as

possible



possible.

The Imperial Army marched from the environs of Alexandria on the 26<sup>th</sup> July in two Columns; one under the command of General Kaim, the other under that of General Buelow. The former had directed its march towards Comi, the latter towards Savona. Marshal Suwarrow's Head Quarters were at Novi on the 28<sup>th</sup> ultimo.

The respective Armies in Switzerland still remained on

the



Summary of French newspapers

Aug. 22 1799

9279

defensive.

The Directory had given orders to the General Commanding on the Rhine to declare the Departments of La Sarre, La Moselle, the Rhine, La Moselle and Mont-Tonnire in a state of insurrection. Similar orders had been sent to the General Commanding the Army of England to declare the western Departments in the like manner.

It appears that the Royalist Chiefs Sapeaux and  
Lapinau



Lapineau had re-commenced hostilities; and that all the western Departments had followed their Example.

Nothing can exceed the Confusion that exists in Paris - the Barriers have been shut; and domiciliary visits have been made in almost every Quarter of the Town.

Lycées and Barras have been openly denounced as favouring the Cause of Royalty by the Jacobins; in consequence of their Club having been shut up.



Telegraph messages to Admiralty

9280

x  
Telegraph Message from Deal 25<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1799.  
30<sup>m</sup> past 10 am.

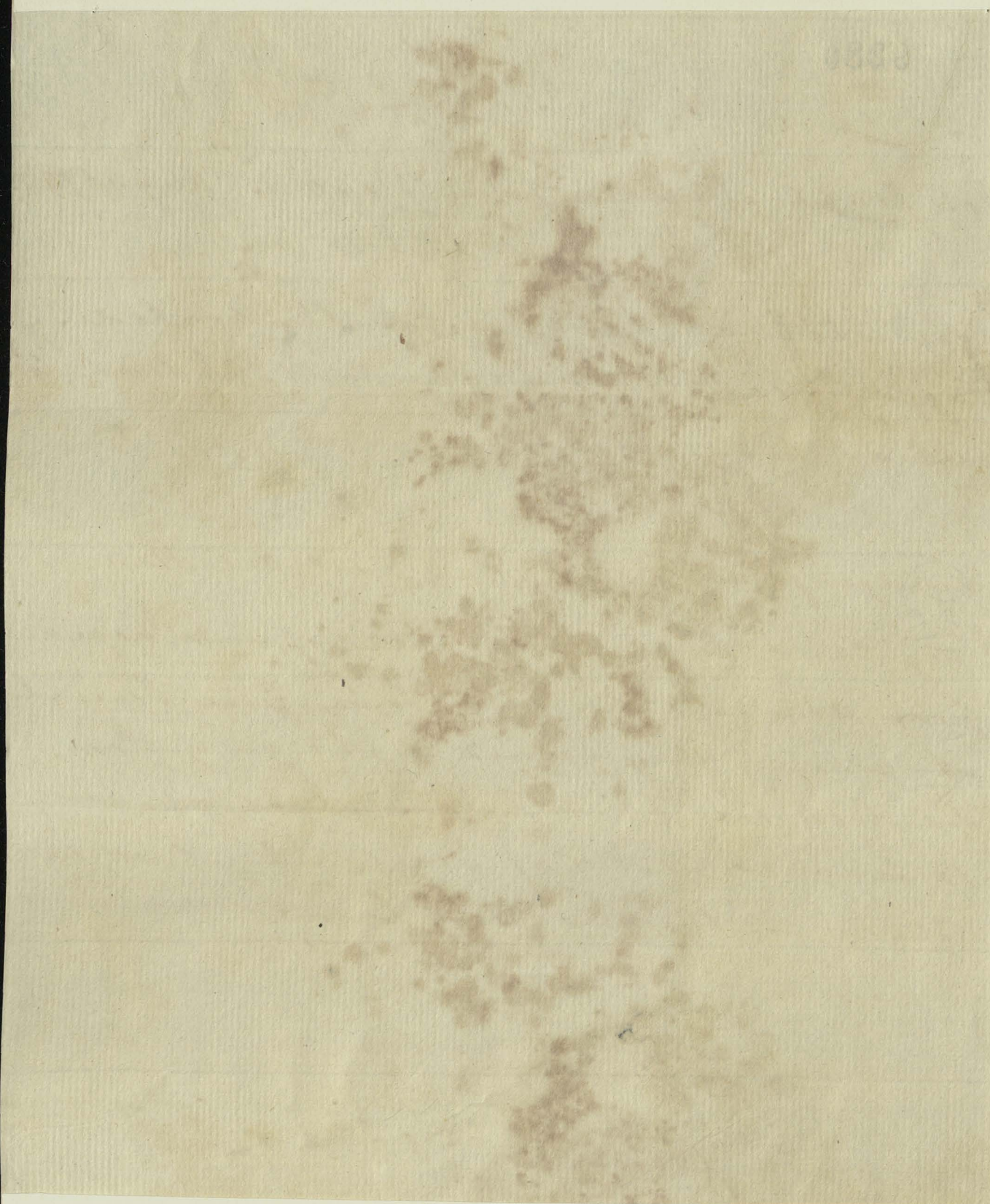
"The whole of the Troops are Embarked.  
Baggage expected every instant. Intend to  
sail at two today."

Message from Deal at 30<sup>m</sup> past one PM.

"Vigilant Luggers with Letters for Mr. Keppel  
from Admiral M. and some from General  
A. which they desired might go by Post.  
She left the Fleet Friday night, all well,  
13 Leagues N. N. W. of Texel. Vigilant will  
return in three or four hours."

Admiralty 3 PM







Henry Dundas

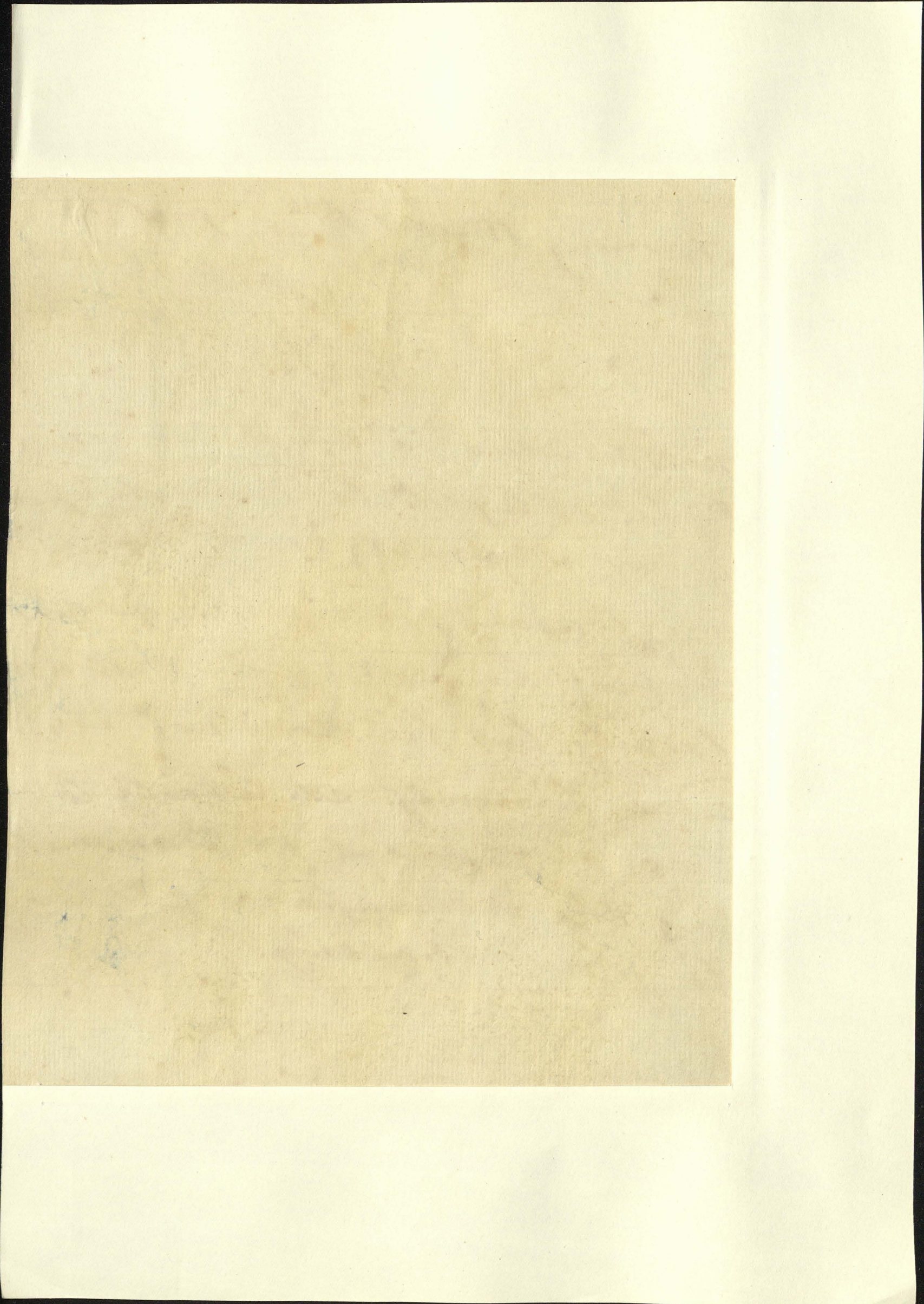
9281

Downing Street. 26<sup>th</sup> August. 99

$\frac{4}{2}$  h. m.

Mr Dundas is much concerned  
to be obliged to intrude upon  
your Majesty with any  
unpleasant circumstances res-  
pecting any of your Majesty's  
family, but he does not con-  
ceive himself at liberty to  
lose a moment in transmit-  
ting the accompanying letter  
to your Majesty.







Duke of YORK

9282 - 3

Horn Guards August 27 1799

Sir

Having been engaged yesterday morning with Mr Dundas, I did not receive Your Majesty's gracious Letter till after the departure of the Weymouth Mail, I therefore beg leave to take the earliest opportunity to make my excuses to Your Majesty for Colonel Maningham's name having been laid before Your Majesty by a mistake for the appointment of Brigadier General in Ireland,

Upon receiving the Lord Chamberlain's Letter, in which he recommended several General Officers to be placed upon the Irish Staff and among the rest Colonel Maningham I immediately said that personally they could not be the least objection to Colonel Maningham who is an excellent Officer, but that I could not suppose that Your Majesty would approve of his being placed upon the Irish Staff as You would require His attendance upon You our Person, and I had intended in laying the recommendations before Your Majesty to have mentioned the Circumstances but unfortunately by some mistake the Memoranda has



sent down to Your Majesty while I was out of Town.

I take this opportunity to report to Your Majesty that Colonel Nath Edwards, of the Rulland Grenade Company finding himself for family reasons unable to join his Regiment, has been to resign it. The said Senior Officers of the Army who bear any pretensions to Your Majesty's favour on this occasion are Major General Churchill, and Colonel Lord Paget, Dura, and Crawford, Major General Churchill is in Jamaica, and I do not by supposition that either Lord Paget or Colonel Dura, both of whom are under orders and very anxious for service, would wish to accept of this Corps that would prevent them going, I therefore humbly beg leave to recommend Colonel Crawford to Your Majesty, to succeed Colonel Edwards, His Services and Wounds certainly give him Claims to Your Majesty's favour, and his promotion will give another excellent Field Officer to the Queen's Dragoon Guards, should Your Majesty approve of this, I beg leave to recommend Major Dupens to succeed to the second Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Bays, and that a Major from another Regiment may be brought in, as the Captains of the Queen's Dragoon Guards have not of sufficient standing



Duke of YORK

9283

in the Army to be recommended for the Majesty  
I have the Honor to be

Sir

Your Majesty's

Most Obedient Son  
and Subject

Frederick

of the  
Your Majesty  
Prince of Wales  
to give His  
Senior Officers  
the favor of  
Colonel's Lord  
Chambell in  
rather Lord  
order and  
of this  
your Majesty  
Warrant's  
His Majesty  
Queen's  
I by  
The  
Majesty  
Captains of  
A



Duke of York  
August 27. 1799



A List of Men of Warsee.

taken possession of in the New Deep

- Broederscheep - - 54 Guns - Gunpowder
  - Verwagting - - - - 64.
  - Heldia - - - - 32.
  - Denas - - - - 24.
  - Dalk - - - - 24.
  - Hector - - - - 44.
- and about 13. Indian men & Transports.

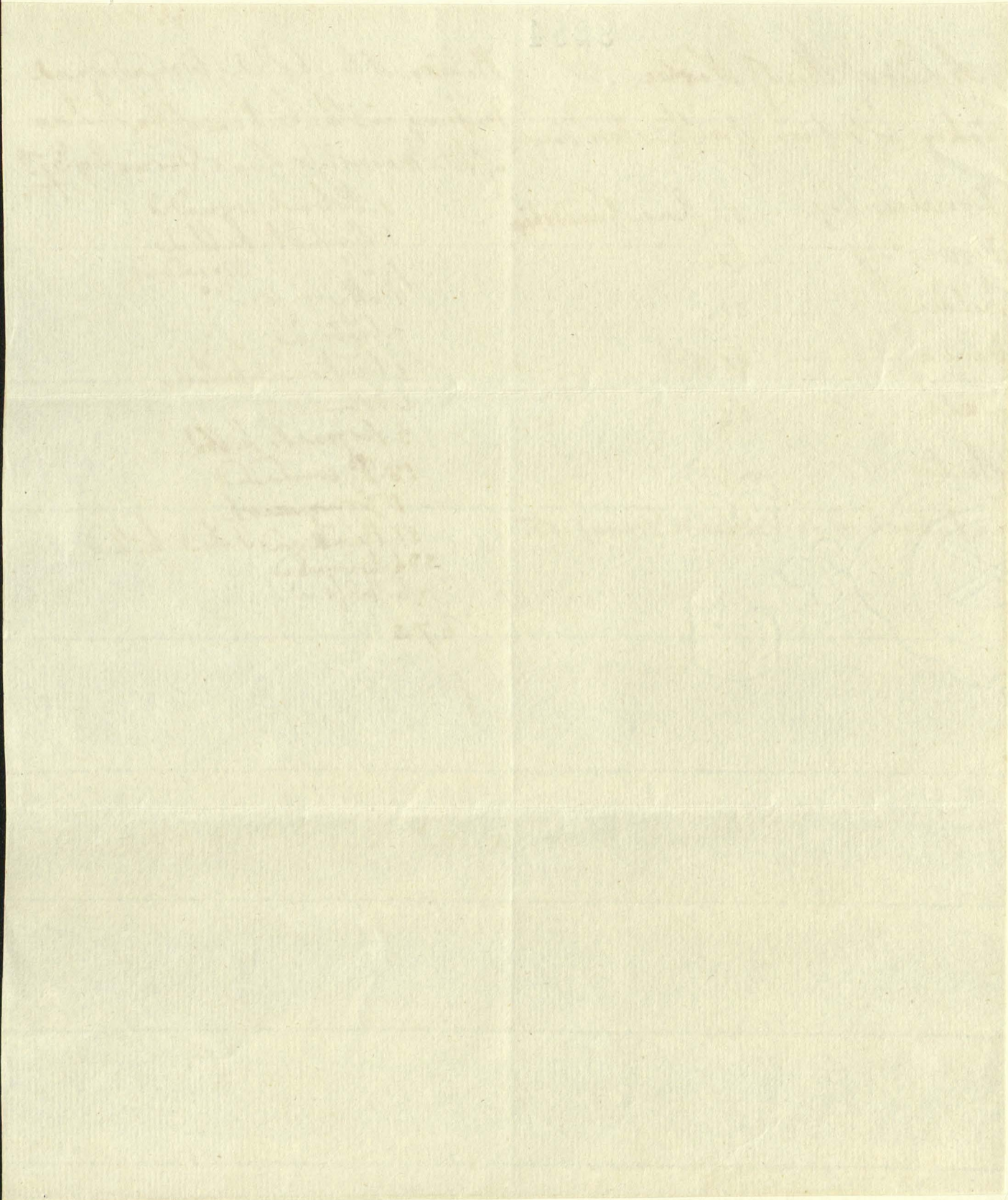
Return of the killed, wounded and missing in the Action of the 27th of His Majesty's Land Forces Aug. 27<sup>th</sup> 1799.

- 1. Col. wounded
- 1. Lieut. Col. killed
- 1. Do - - - - Wounded
- 1. Major - - - - Do
- 9. Captains Do
- 1. Lieutenant killed
- 6. Wounded
- 3. Sergeants killed.
- 18. Do. wounded
- 1. Drummer
- 57. Rank and File killed
- 354. Wounded
- 26. Missing.

673

1799







Henry Dundas

+ 9285

Wimborne 28<sup>th</sup> August. 1799. <sup>h.</sup> 8 a.m.

as the Subject in its present  
state does not admit of Mr  
Dundas's saying any thing of  
officially before your Majesty,  
He has humbly presumed  
to send for your Majesty's  
perusal a Copy of a letter  
He has this morning wrote  
to Mr Pitt, and, as it contains  
the outlines of what occurs  
to Mr Dundas to be the



best plan of future operations, it will afford to your Majesty an opportunity of connecting any of Mr Dundas's Ideas which may not meet your Majesty's concurrence.



Answer  
Decided  
to  
Wm.  
Pitt  
Enc.

9286

Wimbledon  
28 August 1799

My dear Sir,

In the course of the Night I have  
been summing upon what Directions  
it might be necessary to give before I  
leave London, and this has led me to  
consider of the disposal of our present Force  
(and the Objects further to be pursued under  
the different Contingencies which may happen.  
Perhaps the Accounts which may arrive  
in the course of this day or tomorrow  
Morning may supersede much of what  
has occurred to me, but that is only  
the trouble of writing a little more  
than I may be useful, which is of no  
consequence, and if it should prove other  
wise, a day may be gained.

A. Double Wm. Pitt



Of course the deliverance of  
Holland is the primary object to which  
all our Force, whether British or Russian  
must be immediately appropriated.

And if the Armament under Sir Ralph  
Abercromby is successful in making good  
its landing, and establishing itself in  
the Province of Holland, every thing is  
then plain and simple, and the only  
order to give is, that as soon as the  
Transports shall return and have received  
what additional Water or other outfit  
they may be in need of, the Troops at  
Batham Downs shall be ordered to  
march and embark without delay,  
(and proceed to join the others in Holland.

Our Idea was that the Duke of York  
should sail as soon as the Russian  
Troops arrived at Yarmouth. I am very  
clear this Plan should be altered,  
and I shall immediately communicate  
to



to His Royal Highness my reasons  
(and I know he is ready to go on an  
Hours Warning. Independent of the Russian  
troops we shall have in Holland an Army  
of 24,000 British Infantry, besides  
what Cavalry it may be proper to send.  
This is certainly a Command fit for  
the Kings Son, and I cannot help  
thinking, that with a view to future  
Connection, it is desirable that a Prince  
of the Blood should have a chief Part  
in the deliverance of Holland, and the  
re-establishment of the House of Orange.  
Besides, His Royal Highness being on  
the Spot, and having the Influence which  
it is said he has with the Prince of  
Orange may be of essential use in  
the future details we talked over the  
last time Lord Greenville, you and I  
met together.

The next Supposition



is that Sir Ralph may not be able  
to execute his present Plan, but obliged  
to yield to the Weather and make for  
the Sea. If he goes there, I am not  
too sanguine in hoping, after all the  
information we have received that the  
speedy deliverance of Groningen and  
Friezeland will be the consequence  
and that, accomplished, five or six  
Thousand Troops is the utmost that, in  
conjunction with the Force of the Country,  
can be requisite to confirm what the  
Success of our Arms has achieved. A  
general Officer (probably General Dox  
from the Communications he has already  
had with the Prince of Orange's Friends  
in those Countries, may be thought the  
best) with a force to that amount  
being left, there will still remain  
about Ten Thousand. These, with  
General Abercromby, and the other  
Officers



Officers under his Command, should either return to the Downs, if they want any additional Outfit for the Ships & Transport, or if they do not, should be ordered to repair to such Rendezvous as may be concerted, and along with the Troops at Barking Downs, to put themselves under the Command of the Duke of York; the force will then amount to 18,000 British Infantry and a proportion of Cavalry, and with such a Force I should hope, when the Weather permits, there could be no difficulty of the Duke successfully undertaking what Sir Ralph Abercromby, from uncommonly boisterous Weather, has been obliged to postpone. Even if the Troops under Sir Ralph should not return to the Downs, where the Duke of York proposes to embark, still I would think it right to order



His Ralph himself to come, in order  
before the Duke of York sails  
that we may lay before His Royal  
Highness in detail the Plan by which,  
according to the concert between Him  
and Lord Duncan and Admiral Mitchell  
the Attack on the Helder and Texel  
was proposed to be made. This would  
save a great deal of time, and to  
make it complete, either Lord Duncan,  
if he is returned, or Admiral Mitchell  
or both should be ordered likewise  
to attend the Duke of York before  
he sails. By such a previous well  
digested arrangement much time will  
be saved and the Armament, when  
it does sail, would be ready, if  
the Weather allows, to go directly  
to the execution of its object. I mentioned  
to the Duke of York the Idea of  
his coming to Walmer Castle before  
he sailed and the previous  
arrangement,



Arrangement, to which I have referred,  
could all be concerted there. I shall  
probably see His Royal Highness in  
the course of this day or tomorrow  
Morning, and in suggesting the other  
particulars I have detailed to you,  
I shall at the same time mention to  
him, that He may be probably called  
upon sooner than I once thought of.

It will readily occur to you that, in  
the execution of what I have mentioned,  
no preparation is requisite that can  
create any delay; for the Transports  
that would return from the Ems  
would carry the Troops at Barham  
Downs within Two Thousand, and if  
I recollect right, there are already  
prepared supernumerary Transports  
to that Amount; but if there is  
not, I shall give Orders about it  
to day. I shall write to Lord Grenville  
to



today to communicate to him what  
I have wrote to you in case he has  
any suggestions to offer to me, and I  
shall not leave London till Friday  
in place of, tomorrow in order that  
I may receive your Answer to  
this, and give any additional Orders  
that may become necessary in  
consequence of the suggestions I  
may receive. I take it for granted  
it will be no inconvenience to you  
to take your Ride over to Barkham  
that you may convey to Sir Charles  
Grey and your Brother some general  
Idea of the time when the Troops now  
at Barkham Downs, may be called  
upon to march and embark.

I remain

&c &c

(Signed) Henry Dundas



Duke of York

9290 - 1

North Guards August 29 1799

Sir

I have the Honor to acquaint Your Majesty that in consequence of a letter which I received last Monday from Mr Dundas of which the enclosed is a copy I took the earliest opportunity to see him in order to understand fully what Mr Pitt's views were by the proposed Reduction of the Staff, when he informed me, that as so considerable a Diminution had taken place in the defensive Force of this Country by the allowing the Militia to Volunteer for the Regular Service, and a still greater Diminution was intended Mr Pitt thought it of great consequence to reduce as far as possible every military Expence not absolutely necessary and particularly the Staff, which had already been recommended upon Report of the last Session of Parliament. He at the same time asked me if I really thought the number of Generals, particularly those of the Superior Ranks of equal consequence to be kept upon the Staff, to which I answered that I could not say that I did, but that from



delegacy to the Duke of Gloucester, I felt and acknowledge  
in making my proposal, having however now received his  
opinion officially I should no longer delay laying it  
before Your Majesty

I should now have recommended to Your Majesty  
a Reduction of all the Generals upon the Staff, if Mr Pitt had  
not laid a particular stress upon Sir Charles Gray remaining  
upon the Staff, whose Services are certainly exceedingly  
useful in the Southern District, which indeed is the one of  
the most consequence. I therefore enclose for Your Majesty's  
Approbation an Arrangement for the Staff removing from it  
all those Generals who are senior to Sir Charles Gray,

As however by this Arrangement, Sir Charles Gray  
finding himself at the Head of the Staff during my Absence  
may possibly wish to assume to himself a greater degree of  
Authority than Your Majesty may think convenient to the  
Service, I beg leave to mention whether Your Majesty may  
not think right to order Sir William Fauntleroy who is senior to  
Sir Charles Gray, and is already paid upon the Staff, to receive  
and lay before Your Majesty all Reports. I should not have



Duke of York

9291

Ventured to submit this proposal to Your Majesty, if I did not  
consider it as the only means to present Your Majesty being  
troubled.

Having drawn up by the desire of Your Majesty's Ministers  
a General Statement of Your Majesty's Infantry at the present  
moment I have the honor to inclose a copy of it for Your Majesty's

use

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Majesty's

Most Obedient Son  
and Subject

Frederick



Duke of York

August 29. 1799

Per Enclaves



Hurry  
Rem-  
das  
to  
Duke  
of  
York  
Enc.

9292-3

Copy.

Wimbledon

25<sup>th</sup> August 1799.

Sir,

I have had lately a full  
Conversation with Mr Pitt on the  
Subject of our various Military  
Plans and Arrangements, considered  
with a reference to the pecuniary  
Demands which they will of  
necessity produce. At the present  
Crisis & with the prospects before  
us, it is certainly our wish to  
make every possible exertion and  
to save no Expence necessary for  
that purpose, but with that  
determination, Your Royal Highness  
will feel how essential it is,

His Royal Highness  
The Duke of York  
[Signature]

in



in calling upon the Country to make  
great Pecuniary Exertions, to be able  
to satisfy it, that we are attentive  
at the same time to curtail every  
unnecessary Expence. In considering  
this Subject it has forcibly struck  
Mr Pitt and myself that the present  
Establishment of the Staff of this  
Kingdom will of course attract  
attention, and it will be felt that it  
was formed upon the Scale it now is,  
at a time when the Country was  
menaced with formidabile Invasion,  
and when of course it behoved His Majesty's  
<sup>servants to advise</sup>  
His Majesty to put the Country  
universally into a state of arrange-  
ment and Preparation, such as to  
qualify it for Complete defence  
in every quarter. The great  
force which the voluntary  
Exertions of His Majesty's Subjects  
have



have produced, since the period to which I have referred, the Renewal of the War on the Continent, and the fortunate Change in the Situation and affairs of the Enemy with which we are Contending, have pointed out the propriety of Conducting the War upon a different Principle, and to employ a Considerable proportion of our Forces in Operations of an Offensive Nature. These Exertions must lead to very considerable <sup>addition of</sup> Expences abroad, and make it highly desirable that every Reduction, consistent with this new Situation of Affairs, should be made at Home. I trouble Your Royal Highness with this detail in order to suggest to you the propriety of taking under your Consideration, the whole of the  
Military







Rule of York

9294 - 5

Morn Guards August 29<sup>th</sup> 1799

Sir

I have the Honor to transmit to Your Majesty the Weekly States and Returns, as well as to lay before You the Recommendations for Commissions for Your Majesty's Approbation.

I must also beg leave to propose to Your Majesty that an Eleventh Company may be added to each Battalion of Infantry which is gone or may be ordered upon Actual Service. The Strength of most of the Battalions particularly of those who have received Volunteers from the Militia being such as to demand the presence with them of their full Complement of Officers, and it being absolutely necessary that a proportion of Officers should be left at home to carry on the Recruiting Service in order to keep up their Establishment as much complete as possible.

I have the Honor to lay before Your Majesty Sir Charles Mordaunt's opinion upon the two Comds Marshal



transmitted from Dublin by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland  
upon Lieutenant Colonel Sir Thomas Chapman of the  
6<sup>th</sup> Dragon Guards and Mr Owen Wynne Gray the  
Paymaster of the same Regiment. I beg leave to say  
that I concur perfectly in Sir Charles Morgans opinion  
upon both of them except in that part upon Sir Thomas  
Chapman in which he expresses a hope that Your  
Majesty may consider a censure as a sufficient  
punishment for the charges proved against ~~them~~  
~~Thomas~~ Though I am willing to hope with the Judge  
Advocate that Sir Thomas Chapman had no interested  
or deliberate intention in signing false Returns  
yet I suppose Sir Charles Morgan is not aware  
that this Crime has of late not unfrequently  
occurred in Ireland, and I am sorry to say some  
times in Great Britain particularly among the  
Penitents, and I am very much afraid that if



Rule of York

9295

Sir Thomas Chapmans is allowed to remain in Your  
Majestys Service it will encourage others whose principles  
of Honor are not peculiarly nice to consider this  
some of a less serious point of view than they ought.  
I should therefore humbly recommend that after  
expressing Your Majestys high Displeasure at Sir  
Thomas Chapmans Conduct, he should be told  
that as Your Majesty is willing to believe that he  
was not actuated by interested Motives, You will  
graciously permit them to sell at the Regulated  
Price the Commodities which he bought.

As Mr Dundas acquainted me that he had  
informed Your Majesty of the receipt of intelligence  
Sir Ralph Abercrombie as expeditiously as possible  
with his Brigades, and that they had embarked  
last Sunday I did not chuse to trouble Your  
Majesty with a report upon the Subject, I have



now however to Me to Your Majesty that in consequence  
of Sir Ralph Abercrombie's last letters in which he urges  
the necessity of a Regiment of Light Dragoons being  
sent to him, whether he succeeds in his attack upon  
Middelburg or whether he proceeds to the Iona, I was under  
the necessity of sending orders to the 11<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Light  
Dragoons at Canterbury to embark the moment the  
Transports were ordered to be ready, and I understand  
that it was hoped they would be embarked either  
yesterday evening or this morning.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Majesty's

Most Obedient Son  
and Subject

Frederick

Duke of York

August 24. 1794



Summary of French Newspapers

Aug. 30 1799

9296-7

Whitehall August 30<sup>th</sup> 1799  
1 P.M.

French Papers were received last night in Town  
to the 26<sup>th</sup> instant inclusive.

It appears by them that Massena had on the  
morning of the 24<sup>th</sup> made a general attack all along  
the Austrian line, and that he had particularly directed  
his force against the left wing of the Imperialists;

That



that on the 15<sup>th</sup> a detachment under the orders of  
General Lefourbe took Schweitz and Einsiedlen after a  
very intrepid resistance on the part of the Austrians,  
2500 of whom are said to have been put to the sword;  
that another detachment commanded by Lefourbe in  
person, aided by a small Flotilla, made a successful  
attack upon Altof; and that they afterwards directed  
their attack against Mount St. Gothard, which appears  
by a Telegraphic account sent by Innsbruck on the 25<sup>th</sup>

August



Aug. 30 1799

9297

the orders of  
then after a  
the Austrians,  
to the sword;  
fourth in  
successful  
wards directed  
which appears  
on the 25<sup>th</sup>  
August

August to the Directory to have been equally successful,  
the Austrians having been obliged to abandon that position  
with the loss of 2000 Prisoners and several pieces of Cannon.  
The attack made by the French on the right wing  
of the Austrians appears to have been most successfully  
and bravely resisted; altho' they had nearly succeeded by  
the help of a thick fog to surprise the Camp before  
Turich commanded by General Hotze.  
It should be remarked that the accounts given  
of



of these actions in the French Papers are in many instances so contradictory that it is natural to conclude they are very much exaggerated; and that the Directors have availed themselves of the opportunity to induce the Conscripts to march to the Frontiers.

The first division of the Russian Troops arrived at Schaffhausen on the 14<sup>th</sup> instant



Ed. Spencer

Aug. 31 1799

9298

x

Earl Spencer has the Honour to send your Majesty the accompanying Letter from Lord Duncan to Mr. Napier, together with the private Letter addressed to himself; and humbly offers his very sincere congratulations on the brilliant Success which has crown'd the Exertions of your Majesty; I hope on this occasion; Earl Spencer hopes that in a very few days more he shall have the satisfaction of congratulating your Majesty on the Success of the Dutch Fleet, which he understands from Lieutenant Clay had moved higher up in the Zuyder See than their usual



*Anchorage.*

*Admiralty. 31 Aug: 1799.*