

Letter book of Sir John Hall, containing copies of letters, 1827-1843, and memoranda, 1824-1857, including diary entries of tours in Spain, 1838 and 1839, and transcripts of evidence at the court martial of Dr. John Williamson, Apothecary to the Forces, 1824

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1824-1857

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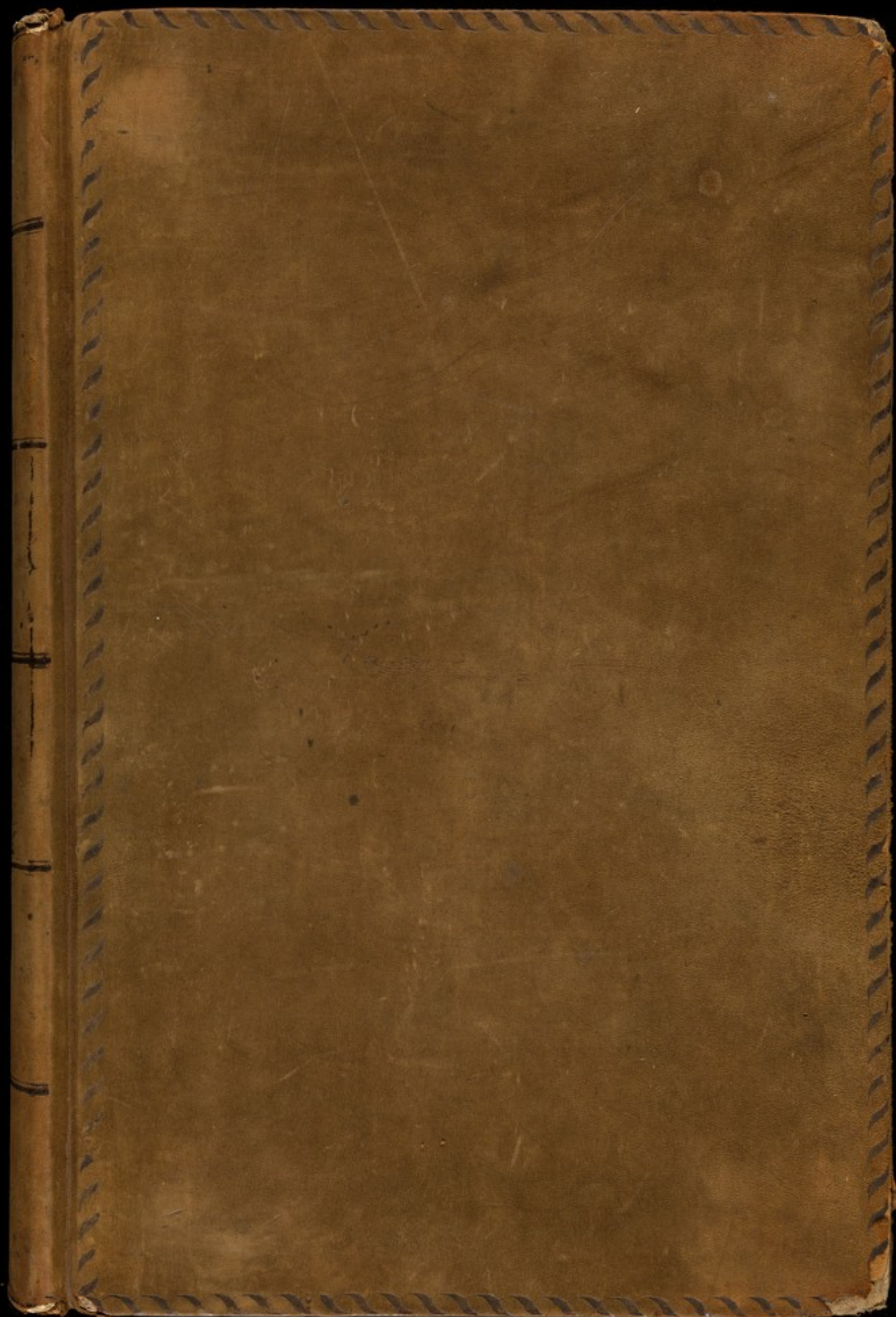
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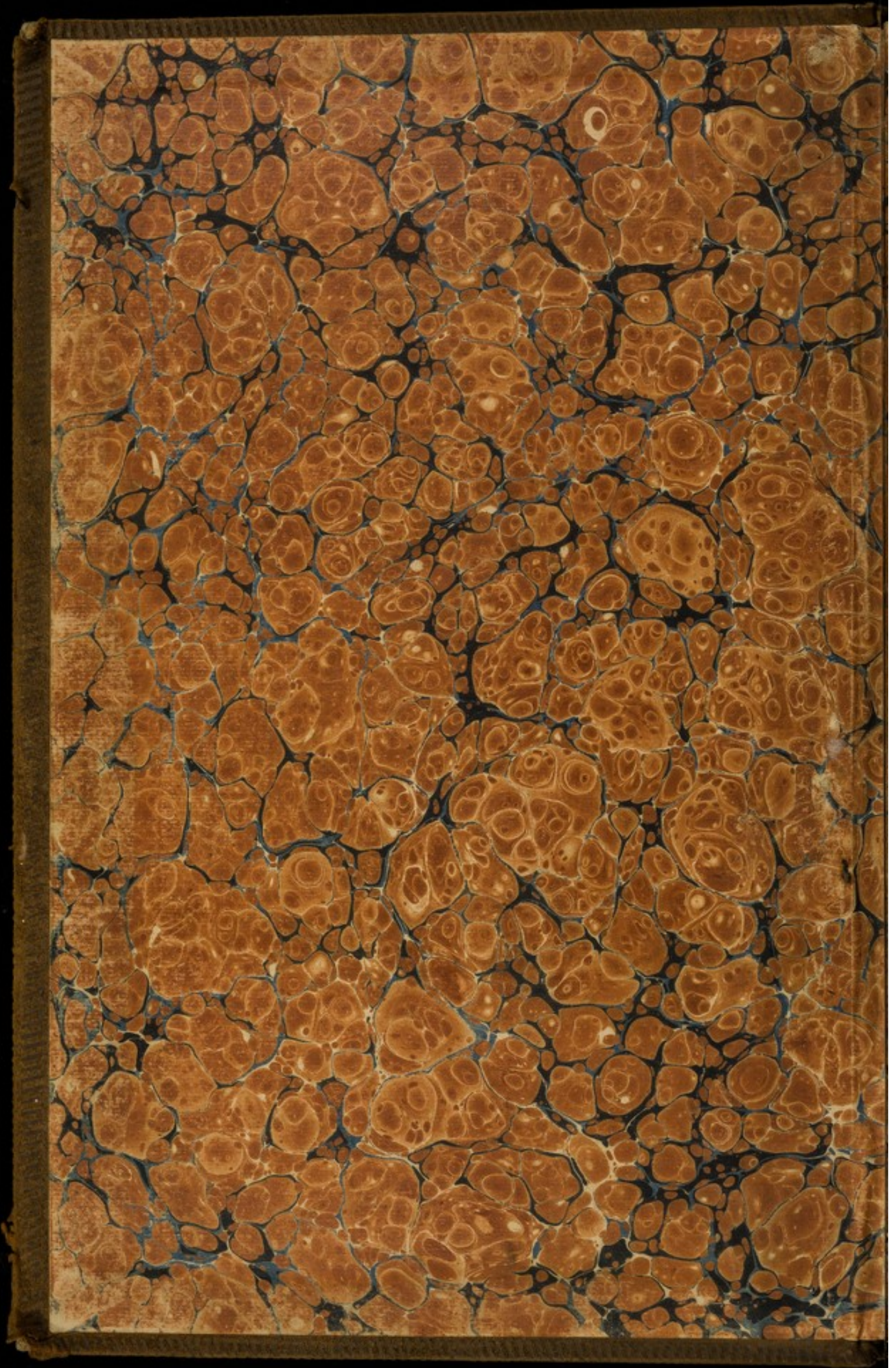
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D^r Sampson's opening address to the General Court Martial
which tried D^r John Williamson, Apothecary to the Forces
in December 1824.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of this Honorable Court.

After more than 29 years spent in his
Majesty's Service. I find myself for the first time in the
character of a prosecutor at a Court Martial:— This character
is no less painful than it is novel to me:— My natural
disposition would at all times induce me rather to throw a
veil over the irregularities of a brother Officer than to
endeavour to bring them forward in a manner which
would be injurious to him. But, Mr. President, and
Gentlemen— in public situations it is not always possible to
gratify our inclinations;— it not unfrequently happens
that our duty is at variance with our wishes, and then the
case the superior case of duty must be attended to, if we
would preserve ourselves from censure. — This is the
ground on which I stand. — These are the considerations
by which I feel myself compelled to bring under
investigation the conduct of an Officer of whose
Character I should wish this occurrence entertained a
favorable opinion. I will submit to your attention
as briefly as I can the circumstances which have led to your
being this day assembled.

For several months previous to January
last D^r Williamson had been in charge of the Hospital

of the 33rd Regiment. - The exigencies of the Service required that a Medical Officer of experience should proceed from Jamaica to Honduras to take charge of the Garrison Hospital at that Station. - In the 2nd of December in the last year wrote to Dr Williamson directing him to hold himself in readiness to embark in a vessel to sail in about ten days, and in the mean time to place the Hospital accounts of the 33rd Regiment in such a state as to enable him to hand them over at a moment's notice to his successor. - A copy of that letter marked A. 1. will be laid before the Court.

Some delay having taken place in the sailing of the vessel for Honduras Dr Williamson was not put in General Orders to proceed to that place till the 6th of January 1824 - upwards of a month after he had received the first intimations of his intended removal.

At this time Assistant Staff Surgeon Hale the Assistant in the Dep^t Inspector's Office was directed to examine as usual the quarterly accounts of expenditure of the 33rd Hospital - to ascertain if the several items were correct, and to direct Dr Williamson to pay the surplus remaining into the Military Chest.

You will have from Assistant Staff Surgeon Hale that Dr Williamson's deficiency to him that he was awkwardly situated not being able to produce a balance in favour of the Hospital of £115. 7. 8 - observing at the same time that he could not account for the deficiency unless he had been robbed! - And you then, you will learn with surprise that this deficiency existed; that this observation was made not more than a

Week

Week after Dr. Williamson had received from the
 Contractors no less a sum than £75. 8-6 an account
 of hospital savings of the 33 Regiment for the quarter
 ending 24 December 1823.!! as will appear by his own
 receipts which will be laid before you, marked A.
 The very day or which he was to embark he made
 nearly a similar representation to myself, and I
 remarked that I was the most improper person he
 could speak to on such a subject, as the plain course of my
 duty would require me to place him under arrest and
 report the matter to the Major General Commanding, and
 perhaps Mr. President and Gentlemen; this was the line of
 conduct which in strict pursuance of my duty I ought to have
 followed. But consideration for the time of life of
 Dr. Williamson, - for his standing in the Army, and his
 family - induced me to comply with his earnest request
 that I would allow him two hours to go into the town to
 see his attorney and to endeavour to get the money from
 him, or among his friends - This occurred on the 12 Jan^y -
 On the evening of the same day Mr. Hale informed me
 that Dr. Williamson had made arrangements with
 him, for the payment of the balance due by him
 (Dr. Williamson) to the public - I rejoiced at this, as
 I then thought happy termination of a most un-
 pleasant affair - and Dr. Williamson embarked that
 evening in S. M. B. Bustard, and sailed the next
 morning for Sandhurst. Nevertheless I felt that my
 confidence in his correctness in matters of account
 was from that moment shaken - Unfortunately

Gentleman

gentleman the matter did not terminate as
 had supposed: It came afterwards to my knowledge
 that the arrangement mentioned by Mr Hale had been effected
 by a Bill of Exchange drawn by Dr Williamson on
 Mr Windsor of London. This bill Mr Hale informed
 me that he had used efforts to negotiate but without
 effect - and upon representing to me the very unpleasant
 situation in which he was placed in consequence
 of the period having arrived for procuring the usual
 order from the General for the respective Surgeons
 to pay their balances into the Military Chest - I endeavored
 myself to dispose of the bill for him but with
 the same want of success - At length at the earnest
 solicitation of Mr Hale in to have favor the Bill
 was drawn - and unwilling that any delay should
 take place in paying over the different balances I
 purchased the bill myself out of my own funds, and paid
 the amount with 15 per cent premium to Mr Hale, who placed
 the Hospital Surplus of the 53rd Regiment in the Military Chest
 on or about the same day the other Surgeons deposited theirs
 Dr Williamson, has since admitted by letter, dated March 21st 1824,
 to Mr Hale, before he could have had any communication
 with Mr Windsor on the subject of the bill, that his account
 did not stand so well with him as he expected; but that from
 the known kindness of that gentleman he hoped his bill
 would be paid, if not he requested the greatest secrecy
 might be observed, and in a subsequent letter dated 25 May
 he writes that he had on the 20th of that month forwarded

another

another Bill to Mr. Hindon which he hoped would be in time to meet the one he had drawn more than four months before!!! Copies of these letters marked No. 2^a are laid before you.

Gentlemen! Dr. Williamson's Bill was not paid; - it was noted first for non-acceptance, and subsequently returned to Jamaica after having been dishonored when it became due.

It now rests with you Gentlemen; to determine whether an officer who from being placed in charge of an Hospital, must necessarily occasionally have considerable sums of public money in his hands had faithfully fulfilled his trust when he has been unable to produce £15. out of £175 - which had been paid to him only one week before - It remains with you to decide whether his conduct in endeavouring to screen himself from discovery for a time by drawing a bill under such circumstances, and the fate of which he must have anticipated, evinces any degree of that nice feeling of honor which ought to distinguish the Gentleman and the Soldier -

On the 28 August I received from Mr. Hall the Complaint contained in his letter marked, No. 3, - which I felt myself called upon to forward to the Major General for manding together with my letter of the 30th marked, A - 4.

This is a concise but accurate Statement

of facts up to that time, and I aver that
in reporting the circumstances to the Major General
Commanding I have been actuated by what I con-
sidered a sense of duty - If I had not acted so
I should have laid myself open to tuncure for
screening Dr Williamson -

Prudens to this unpleasant
occurrence I entertained no personal feeling
towards him that was not founded in good
will - On the 4th December I made known to him my
intention of recommending him for the then vacant
situation of Staff Surgeon - and on the 7th January
following, when he was ordered to embark for Honduras,
(of course before I knew - anything of the Hospital deficiency)
I wrote to him in a complimentary style on the credit which
= self with which he had discharged his duty in this Island.

On the 23rd October Dr Williamson
arrived in Kingston from Honduras and was on the same
day placed under arrest by order of the Major General
Commanding, who directed me to prefer charges against
him. On the afternoon of the same day I received his
letter marked A^o 5. to which I sent the answer marked
A^o 6 which I considered a clear and explicit state-
= ment of the complaint exhibited against him: I sent
also along with this answer a copy of Mr Hales letter
above alluded to (A^o 3) as well as a copy of my other
letter -

letter to the Major General, marked, No. 4,

On the 26 I received Dr Williamson's letter of that date marked No. 7. to which I sent the answer No. 8. and upon my reporting to the Major General that Dr Williamson had offered to take up his protest's bill, the same consideration which had restrained me in the first instance from instituting proceedings against him as soon as the deficiency was made known to me operated likewise in his favor on the mind of the Major General Commanding who kindly directed the communication contained in Dr's letter marked, No. 9., to be made known to Dr Williamson leaving it at his option to proceed to England with a view of endeavouring to get put on half pay, or in case he should think himself in any degree harshly treated to submit to the decision of a Court Martial. After mature deliberation Dr Williamson made his election, and determined on returning to England. In proof of these last mentioned facts it will be necessary to call on Dr's own testimony and to lay before you the letters numbered from 10 to 18. The Court will perceive by the last letter that Dr Williamson on a second time proposed returning to England to submitting his case to the investigation of a Court Martial.

It would now be natural to suppose that all correspondence on the subject of the complaint against -

against Dr. Williamson was at an end. and that
 he would without giving further trouble avail him-
 self of the leave of absence with which he had been
 indulged; but to my surprise on his getting possession
 of the Bills, & seeing, contrary to my positive
 Command, his letter of the 2^d November marked
 19. concerning the subject that he had been desired
 to discontinue; — I considered this letter so
 extraordinary that I felt it my duty to transmit it
 to the Major General together with a letter from
 myself dated 2^d November, and numbered, 20,
 and having called upon Assistant Surgeon
 Hale for an explanation of that part of Dr.
 Williamson's letter relative to a correspondence
 between them. I forwarded to the Major General
 Mr. Hale's reply accordingly: these letters are marked
 21 and 22. Dr. Williamson next addressed the
 letter with its enclosure, marked 23, to the Brigade
 Major, which having been laid before the Major
 General Commanding he was pleased to doubt
 the answer contained in the Deputy Assistant General's
 letter dated 3 November. who sent to Dr. Williamson
 this answer it numbered 24.

After such a decision by the
 Major General it was reasonable to conclude

that

that Dr. Williamson would have remained quiet but to my astonishment after a lapse of several days a letter written by him to the Brigade Major requiring to know whether he was to be detained from arrest during his stay on the Island was sent to me by the Major General.

The Major General's remark upon the receipt of such a letter, as may be supposed, indicated the surprise which such a question put at such a time was calculated to excite. Nevertheless at Dr. Williamson's expressed regret at having written such a letter the Major General remained satisfied with his explanation and apology, and did not choose to withdraw the indulgence he had previously extended to him. I lay to refer the Court to these letters marked 25-26-27 & 28-

Had Dr. Williamson appreciated this indulgence as he ought. You, Mr. President & Gentlemen, would have been spared the unpleasant duty which you are appointed this day to perform. — But his subsequent conduct has been so extraordinary and the letters which, notwithstanding the strict prohibition of the Major General, he has not failed from writing are so full of insinuations, and particularly that of the 20 November, marked W, in the second Series addressed to Major Hale, that the
 Major

Major General considers him no longer entitled
to any favour and has directed charges against
him to be laid before you. The principles
of the Court to send that letter with my answer
dated 29 Nov^r. marked X.

Unhappily for Dr. Williamson as
his own information has furnished even
a stronger case than was at first contemplated
for in addition to the charges relating to the deficiency
of Public Money, and the means he adopted of procuring
for a time that deficiency another charge for dis-
respectful conduct to me his superior Officer; and
two others by order of the Major General are now
submitted to you.

Dr. Williamson has stated that he
could not learn from me the nature of the complaint
against him. — I appeal to the Court whether my
letter to him of the 23 October & 1 November do not
contain a clear and explicit statement of the nature
of that complaint. I am therefore completely
at a loss to understand the insinuation of
Dr. Williamson "that if he knew the nature of
such complaint it might develop a concurrence
of circumstantial matter over which there may be
at present a degree of obscurity."

That insinuation however forms a part
of the charges preferred against him; and
he

he will now have full opportunity of displaying
the obscurity

I repeat Mr. President & Gentlemen that
throughout the whole of these unfortunate trans-
actions I have had, - I could have had, no other
motive for the part I have taken than a sense of duty

The part ofence of Dr. Williamson which you
will have to enquire into must be admitted to be of
a tendency most injurious to the Service. of a
description most discreditible to a Gentleman.

Altho the kindness of the Major General
would have shielded him from a public in-
-vestigation but his own ill advised subsequent
conduct has frustrated that kindness -

But he now stands before you as his judges
it to be attributed to himself -

Signed Edmund A. P.
Dr. Inspector of Hospitals -

Dr. Anaphus' rejoinder to Dr. Williamson's
 defence—

Mr. President and Gentlemen—

The defence set up by Dr. Williamson has in my opinion totally failed of its object: It has not disproved a single one of the charges which have been preferred against him, and every one of which I submit had been established beyond all probability of doubt by the most unexceptionable evidence—

Can any man after having heard the evidence on the part of the prosecution and listened to the defence of Dr. Williamson hesitate one moment in declaring that there has been a drain of public money paid into his hands and not accounted for by him at the proper time?

Can any man notwithstanding the gaps which he has attempted to give to that part of the narration, deny, that to appear would be good the deficiency in his Hospital balance he drew a Bill of Exchange which he had no right to draw, and which met with the fate which ever at the moment of drawing it, he had every reason to expect would await it. And, can any man however influenced by humanity bring his judgement to the conclusion that Dr. Williamson had not betrayed the trust reposed in him?— that he had not deviated from the straight and open course which he ought to have pursued?— and had not in any degree tarnished the brightness of that honor which should distinguish the Officer and the Gentlemen? Impipeth!

Has any thing which has been proposed on the Court by
 Dr. Williamson, after hearing my letters to him of the
 23 October and 4th November — the Complaint of Mr. W. of
 the 28 Augth — (of which he had a Copy) produced
 any opinion upon the understanding of a single member
 of this Court, that there has been no imputation upon him
 when he states that he had unsuccessfully applied to
 me for a copy of the Complaint against him? I
 should think not — and surely it is not possible to deny
 that the imputation which forms a part of the 3rd Charge
 is full of disrespect to his Superior Officer?

Has Dr. Williamson disproved the Charge
 of having received under a Character which did not
 belong to him an allowance of money — which under
 the Regulations of the Service was payable to another?
 If not. Has he acquitted himself from the
 Charge of his disobedience to the order of the Major General
 commanding, that he should cease from all further
 correspondence on the prohibited subject? No gentleman;
 that he has pleaded guilty. —

Then to what does his defence amount?
 to nothing that can entitle him to an acquittal in respect
 to any one of the Offences with which he has been
 charged. —

Perhaps Mr. President and Gentlemen this
 short and cursory view of the whole case would have
 comprised all the observations which I should have thought

it necessary to make, had Dr Williamson thought proper
in his defence to confine himself to such statements
only as he could prove, and not to indulge in assertions
which he had not the means of supporting by evidence.

Dr Williamson has observed that the
insecure manner in which money was kept for want
of an Iron Chest naturally led to a belief that he had
been robbed, and that he was also sensible that there
must have been a lapse of Purveying. It has been
proved that with a little caution no loss was likely
to accrue from purveying, and what could have been
the use when the deficiency occurred, of an Iron Chest
at Long Walk? Dr Williamson could not have carried
an Iron Chest about with him, and though he had received
in Kingston £175 from Mr Nelson on the 5th Jan^r; & on the
12th of the same month he could not account for £115.

Dr Williamson has said that in the manage-
ment of extensive Hospitals in Britain and Ireland
he considered his personal responsibility a sufficient
guarantee for Hospital Savings, taking care that the acc^t
of such savings should be produced when called upon by
superior authority.

If Dr Williamson had pursued the same
conduct in America he would not now be standing
before you, and this investigation painful to me;
mortifying to him, and troublesome to you Mr President
and Members would have been altogether unnecessary.

But

But it must be manifest to you that he did not produce the Account of the Charge when called upon by superior Authority. he gave Mr. Hale for these Charges a Bill of exchange on Mr. Hudson, for which he says money might have been procured if it had been objected to, and produces in proof of this a positive Certificate of some Merchants -

Suppose one of these Merchants had purchased this bill would Mr. Hudson therefore have paid it? It is preposterous to suppose he would, and the Charge against Dr. Williams is for drawing when he must have been aware he had no funds to meet this bill. And allow me to ask how it appears probable that Dr. Williams or if he had known it would have been a matter of so little difficulty, as he would now endeavour to persuade you to believe, to convert his Bill into money would have submitted to the, in that case, unnecessary modification of acknowledging first to Mr. Hale, afterwards to Dr. Huir and lastly to myself that there was a deficiency in his Hospital Balance? Do you believe that with means so easy of procuring money at his Command he would have requested me on the very eve of his departure for New-Deer to allow him two hours to see his attorney, or endeavour to raise the amount required amongst his friends, and that after all he should have offered to Mr. Hale

Not

not money in which it is usual to pay over Hospital charges but a Bill upon which he has told you he could have procured money! Why did he not apply to Mr Lewis his friend who was on the Spot, and who would have given money for the bill.

Truly Mr President and Gentlemen these Statements of Dr Williamson are altogether inconsistent with some occupation in respect to the bill he had attempted to urge that Mr Winslow only refused to accept it in consequence of not having received a dividend. How can this be reconciled with his letter to Mr Hale from Honduras of the 21 March in which he states that he had written to Mr Winslow to accept his bill.

Dr Williamson, Mr President & Gentlemen it appears to me when he drew that Bill ought to have had stronger grounds for believing it would be accepted by Mr Winslow than the mere reliance which expresses on "the known kindness of that gentleman" -

Dr Williamson has informed the Court that there are circumstances with Mr St. Davis his Attorney the result of which was detailed in a letter from that gentleman which he offered to the Court but which was rejected as not being evidence.

If Dr Williamson had really thought that he could have derived any benefit from the testimony of Mr. Davis, why did he not procure the attendance of

of

of that gentleman? He must be the friend; at least he must
 enjoy the confidence of Mr. Davis, for he represented him during
 his absence from Jamaica - He resides at no greater dis-
 tance than Spanish Town - and might undoubtedly have
 been easily induced to appear here during this investigation -
 But, Sir, Mr. President and Gentlemen, it was not the
 interest of Dr. Williamson that Mr. Davis should appear
 at all evidence in this Court - His presence would have
 afforded me an opportunity of directing from him other
 results of your interviews than were contained in that letter: and
 which it would neither have been pleasant for Dr. Williamson to
 hear publicly, nor advantageous to him that you should hear at
 all. -

But suppose that Mr. Davis had actually paid
 the money - would it have altered the nature of the transactions?
 Should it have proved that no deficiency had ever existed
 and that no bills had been drawn by Dr. Williamson and dishonoured
 by Mr. Windham? These two facts form the basis of this part of the
 prosecution, and no subsequent could in any degree vary them.

Dr. Williamson has ventured to observe that
 a Complaint of him had been made to the Director General
 in May last which had been called a Confidential Communica-
 tion and refused to be produced. I appeal to the Court
 whether I did not exercise the utmost Candour to give the

Very

any words of the letter written by me in May last to the Director General. Does Dr Williamson then treat me with the same - mean Candour in making this bold, this unsupported & groundless assertion. It must be in the recollection of the Society that they determined it was not requisite that I should produce the letter as Dr Williamson has already in possession of the Substance of it. Surely then Dr Williamson has lost sight of the respect which he ought to entertain towards this Honourable Court - when he goes on to say "whether in obtaining the ends of justice this suppression of an important document is to be wished I cannot venture to say" Dr Williamson contends that I have unbecomingly brought him to a court martial. No argument can be necessary to disprove this. I shall simply refer the Court to the Correspondence which took place after his return from Honduras, and from which it will clearly be seen that there existed no wish on my part to urge matters to the issue to which they have been brought. I would willingly, if the Major General had permitted it, have spared him this humiliating investigation.

He charges me with having attributed my opinion of his guilt to gossips in certain parts of the town. Dr Williamson will give a summary report with candour and impartiality on this part of his own statement he will discover that he himself has been the author

of the publicity of this unhappy business. I was afraid
 in every direction with observations on the persecutions
 which he had given it out I was carrying on against
 him and in my own vindication I explained the facts
 as they had occurred. - Dr Williamson has insinuated
 in his address to you that I have been induced to adopt
 hostile feelings towards him because I had recom-
 mended Mr Hale to the education of Apothecary, but
 which was compassed by the friendship of the Director Genl
 upon him - If I have any knowledge of my own Character
 I am incapable of being actuated by malice to ungenerous
 It is true I did recommend Mr Hale to the vacant situation,
 but a principle of delicacy would prevent me from
 recommending him again, and in point of fact
 my letter to the Director General by the last packet / when
 I sent according to the directions of the Major General a
 copy of all the proceedings / concludes with a request
 that he would send out another Apothecary in the
 room of Dr Williamson, who it was then supposed
 would proceed to England -

The proceedings having been drawn out
 to so great a length I shall make no further comment
 nor shall I offer a single remark on the other observations
 which Dr Williamson has thought proper to indulge with
 regard to me - because I am satisfied that they will not

pass unnoted by you and because I am of opinion
that give to the defence the utmost possible weight it
cannot avail Dr. Williamson in any degree whatever
It rests however with you gentlemen to pronounce
him guilty or innocent. I have no feelings of personal
animosity to Dr. Williamson - I have no wish to gratify
in his conviction. I have moved in this prosecution
only from a sense of duty and in obedience to
Superior authority - And if you Mr. President and
Gentlemen can make up your minds to acquit
declare him innocent I shall rejoice at his acquittal
on account of his Family -

Sign'd Edwardhus A. B.
Dep^y Inspector of the Hospitals

Dec^r 21st 1824 -

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Up Park Camp
Barracks Jamaica on the 13 day of December 1824 by order of
Major General Sir Earl Keane K. C. B. Commanding the Forces in the
Island of Jamaica and its dependencies, he being authorized
thereunto by virtue of a Warrant from His Majesty bearing date
the 25 day of March 1824

Presidents

x x Lieutenant Colonel Sir M^c Donald 91st Regiment

Members

Lieutenant Colonel Nicholas Woodhouse 50th Regiment, *since deceased*
 x Bruch Major Brighton 91st Regiment *do*
 Bruch Major John Brown 92nd Regt *dead*
 Bruch Major Wm Stewart 91st Regt *dead*
 B^t Major R. J. Mackenzie 77th Regt *dead*
 x Major G. P. Bradshaw 77th Regt *is colored man, since deceased*
 Captain Stephen Hall 92nd Regt *retired full pay in 1841.*
 Captain H. R. Moore R. A.
 x x Captain James Fogo R. A.
 x Captain St John A. Clarke 77th
 x x Captain Thomas Ryan 50th *dead*
 Captain Wm Turner 50th *dead*
 x Captain Nicholas Wilson 77th
 Captain W. J. H. Bowen 77 *dead*
 Captain R. P. Richardson 91st *dead*
 Captain J. H. Ingham 50th
 Lieutenant William Edward Crofton 50th Regiment Acting
 Deputy Judge Advocate, &c.

The Warrant empowering the Court to be held, and that of the sitting Deputy Judge Advocate were read.

The names of the president and members were called over in presence of the prisoners and no challenge or objection being made against any of them: The President, Members and sitting Deputy Judge Advocate were duly sworn.

Dr. John Williamson M.D. Apothecary to the forces was arraigned upon the following Charges -

1st For having on the 12th January last failed to produce, when called upon to do so, or being in any manner able to account for a large sum of public money vizt £115.7-8 Jamaica Currency or thereabouts belonging to the Hospital of the 33 Regiment. notwithstanding he had at so late a period as the 5th January, only seven days before, received from John Wilson Esq^r Agent to the Contractors the sum of £175.0-6³/₄ Jamaica Currency or thereabouts due for Hospital savings of the above Corps for the quarter ending 24 December 1823, and which he ought to have regarded as a sacred deposit in his hands, - contrary to his duty in breach of the trust reposed in him, and greatly to the injury of His Majesty's Service.

2nd Charge. For drawing a Bill of exchange on James Windsor Esq^r of London for £80-15-5²/₂ Sterling equal to £115.7-9 Army Currency or thereabouts, with a view to appear to make good the above deficiency altho' at the time of drawing the said bill he Dr. Williamson must have been well aware that he had no funds on the hands of Mr Windsor as appears by the said bill having been in the first instance noted for non-acceptance and subsequently protested for non-payment such conduct being highly improper and unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman.

2nd Charge. For having falsely stated in a letter dated 28 November 1824 addressed to Major Galt Military Secretary, 'that he had unsuccess-
fully applied to the Dep^y Inspector of Hospitals for a copy of a
Complaint made in June last soon after his Dr^o Williamsons app^t
as apothecary to the forces arrived at Amaciac' and for disrespectful
conduct to his superior officer Dr. Adolphus Deputy Inspector of Hospitals
as evidenced in the same letter by the following paragraph. 'That
if he knew the nature of such Complaint it might develop a
Concurrence of Circumstantial matter over which there may be at
present a degree of Obscurity', thereby insinuating that the Deputy
Inspector of Hospitals had acted in a manner unbecoming his
station. All such conduct being in breach of the Articles of
War and highly prejudicial to His Majesty's Service.

Signed Adolphus M.D.
Dep^y Inspector of Hospitals

Countersigned

Wm. Hay, B. M.
A. J. Lt. Col.

Additional Charges

1st For conduct unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a
Gentleman in demanding and obtaining from Dep^y Assistant
Commissary General Heady at Honduras, under the false pretence
of being Acting Surveyor to the forces an Allowance of 57 Shillings
per day from 19 February to 24 August 1824 - Amounting to
£17. 5s., there being no such appointment in the Command
and the Allowance in question being granted under the sanction
of the Major General commanding to the Officer in Charge

of the Stars at the Head Quarters of the Command under
the title of Keeper of Puroyo's House, agreeably to the Lieut^{nt} at
Paris letter of the 24th November 1804, and the Surgeon General
letter of the 1st December 1806

2nd For disobedience of the orders of the Major General
Commanding the Forces in having procured by his letter
of the 26 November 1824 - to renew a correspondence which
he had been officially commanded to discontinue

signed J. M. Hay B. M.
& Witness D^o Chas^o G. G. G.

To which charges the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The Prosecutor D^o Jacob Christophus D^o J. P. P. P.
being called upon requested to be permitted to read his address
which being complied with it was attached by permission
of the Court to the proceedings (for D^o Christophus' address see
page 1. / as were also the original letters and copies referred to
therein, all of which were admitted by the prisoner to be
correct they are numbered from 1 to 28 - in first volume -
and lettered W. X & Y in second volume -

The Prisoner Dr. Williamson at this stage of the proceedings stated to the Court that he had received two notes by which he was given to hope for the aid of a professional friend if the Court would indulge him with an adjournment until tomorrow morning.

The Court was accordingly closed to deliberate on the propriety of acceding to this request. On the Court being re-opened Dr. Williamson was informed that his request was granted, but at the same time he was acquainted that no further delay could be allowed him than until 10 o'clock tomorrow the 14th Inst^o to which time the Court was adjourned accordingly.

Up Park Camp 10 o'clock A.M.
December 14th 1824.

The Court having met pursuant to adjournment, the members all in their places. The Prisoner Dr. Williamson, informed the Court that he had not been able to procure professional assistance.

The Prosecutor G^r Jacob Christoph being called upon handed to the Court a paper stating as follows - To prove the 1st Charge Shale call upon Lieutenant Staff Surgeon Hale - & D^r Weir; and Shale under 1st the Quarterly Returns of Expenditure of the 33rd Reg^t for the period ending 24 December 1823 - signed by Dr. Williamson by which it appears that the surplus remaining in his hand amounted to £115.7.9¹/₂ -

2nd Shale produce two receipts granted by Dr. Williamson to the Army Contractor for £175.8.5¹/₄ as stated in the Charge and Shale call upon Mr. Sobey to prove that that sum was paid

paid to Dr. Williamson on the 5th January, only one week before he admitted the deficiency. -

The Documents above alluded to by the Prosecutor were handed to the Court, the signature of the Prisoner, Dr. Williamson, to the Quarterly Return of Expenditure of the 33rd Reg^t for the period ending 24th December 1823. Quarterly Return of Served Provisions for the same period and a Return of Served Provisions to the Hospital at W^{est} Park Camp from 25th September to the 4th November 1823 - being admitted by him the Prisoner to be his. Mr. Solley Clerk to the Army Contractors a Witness for the prosecution was called and Henry Brown

Question from the Court

Are you acquainted with the hand writing of Mr. John Wilson?

Answer - I am

2. Is the signature to the Document in your hand lettered D. D. purporting to be a Statement of Cash paid to Dr. Williamson for Hospital Savings for quarter ending 24th December 1823, in the hand writing of Mr. Wilson.

Answer No, it is my signature for J^o Wilson & Co., as I am in the habit of signing all such documents, as Chief Clerk, and I knew that the same therein stated, viz^t £175⁰ 8- 6⁴ was paid to Dr. Williamson by J^o Wilson on the 5th January 1824 -

Staff Assistant Surgeon Hale a ~~returns~~ for the production
 solemnly sworn and examined.

Question from the Prosecutor. Do you recollect the departure of
 Dr. Williamson from this Island to take charge of the Garrison Hospital
 at Honduras. - ?

Answer. I do.

Question - Is it consistent with your knowledge that Dr. Williamson
 had for some time previously been in charge of the Hospital
 of the 33rd Regiment. ?

Answer. It is.

Question. Has it not always been a part of your duty as Assistant
 in the Office of the Dep^y Inspector of Hospitals to
 examine the Hospital Accounts of the several Regiments in
 the Command. ?

Answer. It has for some time past. -

Question. Were you or were you not directed by me to examine the Hospital
 accounts of Expediture of the 33rd Reg^t for the quarter ending
 24 December 1823. ?

Answer. I was.

Question. Is the Return now produced, lettered &c. &c. the one examined by you
 and is the signature to it in the hand writing of Dr. Williamson

Answer. It is the General Return of Expediture examined by me, and,
 the signature to it is to the best of my belief Dr. Williamson's

Question. Does it consist with your knowledge that Dr. Williamson was
 some time before his departure ordered to pay into
 the Military Chest the Hospital surplus of the 33rd Regiment. ?

Answer. Yes,

Question: Did he or did he not to the best of your knowledge comply with the order to make such payment?

Answer: No, he called on me and said he was awkwardly situated not having the balance.

Question: What was the amount of the sum due by him to the public, which he failed to pay over?

Answer: A hundred and fifteen pounds, odd Jamaica Currency.

Question: Did he make any and what observations as to the cause of his inability to pay over such sum?

Answer: He said that he had not been living extravagantly or above his means, and unless he had been robbed of money he did not know how the deficiency had arisen.

Question: Did or did not Dr. Williamson subsequently to the conversation you have just mentioned inform me in your presence of the deficiency in his Hospital Balance?

Answer: He did.

Question: What were my observations or receiving such information?

Answer: To the best of my recollection Dr. Chalophus said that he was very much surprised to hear such a declaration from a man of Dr. Williamson's age and standing in the Service, that he did not appear to him to be aware of the serious accusation which he was bringing against himself; and that he (Dr. Chalophus) was the last person to whom such a declaration should have been made; and that all that remained for him to do was to place him (Dr. Williamson) under arrest and report the circumstance to the Major General Commanding. Dr. Williamson appeared agitated and requested that Dr. Chalophus

would suspend any proceedings of that kind and allow him two hours to go down town to see Mr. Anthony Davis his attorney, to which Dr. Adolphus acceded.

Question. Did you or did you not on the evening of the same day inform me that Dr. Williamson had made arrangements to pay over the Hospital Balance?

Answer. I did.

Question. Do you recollect on what day he spoke to me in your presence on the subject of the deficiency?

Answer. On the 12 January last, the day on which he was going to embark for Honduras.

Question. Do you recollect on what day of the month and of what month Dr. Williamson first mentioned to you the Hospital deficiency?

Answer. It was not more than a day or two before the 12 January.

Question. On what day did he sail for Honduras?

Answer. He embarked on the 12th of January, and he sailed the following morning.

Question from the Prisoner. Is it consistent with your knowledge that a sum of money was due to Dr. Wallace when Dr. Williamson took charge of the 33 Hospital?

Answer. I cannot exactly answer that question without a reference to the necessary documents; I think there was a balance either one way or the other.

Question. Did you your recommendation at once inform Dr. Adolphus of the deficiency and stated that my lapses must have arisen by lapses in borrowing or money stolen from me?

Answer. No, not at my recommendation certainly.

Question Do you recollect when the Quarterly Return of Expenditure was given in to you by me?

Answer - I can't name the day.

Question Do you recollect your mentioning some time when an Iron Chest was applied for to the 33^e according to regulation. You said there was none in Store?

Answer - I do not at this moment recollect such an application having been made, but if it had, I should have returned that answer knowing that there were none in Store -

Questioned by the Court - (Captain Clarke 44)

When you reported that Dr^r Johnson had arranged the business, or had made arrangements for settling the business - did you mention the mode of arrangement, and did Dr^r Adolphus express himself satisfied?

Answer I mentioned to Dr^r Adolphus that Dr^r Williamson had made arrangements for the payment of the Hospital Surplus: I did not mention the mode of arrangement - Dr^r Adolphus said he was happy to hear it, but that in allowing Dr^r Williamson to embark I must bear in mind that he held me personally responsible for the amount of the surplus.

Question for the same - Do you conceive after you had officially announced to the Head of your Department that Dr^r Williamson had made good the amount of Hospital Surplus, having within the period allowed him by Dr^r Adolphus that any further responsibility existed on the part of Dr^r Williamson towards the public for that sum of money?

Answer - I never said that Dr^r Williamson had made good the amount of the Hospital Surplus. I merely said that he had made arrangements with me for the payment of it.

Question from Lt. Col. W. Donald 9th Regt.

Of what nature were the arrangements you allude to?

Answer By a Bill of Exchange drawn by D. Williamson on James Thomson of London.

Question from Captain Thomas Ryan 50th Regt. Was not the money paid into the Military Chest in consequence of the arrangement you have stated?

Answer Certainly it was paid in after the bill was negotiated.

Question from Captain Clarke 74th Regt. Is there any official form of passing accounts in your Office, and were D. Williamson's acc^{ts} so passed in consequence of your expressions or report to D. Chaluphus?

Answer On my representation to D. Chaluphus that I had examined Doctor Williamson's accounts they were passed by D. Chaluphus.

Question from Lieut. W. Donald 9th Regt. Is it customary in your Department to take Bills of Exchange in lieu of Cash from the Medical Officers of Regiments?

Answer Certainly not, I never knew an instance of the kind except the one in question.

Question from the same. Did you concur in D. Chaluphus's observation to you that you became the responsible person to him?

Answer No, certainly not.

Question from Captain Abel 92nd Regt. Was it prior to or after D. Williamson's departure for Honduras that the Bill was negotiated?

Answer After

Question from Captain Tolson 7th Reg^t. Was Dr. Schuchman aware of papers having been taken in exchange from Dr. Williamson in payment of the public money due by him previous to his departure for Honduras?

Answer He was not aware of it by my information.

Dr. James Hair Physician to the forces a Witness for the Prosecution solemnly sworn and examined -

Question from Prosecutor. Did Dr. Williamson or did he not acknowledge before you shortly before his departure for Honduras in January 1824 that he was unable to produce the Hospital Surplus of the 33rd Regiment?

Answer He did.

Question State to the Court to the best of your recollection the nature of the conversation between Dr. Williamson and yourself on the subject of that deficiency?

Answer To the best of my recollection Dr. Williamson called upon me early in the morning about the 12th January last. he appeared greatly agitated, and maintained to me that he was in some way deficient as to the balance of his accounts, that he could not at all account for such deficiency, that he had not been extravagant and accounted he must have been robbed. I said to him in reply that I was very sorry for it, that as a matter of course, as far as I was a Judge he could not be allowed to leave the Island without settling the balance, and that he had better go to the Deputy Inspectors Office and arrange the business as soon as possible. My reason for giving this advice was that otherwise I should have thought it would become my duty to report the circumstance.

Question Have you any reason to believe that I had any knowledge of that deficiency prior to the 12th January the day on which Dr. Williamson embarked?

Answer I had no reason to believe so as I never heard of the deficiency myself until that day.

Question from Prisoner - To what cause did I attribute my failure to pay the deficiency - and was Purvising noticed as a cause?

Answer - The cause which made the most unpropitious on my mind as given by D^r Williamson, to account for the deficiency, was his stating that he must have been robbed - but he certainly did mention that Purvising might have occasioned it.

Question from Lieutenant Col^l Mc Donald 91st Regiment - What is the nature of the Purvising to which D^r Williamson alluded in speaking of the deficiency, and must every Medical Officer in charge of a Hospital in this Command, be a Purvisor and to what extent?

Answer - Agreeably to the existing regulations the Medical Officers in charge of Hospitals furnish every article of diet and comfort for the patients with the exception of what is drawn from the Regimental Quartermasters.

Question - On the day you had the conversation with D^r Williamson did he mention to you the amount that he was deficient to the public?

Answer - He did not to the best of my recollection.

Question - Do you know whether D^r Williamson made good the deficiency in this Hospital previous to his departure for Honduras?

Answer - I do not know whether he made good the deficiency but I do know that he gave Staff Assistant Surgeon Hale a bill, for the amount of his deficiency, upon Mr. Windsor, to negotiate for him.

Question - Did you then consider in your Official Character that D^r Williamson was released from all responsibility to the public in consequence of D^r Hale's receiving his Bill?

Answer - Considering D^r Williamson's Bill perfectly good I conceived the matter to be set at rest.

Question - When D^r Williamson called on you was it for the purpose of reporting the deficiency to you Officially as his Superior?

Answer. As it was not, it was more to consult with me as to what he should do in the dilemma in which he found himself placed.

Question. Do you now, or did you, know what was the amount of the Bill upon Mr Windon, given by Dr Williamson to Dr Hale?

Answer. I do not now know the exact amount, but at the time the transaction took place I did.

The Prosecutor here stated: "I shall now proceed to the 2^d charge to substantiate which I shall again bring Dr Weir & Mr Hale before the Court; and shall call their attention to two letters written by Dr Williamson from Amsterdam to Mr Hale."

Dr James Weir on evidence for the prosecution examined on his former oath in support of the 2nd Charge.

Question. From the Prosecutor - Were you or were you not present on the 12 January last when Dr Williamson delivered a Bill of Exchange drawn by him, to Mr Hale, on Mr Windon of London?

Answer. I was.

Question. Do you, or do you not know that the amount of the Bill so drawn by Dr Williamson, was for the amount of Dr's Hospital deficiency?

Answer. I do.

Question. State to the Court the circumstances relating to that transaction which came to your knowledge?

Answer. I happened to be at the Deputy Inspectors Office on duty in the afternoon of the 12th January last, when Dr Williamson came in with a blank form of bill and told Dr Hale he was under the necessity of drawing on his agent. And hearing some conversation between Dr Williamson and Dr Hale as to the amount of the deficiency. I remarked that the most simple way would be, that the Bill should be drawn for the exact amount of the deficiency and the surplus credited by Dr Hale to Dr Williamson when the precise amount should be ascertained.

Question. Was any other person besides D Williamson, D Hale, & yourself present at the time that D Williamson drew the bill to which you have alluded?

Ans^r. I think Mr Williams, who acts in the duties of the Deputy Inspector's Office, was present.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Hale a Witness for the prosecution examined on his former oath.

Question from the Prosecutor. - By what means did D Williamson make the arrangement you mentioned to me on the evening of the 12th January last for paying into the Military Chest the Hospital surplus of the 33rd Regt?

Answer. By drawing a Bill of exchange on James Windsor of London.

Q. What was the fate of the Bill drawn by D Williamson?

A. It was returned dishonoured.

Q. Did you or did you not receive two letters from D Williamson from Honduras - dated 21 March 1824 - and 25 May 1824 - in which mention was made of the Bill he had drawn on Mr Windsor?

Ans^r. I did.

Q. Could D Williamson have had any communication with his Agent Mr Windsor on the subject of that Bill, between the drawing of the Bill and the date of the first letter?

Ans^r. I should think not.

Q. State to the Court all the circumstances connected with the transaction of the Bill on Mr Windsor.

Ans^r. When D Williamson returned to the Deputy Inspector's Office from town he said that he had not been able to procure the amount of the Hospital surplus and that he found he should be compelled to give me a Bill of exchange upon his Agent in London; to which I agreed readily. After some conversation about the mode of drawing the Bill, D Williamson wishing to draw
for

For the same deducting the Current Premium, D^r War, who was present, remarked you had better give, Hark, a Bill for the full amount (referring to the Hospital Surplus) and he will give you credit for the premium whatever it may be next packet. D^r Williamson accordingly drew a Bill in my favor on Mr Windsor of London. Payable 90 days after sight, for £80:15:5 the full amount of the Hospital Surplus.

When the period for paying the amount of the Hospital Surplus arrived, and previous to the sailing of the February Packet I endeavored to negotiate D^r Williamson's Bill, but finding more difficulty in doing so than I expected; I was induced to request D^r Adolphus to endeavor to dispose of it for me, conceiving that he was better known and would have greater facilities of doing so: D^r Adolphus having also failed returned the Bill home, and I was compelled then to ask D^r Adolphus to advance me money upon the Bill, which he did at a premium that (Mr Lewis D^r Asst Commissary General told me the Bill was worth -

When I received the money for the Bill I immediately paid the amount of the Hospital Surplus of the 33^d Regiment into the Military Chest; and subsequently at D^r Williamson's request I paid the premium to Captain Anderson of the 9th Regiment: There I naturally conceived that the Bill transaction, so far as I was concerned, was at an end, but unfortunately, as appears by D^r Williamson's letter, the provision which he had made for the payment of the Bill did not reach England before it became due, and the Bill was returned to the country in August last dishonored.

Sanctum from the Prisoner. Have you any other reason for believing that D'Wynne when he drew the Note on Mr. Windsor had no funds in his hands, except that the Note was subsequently returned protested?

Ans^r: I suppose of course, that D'Wynne had funds in his Agent's hands, when he drew the Note, and the Note being returned protested, together with his own admission from Honduras were the only reasons that I had for knowing that D'Wynne had no funds in his Agent's hands.

Qⁿ: Do you believe D'Wynne when he drew the Note, was then aware that he had no funds in Mr. Windsor's hands?

Ans^r: I have before said that when D'Wynne drew the Note he conceived that he had funds in his Agent's hands, as I thought no Officer would draw a Note without being certain of having the necessary funds to meet it.

Qⁿ: Did not D'Wynne immediately after his arrival from Honduras apply to D^r Adolphus for a statement of what was due on the Note, and did he not pay what was due immediately?

Ans^r: Two or three days after his arrival from Honduras he made an application of that nature to D^r Adolphus, and finally settled for the amount of the protested Note on the 2nd November last. The Note was presented to D^r Wynne on the 1st.

Qⁿ: From Lieutenant Colonel W. Donald 95th Reg^t: Is it altogether impossible that D'Wynne (having drawn the Note with an impression that he had funds to meet it at the time) might receive in a few days subsequent to the transaction, viz^t: between the 12th Jan^y & 21 March last, some communication from his Agent giving a statement of his affairs different from his D'Wynne's expectations? (for Captⁿ Clarke 97th)

Ans^r: It is possible that D'Wynne might have received some communication from his Agent, as I myself forwarded some letters when between those dates. —

Q^d from B^r Major Burrows 9th Reg^t Did you consider in taking D^r W^mson's bill and negotiating it for him, that thereby you had rendered yourself the responsible person to the public for the payment of the Hospital Savings and had also released D^r W^mson from any further public demand on that account?

Ans^r: Certainly not: it was merely an accommodation on my part taking his bill, but I did not consider the public demand against D^r W^mson satisfied until the Bill, which was drawn for a specific purpose, was paid in England.

Question - Did D^r W^mson file up the Bill before or after D^r Adolphson apprized you that you were personally responsible for the amount due by D^r W^mson?

Ans^r: Before.

Q^d You have stated to the Court that you did not consider the Prisoner was released from any demand from the public, State & the Court, if you know, in whose name the Hospital Surplus of £115. 7. 9^{rs} was paid in

Answer It was paid in by one on account of D^r W^mson the 15th Aug^r 33rd Reg^t.

Deputy Assistant Commissary General John Lewis. Witness for the Prosecution solemnly sworn and examined.

Question from Prosecutor Is there such an appointment as Acting Purveyor to the Forces in this Command?

Ans^r: No.

Question from Prisoner Were you acquainted with the transactions of the Commissariat Office when D^r Burrows held the situation of Apothecary to the Forces?

Ans^r: Yes.

Question of Mr. P^r Did not Dr. Burrows hold the situation at the same time of acting Store keeper at the Medical Depot?

Ans^r He was keeper of Purveyors Store

Q^r Do you consider that he held the situation you have just mentioned as a distinct one from that of Apothecary to the Forces?

Ans^r I know that the pay for the two situations was received under two different heads of Service.

Q^r Can you state what were the pay and allowances he drew as Store keeper at the Medical Depot, and if so, for what period?

Ans^r The Pay which Dr. Burrows drew from the 25 of September 1818 - up to the time of his death was 5/ per day as keeper of Purveyors Store, agreeably to the Lett^r at War's letter to the Surgeon General dated 24 Nov^r 1816 - Copy of letter attached

Question from Lieut^t W^m Mac Donald of 1st Reg^t About you, from your situation as D^r of a Company General, have been aware of such an appointment as purveyor, or acting Purveyor to the Forces did exist within this Island or at Trinidad?

Ans^r I can only speak as to this Island, in which, no such appointment has existed since I have been in the Command - a period of nearly eight years.

Q^r Who was appointed keeper of Purveyors Store after the decease of Dr. Burrows and when was the appointment of his successor notified?

Ans^r I believe it was D^r Hale but cannot state the period of his appointment without reference to the Books; it was however immediately after Dr. Burrows' death.

Q^r for Captain Fago R. A. Do you know of Dr. Burrows as Apothecary to the Forces would have been entitled to the allowance of Keeper of Purveyors Store if he had been absent from the Island?

Ans^r I should suppose not.

The Prosecutor D^r Adolphus has presented a paper to the Court stating that the written documents which he then had the honor to lay before them were the only evidence that he meant to produce to establish the 2^d Charge

Mr. President and Gentlemen.

The proof of the 2^d Charge will require me to submit to your notice a letter from Dr. Wmson to me dated Oct^r 31st and numbered 16. To call your attention to my letters to him of the 23 Oct^r numbered 6. and of the 1st November n^o. 17. And to the Complaint made to me by Mr. Hale on the 28 Aug^t; marked 3. with a copy of which he was furnished, as well as with my letter to the Major General of the 30th of that Month marked 4th. And then to lay before you his last letter of the 26 November addressed to Major Hale and lettered W. in the 2^d Series of letters, and my reply to that letter marked X.

1 st letter -	n ^o 3	From Dr. Hale to Dr. Adolphus
2 " -	4	Dr. Adolphus to Major Genl. Bouverie
3 " -	5	Dr. " to Dr. Wmson
4 " -	16	Dr. Wmson to Dr. Adolphus
5 " -	17	Dr. Adolphus
6 " -	18	Dr. Wmson to Major Hale
7 " -	X	Dr. Adolphus -

Dr. Jacob Adolphus the Prosecutor solemnly sworn & examined
 Question from Prisoner. Did you or did you not in the month of
 June last make any communication to Mr. James De Grigor relating
 to the conduct of Dr. Wmson?

Answer - Placed in a situation as soon as Principal Medical Officer in Jamaica
 and corresponding as he with the Chief of the Army Med^l Department
 it was impossible for me to conceal so serious an offence as I
 conceived Dr. Wmson has been guilty of but as I had suffered
 Dr. Wmson to embark and had not taken notice of the deficiency
 when it occurred my communication was entirely of a private
 nature, and precisely similar to what appears before the Court; that
 communication was made in the month of May, and
 written after App^t Chiff Surgeon Hale had put into my hands a
 letter which he had received from Dr. Wmson in which he (Dr. W.)
 himself expressed doubts of the Validity of his Title.

Qⁿ Did you in point of fact furnish D^r Williamson with a copy or the substance, of such private communications, admitted by you to have been made in the month of May last to Sir James Mc Gregor, relating to what you considered the improper conduct of D^r Hopson?

Ans^r Certainly not, I did not furnish him with a copy of my communication to Sir James Mc Gregor, but I considered him fully informed of the substance by the contents of my letter dated 23 October, which letter has already been laid before the Court and of my letter of the 1st November, also before the Court: As well as my letter to the Major General commanding forwarding D^r Hale's complaint, with a copy of which letter D^r Hopson was furnished. All the documents referred to were in D^r Hopson's possession previously to the 26 November 1824.

The Prosecutor D^r Adolphus presented a written statement to the Court as follows. - Of the two additional Charges ordered to be preferred by the Major General commanding. The first will be established by laying before you a correspondence between D^r Assistant Commissary General Hardy at Honduras, and D^r Commissary General Drake in this Island. Major Hale Military Sec^y and D^r Hopson. - by which it will appear that the latter calling himself Acting Purveyor to the forces drawn at Honduras for the time particularized in the Charge. and allowance of 5/5 for him whereas it will be proved to you that the allowance in question is granted under the sanction of the Major General commanding to the Officer in Charge of the Stores at the Island Quarter of the command -

Mr. Thomas B. Kerr, Commissary's Clerk, a witness for the prosecution called and solemnly sworn

Question from the Prosecutor - Are you acquainted with the handwriting of D^r Asst^t Commissary General Hardy?

Ans^r I am

Qⁿ Is the letter now in your hand written and signed by him?

Answer It is written and signed by him.

Question Is it, or is it not consistent with your knowledge, that unless an Officer is present in the Island he is not entitled to any allowance beyond the pay of his Rank?

Answer No allowance whatever.

Qⁿ ^{Purveyor} Has the same occurred by D^r Wagon as keeper of Purveyor's Stores while at Honduras been stopped out of the pay due to him as Apothecary to the Forces?

Answer Yes it has. -

D^r James Hair Physician to the Forces a Witness for the Prosecution excused on his former oath.

Question from the Prosecutor. Is there such an appointment as being Purveyor to the Forces in this Command?

Ans^r No there is not.

Qⁿ What situation did the late Mr Burrows fill?

Ans^r Apothecary to the Forces, and, also, the local situation of keeper of Purveyor's Stores.

Question Is it a matter of course that the person holding the situation of Apothecary to the Forces must also be the keeper of Purveyor's Stores?

Ans^r I should think it is not a matter of course.

Question What allowance did Mr Burrows receive as keeper of Purveyor's Stores?

Ans^r Five shillings Sterling per Annum.

Qⁿ Was D^r Burrows present in this Island during the whole period for which he drew the allowance of keeper of Purveyor's Stores?

Ans^r He was.

Qⁿ Would Dr Burrows as Apothecary to the Forces have been entitled to the allowance you speak of, if he had been absent from the Island?

Ansⁿ No, the allowance would be drawn by the person appointed in orders for that duty.

Qⁿ Do you consider Dr Mⁿ during his absence from the Island and consequently when he could not be responsible for the Stows entitled to the allowance you speak of?

Ansⁿ By no means.

Qⁿ from Prisoner. Have you ever known an appointment to the situation of keeper of Purveyors Stows in this Command distinct from that of the Apothecary to the Forces previous to the appointment of Dr Hale as keeper of Purveyors Stows?

Ansⁿ No, as the only person I have known in that situation in this Command was Dr Burrows.

Qⁿ Had Dr Burrows a separate and distinct appointment to the Office of keeper of Purveyors Stows?

Ansⁿ He held no appointment further than being nominated to the situation of keeper of Purveyors Stows in orders.

Qⁿ Did not Dr Hale act as keeper of Purveyors Stows and Apothecary while Dr Burrows was in this Island, and if yes, did he receive any allowance for so doing?

Ansⁿ I have no recollection of Dr Hale acting as Apothecary or keeper of Purveyors Stows in this Island during the life of Dr Burrows.

Question For Dr Burrows nominated in the orders as Apothecary to the forces only, or was there a nomination to the Office of keeper of Purveyors Stows?

Ansⁿ I was not here at the time of Dr Burrows appointment, therefore cannot reply as to that point.

A copy of a General Order dated Head Quarters Jamaica 27th Nov^r 1823 written by Captain Hay, Brigade Major, and Acting D^y Staff General, was handed to the Court by the Prosecutor, by which, Ap^t Staff Surgeon Hale was appointed to act as Apothecary to the forces until the pleasure of His Majesty was known: Also an extract from General Orders dated Head Quarters Jamaica 8th Jan^y 1824 appointing Ap^t Staff Surgeon Hopson to act as Surgeon to the forces, also an order for his embarkation for Honduras which extracts are attached and marked F.F.

16 Dec^r 1827

The Court having met pursuant to adjournment. The President & members in their places. —

Captain Hay - Brigade Major, and Acting D^y Staff General appeared to prosecute the second additional charge - and handed to the Court a written statement which is attached to the proceedings and marked F.F.

Captain Hopson - the Prosecutor on the second additional charge solemnly sworn and examined.

Question from Court to Isaac Donald 9th Reg^t Is the letter now before you and marked A^o 24, Vol 1st of the proceedings of this Court a true copy of one addressed by you to D^r Hopson?

Answer It is.

Qⁿ Do you know that D^r Hopson received that letter, and if so how did you come to that knowledge?

Ans^r I have every reason to believe D^r Hopson did receive it, as I sent it in the usual manner by an orderly who brought me a receipt, which I retained till in the hands of D^r Hopson, that receipt being on a small slip of paper was torn.

Qⁿ Is the order of arrest addressed by you, and now in your hands marked C.C. the copy of one delivered to D^r Hopson, and if so state who delivered it.

Ans^r It is the copy and I delivered it in person, having previously delivered the order cancelling his leave.

The case on the part of the prosecution being here closed & the Prisoner Dr. John Wagon being called on for his defence. Stated to the Court as follows. - Mr. President, and Gentlemen of this Honorable Court -

From the attention which has been given to this Investigation I assure myself you will be disposed to allow me full time to prepare my Defence

I have labored under disadvantages in consequence of repeated disappointments of that assistance so necessary on such occasions, particularly to me, a stranger to Court Martial. It will not I hope materially trespass on your Conscience to allow me until Monday morning next, for owing to engagements of my Professional adviser I do not conceive it possible for me, having his assistance, to be ready sooner

The Court was here closed to deliberate on the propriety of acceding to the Prisoner's request, and on being re-opened Dr. Wagon, the Prisoner, was informed that his request was complied with. The Court was in consequence adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday morn^g the 21st Dec^r.

10 o'clock Dec^r 20th 1824

The Court having met pursuant to adjournment the President & Members in their places. The Prisoner Dr. Wagon requested permission to read his defence which being granted it was read accordingly, and attached, together with some of the documents it referred to, to the Proceedings, others having been disallowed by the Court. See documents marked G. G. 2.

Defence

Dr. Jacob Adolphus Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, the Prosecutor, called by the Prisoner as a Witness & solemnly sworn and examined

Q^d for Prisoner - Are you acquainted with the hand writing of James Hindson if yes, is that his signature to the letter now produced marked H. H.?

Ans^r - Which it is Mr. Hindson's signature.

Q^a Do you conceive in purveying for all Hospital Supplies are likely to be incurred by the Medical Officers?

Answer - Certainly not, with proper caution and Circumspection.

Q^a Did I report to you myself the deficiency I had discovered, at the same time expressed that it must be my own loss?

Ans^r - I have already stated that Dr Wmson did report the deficiency in his accounts on the 12th Dec^r 1824. He might have said something about his own loss, but I don't remember it.

Q^a When was my appointment as apothecary to the Forces notified at Head Quarters Amara?

Answer - I can only answer that question by a reference to the Official Notification in my Office.

Assistant Staff Surgeon Dr Blake called as a Witness for the Defence.
examined on his former oath.

Q^a ^{for Prisoner} Were you present when reported the deficiency to the G^o Inspector and was anything said by me that the loss must be my own, and that I would procure the money?

Ans^r - I was present, and believe Dr Wmson did say that he would endeavour to procure the money.

Q^a Did I ever hear any loss by the 33rd Hospital as arising from purveying and by money stolen from me?

Ans^r - Dr Wmson said, as I have before mentioned, that he had not been living extravagantly, or above his means, and that unless he had been robbed of money he could not account for the loss.

Q^a Do you consider that from the charges I made for sundry articles of Supplies for the Hospital I was likely to incur a loss in purveying for the Regt^o?

Ans^r - Certainly not, as Dr Wmson's charges must have been founded on his particular bills.

Qⁿ After I had written the Bills, do you remember whether D^r Adolphus and myself walked out of the Medical Office together?

Ans^r D^r Adolphus came not in the Office when D^r Wm drew the Bills, consequently they could not have walked out together.

Qⁿ Did not D^r Adolphus meet me in your presence shortly after the Bills were drawn?

Ans^r No.

Qⁿ Did D^r Adolphus, and D^r Wm meet in your presence at any time on the day the Bills were drawn?

Ans^r Most unquestionably they did; I have already stated, that they met in my presence before the Bills were drawn, and before D^r Wm went down town.

Qⁿ In your correspondence with me at Barcelona, did you inform me that D^r Adolphus was the holder of the Bills?

Ans^r No, I did not think it necessary.

Qⁿ Is a sum of money drawn from Mr Wilson, Contractor, for Land Provisions, credited by me in the Quarterly Expenditure account to 24 December 1823?

Ans^r I believe it is, but the Return is before the Court.

Question from a member of the Court. Did you accept of the Prisoners Bills as an Official Payment?

Ans^r No as a private accommodation to D^r Wm

Question from Gen^l Sir Donald G^l Ruff: - When D^r Adolphus informed you, that he should hold you responsible for the amount of deficiency did you make any reply?

Ans^r No.

Question Do you not consider your silence upon that occasion implied an assent to D^r Adolphus' observation?

Ans^r No I do not.

Q^d from Captain Thomas Ryan 57th Regt. Did you inform D'Mon of the fate of his bill, during his first visit to you, on his arrival from Honduras?

Ans^r No I did not. Intended to have written to him that afternoon but on my return heard of your treasurers had been taken that rendered it unnecessary: - D'Mon having been placed under arrest by the Brigade Major.

Q^d from Lieut. Col. W. Donald 91st Regt. Can you state to the Court when D'Mon's appointment as apothecary to the Forces arrived in Jamaica?

Ans^r I am not positive, but I think it arrived here in April.

Q^d from the same. Were you aware that Dr. Adolphus had recommended you to the Director General as the person who he wished to succeed to the appointment of apothecary to the Forces, and when did you become acquainted with that recommendation?

Ans^r I am perfectly aware that Dr. Adolphus did recommend me, & that in December 1823, and in consequence of that recommendation I was put in General Orders to act as apothecary to the forces.

Q^d from the same. Had you any expectations of succeeding to that appointment in the event of its becoming again vacant?

Ans^r No, I never thought about it.

Q^d from the same. In your answer to a former question from the Court you stated that you did not consider the public demand against D'Mon was settled until the bill was paid in England. How do you reconcile that with the last paragraph of your official letter of the 28 Aug^t last to the Deputy Inspector of Hospitals?

Ans^r I have already stated that I did not consider the demand was satisfied until the bill was paid in England; and when D'Mon gave the bill to me I had no reason to suppose it would have been dishonoured; and incurred the responsibility you allude to, by having endorsed and negotiated the bill on the faith of a gentleman.

In from Captain Clark 77th Regt. - How do you reconcile the last part of your evidence
contrasting your report to D^r Adolphus on the 12th Jan^y that every thing was
arranged respecting the Hospital deficiency?

Ans: I don't recollect to have said that every thing was arranged respecting the Hosp^l
deficiency. I said that D^r Wmson had made arrangements with me for
paying the money into the Chest.

In from Captain Ryan 58th Regt. On D^r Wmson's first visit to you after his
arrival from Honduras, did you meet him in the same friendly manner that
you had evinced towards him prior to his departure for Honduras?

Ans: There never was any great degree of intimacy between D^r Wmson and myself
and on his return from Honduras I viewed him as a person against
whom I had no private feelings of animosity.

Lushan repeated.

Ans: No - I took D^r Wmson's hands when offered to me, and entered into
details connected with the department.

In from Captain Fogo 80th Regt. Did you not know when you met D^r Wmson
on his arrival from Honduras, that orders had been given on his reaching
Jamaica for his being placed in arrest in consequence of your Official
Report to D^r Adolphus?

Ans: No - I can not state what official steps the Major General
would think it necessary to take.

In from M^r Major Brown 92nd Regt. How do your courteous and friendly
assurances given in your private letter to D^r Wmson on the subject of his
not being able to meet the payment of his bill agree agree with your Official
letter to the D^r Inspector dated 28 Aug^t 1824

Ans: When I wrote that letter, it was in full confidence that D^r Wmson would
remit money in April to meet his bill, according to his promise, and
under a firm conviction, were granting his bill come back, that

J

that I could arrange with the holder until he (D. Wagon) could
 make it convenient to remit the amount for Honduras: But
 when D. Wagon's bill did come back protested, and D. Adolphus
 demanded the money of me promptly and expressed great
 displeasure at my having taken D. Wagon's bill in the first instance
 I was compelled in justification of my own Character to make the
 report which I did. Had I possessed funds I would most un-
 questionably have taken up D. Wagon's bill as much for my own
 Credit's sake as his, as I had endorsed the Bill

for Capt. Togo
 Luskhan: Were you not aware that D. Adolphus intended to place
 D. Wagon in arrest on his arrival from Honduras?

Ans: No.

Q: for W. Major Prignton 91 Regt: Do you know when the official
 appointment of the Prisoner arrived in this Command as Apothecary
 to the Forces, and was the notification to him of that appointment
 from home, accompanied by his seal from Honduras to appoint
 his duties here?

Ans: I believe it was about the 23 of April last, as appears by the
 acknowledgment of the receipt of the Official Communication
 and I think the order for D. Wagon's return to Jamaica accompanied
 the General Order ratifying his appointment, but they refer
 to the General Orders of the Command.

Q: for Captain Clarke 77 Regt: Have you any recollection of Major General Lord's
 having been authorized to detain D. Wagon at Honduras in case of
 necessity, and if so was such authority given subsequent to his
 appointment as Apothecary to the Forces?

Ans: I have no recollection of having seen any official letter to that
 effect

Q^d from Captain Thomas Ryan 50th. Did D^r Adolphus at any time
ever state to you that D^r Wmson was to be placed under arrest on his arrival
from Honduras or did D^r Adolphus ever mention to you what kind of
had been given to your official Complainant of the 28 Aug^t last?

Ans^r D^r Adolphus never stated to me that D^r Wmson was to be placed in
arrest on his arrival, nor was there any official answer given to far as
I know to my letter of the 28 Aug^t.

Q^d from Captain Fogo. Did it ever come to your knowledge directly or indirectly
that D^r Wmson was to be placed under an arrest on his arrival from Honduras?

Ans^r No not directly - (Here mentioned that Mr. Forbes of the old Gen^l Department
had told me that Major Hay wished to be informed when D^r Wmson arrived from Honduras,
which was not taken down in evidence)

21 Dec^r 1824

Mr. M^r Rae an Inhabitant of Jamaica was called by the Prisoner as to
Character, solemnly sworn & examined.

Q^d for Prisoner. What is your name, and what profession or business do you
follow?

Ans^r Alexander M^r Rae, I am a proprietor of some Properties in Jamaica

Q^d How long have you known me and what Character have I borne
since you have known me?

Ans^r I have known D^r Wmson about three or four and twenty years. I never knew
any thing of him but what was correct & honorable

Mr. W^m Robinson a Clerk in Kingston a witness for the Prisoner solemnly
sworn & examined as to Character.

Q^d from Prisoner - How long have you been acquainted with me and
have you known me intimately.

Ans: I have known D^r Wagon for about 25 years & upwards, intimately

Q^u: What Character have I borne since you have known me?

Ans: The Character of a most upright & honest Gentleman

The Hon^{ble} Ge^o: Litchbert, Pres^t of the Council of Jamaica, a Witness for the Prisoner solemnly sworn and examined.

Q^u: ^{you} Prisoner. Are you acquainted with me, and how long have you known me?

Ans: I have known you since the year 1798. I believe

Q^u: What has been your opinion of my Character since you have known me?

Ans: My opinion of D^r Wagon's character is that of a man of honor & integrity as far as I have known him.

Q^u: Have you as representing about proprietors been in the habit for any length of time of drawing Bills?

Ans: I have not been in the habit of negotiating Bills: I always send my Bills to my correspondent in Kingston to be negotiated. I believe that the protest is, "cannot be paid for want of advice," and I therefore presume it has not been protested for want of funds.

Q^u: From your knowledge in negotiating Bills and of mercantile affairs do you consider the protest of the Bill now in your hands implies that the drawer had no funds in the hands of the person upon whom it was drawn?

Answer. A circumstance somewhat of that nature has lately happened himself. A Bill drawn lately was protested for want of specific advice. The Bill was drawn on the value of sugar to be shipped, perhaps the sugar at the moment the Bill was protested for acceptance might not have been in cash, but this was not the reason given and the bill was paid at maturity in consequence of advice having been received.

Had given two lbs of bills for the amount of the papers and had given general advice that should draw for the amount

The

The first set was accepted and paid. The second set was protested for want of advice but paid at maturity.

Qⁿ Can you state any instance within your own knowledge, of a bill having been protested for want of advice, tho' there were funds in the hands of the person on whom the bill was drawn?

Ansⁿ: What I meant by specific advice is that I had given general advice of both Bills, and when I drew the second set I omitted to give further advice considering the first sufficient.

Qⁿ from Prosecutor - Was the bill you allude to drawn with the words 'With or without further advice'?

Ansⁿ: I suppose so, if that is the usual way of drawing them, which I believe it is.

Qⁿ When a Bill of Exchange is drawn on London and it is expressly stated in such Bill that the amount is to be paid with or without advice, is not that generally considered sufficient advice?

Ansⁿ: Certainly not, I consider no Merchant would accept a bill without advice from his correspondent that he had drawn such a bill.

Qⁿ from L^d St McDonald of Glasgow - Is it customary to use the terms no funds when a house returns a bill protested for want of sufficient funds?

Ansⁿ: I believe so.

Qⁿ Had you sufficient funds in the hands of the person upon whom you drew the bill you have spoken of at the moment it was protested, and was it in the first instance noted for non-acceptance?

Ansⁿ: As far as I can recollect there were sufficient funds in his hands because I thought myself it treated by the conduct of the Merchant and changed my correspondents. On settling acc^{ts} - there appeared to be a very trifling balance against me which arose from commissions and charges of that nature. But the protest was for want of
advice

Advice, and it certainly was in the first instance noted for non acceptance.

Q^{ty} for Captain Abel 92nd? Why was specific advice required for the second set of Bills, when the first set was paid upon the general advice?

Ans^r: I cannot answer that question

Q^{ty} for Messrs Wilson 77th Row? Has a Commercial House the power of protesting a Bill tho' funds are in their hands at the time, without a letter of advice from the drawer?

Ans^r: I should suppose so.

Mr John Duns, Merchant of Kingston, a Witness for the Prisoner solemnly sworn & examined

Q^{ty} from Prisoner. How long have you been a merchant.

Ans^r: I have been concerned with business these sixteen years and on my own account for the last six.

Q^{ty}: Were you acquainted with D^r Wymon in the month of January last, and how long have you known him?

Ans^r: Yes, and for about twelve months before.

Q^{ty}: What is your opinion of D^r Wymon's character, as to the correctness and integrity of his dealings since you have known him?

Ans^r: I have the highest opinion of his correctness in my dealings that I have had with him.

Q^{ty}: If you had been requested in the month of January last to purchase or cash a Bill drawn by D^r Wymon for £50 - the £ would you have done so.

Ans: I would certainly.

Q^a Do you consider the Protest in your hands implies that the person on whom the bill was drawn had no funds in his hands?

Ans: No I do not conceive it does.

Q^a If a bill were refused payment for want of funds would not that reason be stated in the protest?

Ans: Certainly, I have always found it so in any protest I have seen.

Q^a In the course of your business as a Merchant in Kingston, have you known orders refused acceptance from the want of advice merely?

Ans: Yes, I have; I have done so myself, with funds of the drawer in my hand. As Bills might be drawn on me by persons with whose conduct I was not perfectly acquainted; I should consequently consider advice necessary.

Ans: Are not the words "with or without further advice" always inserted in the printed form of Bills, and are not almost all bills drawn on printed forms?

Ans: Yes.

Q^a from Prosecutor Were you in Kingston when D^r Poppe drew his bill of exchange in January last?

Ans: I was in Kingston in January last when the bill was drawn.

Q^a from J^r W^m Donald Is it customary to use the term no funds when a house returns a bill protested for want of sufficient funds?

Ans: Of course

Interrogation - Do you conceive that your refusal to accept the Bill of a person with whose hand writing you were acquainted would be legally justified provided you had sufficient funds of his in your hands?

Ans^r - I conceive it would be legal without advice

Qⁿ - What do you understand the meaning of the word with or without further advice to be when used by the drawer in the body of a Bill.

Ans^r - It is in my opinion a matter of form; because when Merchants draw Bills, they are always obliged to advise of their having done so.

The Prisoner D^r W^m Jones here states to the Court that he had closed his defence. -

The Prosecutor D^r Adolphus presented a written address in reply to the defence which he requested permission to read. The Court having complied the Prosecutor read it accordingly and it was attached by prescription of the Court to the proceedings.

(See page 13)

Up Park Camp December 23rd 1824

The Court having met pursuant to adjournment, The President and Members in their places, proceeded to deliberate on the foregoing proceedings

Copy of Protest of D^r Williamsons Bill of Exchange delivered to Mr Hale
by D^r Anselmus with a demand for payment
25 Aug^r 1824

John Williamsons 12 th January 1824 3 f ^{ms} of John Hale on James Windsor, Army Agent, London, at 90 days sight £80. 15 ⁵ / ₂ 3	Currency 113. 1. 8
Premium thereon 15 per cent £16. 19. 3. Stamps 5/-	17. 14. 3
	<u>£ 130. 5. 11</u>
Interest on £130. 5. 11. From 12 Jan ^r to 24 Aug ^r 1824 - 7 ^{mo} 4 12 days	4. 16. 5
Noting and Prototyping 1 st & 2 nd Bills 32 ¹ / ₄ . Postage 13 ¹ / ₄	2. 5. 10
Re-Exchange on £113. 1. 8. at 8 per cent	137. 8. 2
	9. 11. 11
Samuda and Richards Charge of 1/2 per cent Commission on the above Bill for presenting and returning it	11. 11. 11
	<u>£ 147. 0. 5</u>

Not being able to meet the above demand Mr Hale. was ordered to make
an Official report of the transaction. -

Copy of Bills and Charges as paid by D^r Wmson at
the beginning of November 1824.

Bill of £80. 15. 5 ¹ / ₂ 3 ^{ms} - 15 per cent P ^m	£ 130. 0. 10
Interest from 12 Jan ^r to 25 Oct ^r 1824	6. 2. 3
8. % re. Exchange on £80. 15. 5 ¹ / ₂ 3 ^{ms}	9. 0. 11
Protest Charges	1. 12. 6
	<u>£ 146. 16. 6</u>

Dep^t Inspectors OfficeKingston 30 Aug^r 1824

Sir:

It is not without considerable regret I do myself the honor of transmitting for the information of the Major General commanding the Forces the accompanying letters from Mr^r Staff Surgeon Hall complaining of the conduct of Dr^r Wm^m Thompson, Apothecary to the Forces, late Mr^r J. Surgeon; in a transaction of a pecuniary nature.

The whole conduct of Dr^r Thompson in this unpleasant matter, appears to me to have been so strongly marked with impropriety that in the situation I have the honor to fill I consider it my duty, to preserve myself hereafter from censure, to bring it under the consideration of the Major General commanding.

I have the honor to be &c
Signed Alexander McD,
Dep^t Inspector of Hosp^{ts}

To Captain Hay
Acting Dep^t Asst^t Gen^l }
}

Kingston Jamaica 28 Aug^r 1824

Sir

I have the honor to acquaint you that when Dr^r Thompson was ordered to proceed to Honduras in January last he was unable to produce a sum of money (the balance of the Hospital Fund of the 33rd Reg^t) which he had been directed to pay into the Military Chest: and the only means he had of procuring the amount, was by drawing a Bill of exchange on his Agent in London; That Bill, at his earnest request, I allowed him to draw in my favor at 90 days
after

after sight: and as I naturally considered it perfectly valid, I without
 hesitation endorsed and negotiated it, not having a sufficient
 sum of money of my own at the moment to pay down for it.

I am now sorry to be under the disagreeable necessity of reporting to you that
 the Bill has been returned by the present packet dishonored: but as
 Dr. Wagon has in a measure admitted by his subsequent correspondence from
 Honduras that he had no right to value on his cheque for so large a sum
 as that which he drew in my favor; and as his want of funds in
 the first instance had entailed on me a heavy pecuniary responsibility
 I request you will be pleased to bring the whole transaction under the
 consideration of the Major General commanding the Forces -

I have the honor to be

Yc -

Signed W. Hale

Capt. Surgeon to the Forces

To D. Adolphus Esq. }
 D. Inspector of Hospitals }

Statement of particulars connected with a Bill of Exchange drawn by
 Dr. Wagon in January last, in payment of the Hospital Surplus of the
 33rd Regt. for the quarter ending 24th Dec^r 1823: which was noted for
 non acceptance by his agent when presented, and has since been
 returned dishonored.

Early in January last when Dr. Wagon was ordered to embark
 on board His Majesty's Ship *Antares* and to proceed in her to Honduras
 to take the Medical Charge of the Garrison Hospital there. I received
 your instructions to examine the Hospital accounts of the 33rd Regt.
 and to direct Dr. Wagon to pay into the Military Chest the amount
 of the Hospital Surplus remaining in his hands.

A. Ford

a few days afterwards I think about the 10th or 11th of the month D^r Thompson called at the Office and mentioned that he was very unpleasantly situated not being able to produce the balance in question. He stated that he had not been living extravagantly or above his means and unless he had been robbed of money he could not account how the deficiency had arisen.

I naturally inquired if he had taken Credit for all sums of money expended on account of the Hospital, and if he had kept a strict watch over his hospital Steward. His answer was that he had, but that he would thank me to compare the Steward's receipts with the items in the quarterly Returns of Expenditure for the whole period that he had had Charge of the Hospital. This I did and found them to correspond in every particular.

On the evening of the 12th January: the day on which D^r Thompson was to embark for Honduras, he called again at the Office and requested to see you on the subject. When you came he mentioned the circumstance in nearly similar terms to what he had done some a day or two before. Your reply, so far as my memory serves me, was, that you were very much surprised to hear such a declaration from a man of his, D^r T's, age and standing in the Service: that he did not appear to be aware of the serious accusation which he had brought against himself: that you were the last person to whom such a communication should have been made; and, that - all that remained for you to do was to place him under arrest and report the circumstance to the Major General Commanding the Forces -

At this D^r Thompson seemed a good deal agitated and begged that you would suspend your proceedings for

for two hours until he had been down town to see Mr. A. Davis his attorney. To this you assented. At the expiration of that time he returned to the Office, and stated to me that all his efforts to raise the money had been unavailing, and that he should be compelled to give me a bill of exchange on his Agent in London. Being anxious to save Dr. M'pou, and at the same time never doubting the validity of his bill, I readily assented to this arrangement and he gave me a Bill of Exchange drawn on James Franklin Esq^r, Army Agent, London, at 90 days after sight, for £89. 15. 5^d - the full amount of the Hospital Surplus.

I then reported to you that Dr. M'pou had arranged with me for the payment of the Hospital Surplus, and your reply was, that in allowing Dr. M. to embark I must bear in mind that you held me personally responsible for the Account.

Some time previous to the payment period appointed for paying the Hospital Surplus into the Military Chest, I endeavoured to negotiate Dr. M'pou's Bill of Exchange, but experienced more difficulty than I had previously anticipated. And as the period for the sailing of the February packet approached, not having money of my own, I was compelled to make you acquainted with the unpleasant predicament in which I was placed, and to ask your advice and assistance, without which I do not know what I should have done. You kindly advanced the money for the Bill, and gave me a premium of £15 for Cent. I then paid the amount of the Surplus into the Military Chest, and subsequently at Dr. M'pou's request I paid over the premium to Captain Anderson of the 91st Reg^t.

J
M

In April received a note from Dr. W. W. W. dated Wednesday
20 March stating he was afraid that his acct with his Agent
Mr. Widdow, did not stand so favorably as he had expected. But that
from Mr. Widdow's known kindness he felt confident he would
accept the Bill and before it became due he would take
care to commit ample funds to meet it.

In August received another letter from Dr. W. W. W.
acquainting me that on the 20 May he had remitted a Bill
for £100 Ster. to meet that which he had drawn in my
favor on the 12 Jan^r. But from subsequent events it
appears that it could not have reached England in time as the
Bill of Exchange which he gave me in January has been
returned by the present Packet-protector -

Yours &c

J. Surgeon to the Forces

Kingston Jamaica
28 Aug^r 1824

Jamaica Head Quarters 8th October 1827

My dear Mr James.

I am sorry to say that we are at last obliged to part with O'Hale at a moment when we can but ill spare his services. His late increasing exertions after a residence of nine years in this climate have so impaired his constitution that a Medical Board has considered it necessary to his salvation to leave the colony.

I have therefore given him six months leave of absence and he proceeds in the same ship with Mr Pelly. He hopes a month in England will set him up, indeed the voyage may, and it is his anxious desire to return as soon as re-established. In my own name and in that of every soldier under my command do I entreat you to bid him to return for no man can be more esteemed than he is both professionally and personally.

Jamaica is good health but God knows would be surrounded sickness and heavy losses. I have said recommended to your friendly notice and he will give you a far better state of our situation than I dare attempt.

I never gave any more in the whole course of my life such a rousing as I did yesterday to O'Fallon in the encouragement of the 8th and for O'Pelly I should not have hesitated in bringing him before a General Court Martial.

When the Regiment came first here O'Fallon was to eat all Fears that ever dared to approach his charge; and in all his explanations on duty a more boasting and pompous unwarlike man I never heard utter: on many points full as tenacious and etc compared as Mr O'Halloran.

When the disease which has so cruelly marked its visit to that Regiment, appeared the men naturally looked with confidence to O'Fallon, but when the hard hand of death closed the career of 4-5-76. a day alarm was given and spread in aid of the disease but too quickly thro' the whole Corps

Then

There it was that Mr. Adams ought to have shown a far different example than he did: feeling accident's pulse at extended order and washing his hands instantly as much as to disclose his opinion that the disease was both contagious and infectious

D^r. Rankin the Assistant Surgeon neither merits favor nor affection. He struck work at the most awful moment when in the opinion of the Physicians there was little or nothing the matter with him. Not like the conduct of Hospital Aft-Eligob who was seriously indisposed at the moment but turned out and worked like a horse -

May you say Adieu to Emma
My Dear Sir James
Yours sincerely
John Keats

London 10 July 1825

My dear Sir William

I know Sir James is out of town but I cannot resist saying to you at once that I have heard from Jamaica and that Surgeon Court is condemned by a board and homeward bound as quite useless - that already too small staff ought to be sufficient to treat Plague. and I do submit in my own behalf. and also for the Professors and community at large that the worthy Director will allow me to have, the bearer, Mr. Keble, the man of my own choice -

Ever sincerely yours

Sir Wm. Franklin

Principal Surgeon

Army Medical Dept

John Keats

Memorandum of Services.

Entered the Service as an Hospital Assistant to the Forces June 24th 1815
 Served in Flanders from June to December 1815. Returned to England
 in January 1816, and was placed on Half Pay at the reduction of the
 Establishments 24 February 1816.

Called from Half to Full Pay 24 September 1817.

Sailed from Deptford, for Jamaica, in the Hired Brig Fortitude, Capt^o
 Targuerton Master, 2nd November 1817. and arrived at Port Royal
 26 January 1818.

Appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Forces 12 Sept^r 1822.

~~Appointed Surgeon to the Forces 12 Sept^r 1822.~~

Returned to England on account of ill health in the Merchant Brig, Taragon
 Oct^r 15th 1827. and arrived at Liverpool 4 December 1827.

Had six months leave of absence granted at the recommendation of the
 Medical Board, 6th Nov^r 1827. To 14 April 1828.

Appointed Surgeon to the Forces 8 Nov^r 1827.

Leave of absence extended from 15 April to 24 June 1828. by General Lord
 Hill at the recommendation of Sir Jas^o M^o Piper Director General. and Depart^o
 June 23rd 1828. ordered to Chatham - joined on the 25th. and was placed in
 charge of the South Hospital by Dr Clarke.

October 29. 1828. Ordered to proceed to Cork to Embark with Troops for Jamaica.

But 18th 1828. Embarked on board, Frigate Ship Hibernia, with detach^o 5th
 for the 33rd and 77th Regiments, and sailed from Coal Harbour 18th 1829.

Arrived at Port Royal Jamaica 3 February 1829.

23 February received a Communication from the Medical Board to prepare
 for Half Pay on the reduction of the Establishments.

25 March 1829 ordered to proceed to England. Embarked 29 March
 on board the Brig "Nancy". and landed at Hythe without 27 May 1829

Placed upon Half Pay 27 July 1829.

Appointed Surgeon 33rd Reg^t 28 July 1829.

Embarked at Cove Nov^r 1829 with detachments on board the Hired Barque
 "Amelia", and arrived at Port Royal Jamaica 25 Dec^r 1829

Embarked at Port Royal with the Staff of the 33rd Reg^t, on board the Hired
 Transport. 2nd March 1832. Landed at Portsmouth 3rd March 1832

Stationed at Fort Cumberland Form 4th To 14 May 1832

- 5th - Forton (Gosport) do 14 May To 11 July 1832

do - Herdon B^o do 20 July 1832 To Dudley 22 April 1834

Transferred in
 1827 to the 33rd Reg^t
 as Surgeon
 of the 33rd Reg^t
 of the 33rd Reg^t
 of the 33rd Reg^t

Stationed at

Dudley From 25th April to 28 April 1834.

Lichfield From 28 April to 22 May 1834.

New Castle Under Lyme From 23 May to 5 Aug^o 1834.

Warrington From 7^o August to 23 September 1834.

Haydock Lodge From 23 September 1834 to 6 May 1835.

Manchester From 5 May 1835 to 26 May 1835.

Embarked at Liverpool for Newry 25 May 1835. Arrived at Newry 28 May 1835. Remained until 24 Feb^o 1836

marched from Newry 24 Feb^o 1836 & arrived at the Royal B^o

Dublin 27 Feb^o 1836. Changed quarters from the

Royal to Beggars Bush B^o 13 Aug^o 1836.

Embarked in Steamers for Cork Oct^o 4th 1836 - landed there on the 6th

Embarked with the Band quarters of the 33rd Reg^t

at Cove of Cork Oct^o 29th 1836 on board the 'Asia'

Freight Ship for Gibraltar, and arrived at Gibraltar

on the night of the 11th November, and landed on the 12th

Embarked on board the Royal Transport, N^o 11,

at Gibraltar, with the Band quarters of the 33rd Reg^t,

February 4th 1841, and sailed for Barbados

23 February - Arrived at Barbados 21 March

and landed on the morning of the 22nd -

Resident quartered in the Stone Barracks, St. Johns

Appointed Staff Surgeon again 2nd February 1841 -

Sailed from Barbados in the Columbia Steamer for St. Vincent

to take charge of the Department in that Island. 17 May 1841.

Arrived at Kingstown, St. Vincent, 18 May 1841 -

Sailed from St. Vincent 17th June 1843 on leave of absence

and arrived at Southampton 18 July 1843 -

Obtained 3^{mo}s leave of absence on private affairs -

leave of absence renewed for six weeks. - - - -

Proceeded to Dublin on duty 15 Dec^o and joined J. Surgeon & continued

in the duties of the Recruiting Depot at Beggars Bush Barracks -

8th January 1844 - Ordered to proceed to landward on duty.

Relieved J. Surgeon & Col in the Recruiting Department at 25 Duke St^o

Westminster 11 January 1844 - and continued to do duty

there until the 24 September 1846 when was relieved by

Staff Surgeon Dr. Birrell - having been ordered, on the

17th of the same month, to prepare for service at the

Cape of Good Hope.

Embarked in Steamer for Cork Oct 4th 1836 - landed there on the 6th

Embarked in Steamer for St. Vincent 17th June 1843 on leave of absence

City of Glasgow
P. & S. S. Co.
Inland Steamer

25 September 1846 Promoted to the rank of Dep^t Inspector Gen^l of Art^y?

16 October - embarked on board the "Lady Flora" for the Cape, and arrived in Table Bay 2nd Jan^y 1847.

1st Feb^y 1847. Embarked on board H.M. Steamer Thunderbolt for Algoa Bay, for service on the Frontier, and was wrecked in that bay off Cape Recife on the evening of the 3rd -
Served with the Troops in the field ^{under the Com^d of Sir G. Berkeley} until the end of May when proceeded to Cape Town to bring up the office business of the Dep^t which had fallen nearly two years in arrears -

Embarked at Port Elizabeth on the 8th June in a Schooner of 120 tons called the "Snuffbox". Encountered very heavy weather off L'Agulhas point, and landed in Cape Town on the 15th -

Employed in the office daily until the 17th July when I was com^d pulled to return to the frontier in consequence of the disturbances which had broken out amongst the Ciskei Kaffers.

17 July Embarked in Table Bay on board the "Phoenix" Steamer and landed at Algoa Bay on the 20th

Served in the field with Sir George Berkeley during the Campaign of the Amatola Mountains and Sir River - and was thanked in general orders at its termination - 17 Dec^r 1847 -

Embarked at Port Elizabeth on board H.M. Steamer "Geyser" on the 29 January 1848 - and landed in Table Bay on the 1st Feb^y 1848

29 July 1848 accompanied Sir G. Berkeley Sir Harry Smith to Whiskery to suppress a rebellion amongst the Emigrant Dutch Boers to the north of the Great Orange river - present at the action of Boom Plat on the 29 Aug^t, and mentioned in Sir Harry's despatches on that occasion - Thanked in Gen^l orders, for services in the field, 15 Sept^r 1848 -

Returned to Cape Town with Sir G. Berkeley (via Kapparia), and arrived on the 1st October 1848

Embarked on board the "Phoenix" Steamer in Table Bay 16 Dec^r 1850 to join Sir G. Berkeley Sir Harry Smith in Kaffirland - arrived at Port Elizabeth on the 20th & Graham's Town on the 24th. Was detained in Graham's Town ^{Town} owing to the breaking out of the Kaffir War, until the 22nd January 1851, when I marched with the Albany Artillery Levy, and reached Head Quarters at King William's Town on the 28th -

Accompanied the Commander in Chief when he took the field on the 18 March 1851 - and was noticed in Gen^l Orders of the 26th for his services - 5th July, retained in the duties of District Medical Officer at the Cape by D^o Inspector Gen^l A. Malcolm Esq^r, and desired to proceed to Bombay to assume the duties of D^o Officer in that Province - Complimentary Gen^l Order issued by the Commander in Chief on the occasion - Embarked at East London on board H.M. Steamer "Hermes" 7 July and arrived in Cape Town 16 July 1851.

Thanked in General Orders for services in the field 17 Dec^r 1847

Mentioned in Gen^l Orders 15 Sept^r 1848 for services in the field 15 Sept^r 1848

Mentioned in Gen^l Orders 26th July 1851 for services in the field

From vol 62nd pt

33rd Regiment of Foot. with a record of such other particulars
 15 November 1795. Aged 19 1/2 years when he entered the Service.

Wounds received in action specifying when, where and on what occasion: what grant of pay has been received: Rate of pension: Date, and whether permanent or temporary	Titles, Honorary Distinctions, and Medals obtained: if conferred for any specific service: when and on what occasion	Service Abroad		
		Periods		Stations
		From	To	
None	None	June 1815	December 1815	Flanders
		2 Nov 1817	3 December 1817	Jamaica
		18 December 1828	27 May 1829	Jamaica
		18 Nov 1829	31 December 1829	D ^o
		1 Jan 1830	3 May 1832	D ^o
		12 Nov 1836	4 Feb 1841	Gibraltar
		21 March 1841	17 May 1841	Barbados
		18 May 1841	18 July 1843	St Vincent
		17 October 1846	17 Nov 1857	Cape of Good Hope
		13 September 1857	10 May 1866	Bombay
		17 June 1854	26 June 1855	Sentinel
		17 September 1854	3 September 1855	Barua in Malacca
		17 September 1854	3 July 1855	Barua

Embarked at Malacca for England 26 July 1855 arrived in England 30 Jan 1856 landed on Peffrey 1st January 1857

Abroad			At Home		
Years	Months	Days	Years	Months	Days
11	2	.	1	9	8
.	.	.	1	7	.
11	2	.	3	4	8

I do hereby certify upon honor, that, to the best of my knowledge and belief this Statement is in all respects correct and true.

John Hall,
 Surgeon 33rd Foot

We do hereby certify that we are satisfied of the general correctness of this Statement

J. M. Hartley, Major Commanding 33rd Reg^t
 J. M. Hartley, Major
 Thos. Reed, Capt^m
 Rich^d Westmore, Capt^m } Committee of Paymaster's Office
 J. O. Munton, Esq^t, Sergeant

Record of Services continued -

Embarked on board the "Iron Glendower" in Table Bay for Bombay on the 25th September 1851. and sailed on the 28th. Arrived, and landed at Bombay 18 November 1851 -

January 19 1852. Commenced my Tour of Inspection of the Military posts in Scinde: Guggrah; and the Deccan occupied by His Majesty's Troops, and completed the duty on the 12 March -

January 6th 1853. Commenced my annual tour of Inspection of the Queen's Regimental Hospitals in the Bombay Presidency which I accomplished on the 4th March -

Appointed, by an order from the Home Secretary dated 23rd March 1854 to the medical charge of the Force proceeding to Turkey, under the command of Sir John Lubbock - order received in India by Lord Fitz Fitz Clarence Commander in Chief of the Bombay Presidency 27 April and promulgated in several orders at Head Quarters Madras on the same day. Left Madras on the 15th of May for Bombay, and embarked at the latter place on board the North Company's Steam packet Semiramis 18 May - Arrived at Aden 20th May, and transferred to the Provincial & Colonial Steamer Bengal for Suez - Sailed from Aden 21st May, & arrived at Suez 27th May - at Cairo on the 28th, and at Alexandria on the 31st. Detained at Alexandria until the 11 June, when I embarked in Austrian Lloyd's Steamer "Serravallo" and arrived at Constantinople at 10 am. on the 17th -

Appointed to the rank of Inspector Genl Hospitals 28th March 1854 -

26 June 1854 Embarked at Scutari for Varna, and arrived at Varna on the 27th June 54 -

3rd September 1854 - Embarked at Varna on board the Tyrone sailing Transport No 57, sailed on the 4th for Ballygish Bay - Remained at Ballygish until the 7th when the whole Allied Army sailed for the Crimea. on board a fleet of transports 9450 Rebels of our kind on another - and arrived at old fort on the Crimean coast 16 Sept when the Army commenced disembarking - 15. Heavy rain and strong wind last night - so much surf on shore that neither men - horses, provisions material can be got on shore - 16. Weather moderate got the sick put on board the Hungarian Steamer, & Dr. Baird sailing vessel, after much difficulty, & brought them down to Scutari in number 750 - Landed on the 17th - Engaged on the 18th in getting stores on shore - Army bivouacked on the 19th at Bulgharish about 12 miles from the point of disembarkation - Here there was an affair of outpost when horses were killed, and four men were wounded -

20 September. Battle at the Alma - present on the field the whole day

23rd " Army marched and halted at the Katikka

24 " Army marched and halted at the Bachee

25 " Army made a flank march, & fell in with the enemy's rear guard at a place called the King's farm - and captured some guns, baggage and halted at the Traclip Bridge on the Tchernaia valley -

26 - " Army marched and took possession of Balaklava after a feeble resistance from a garrison of about 800 in the old castle

1st October Ordered down to Scutari at six hours notice - arrived at Scutari on the 3rd in the "Imperial" Steamer

22 " Embarked in Steam Transport Komalaya for the Crimea, & arrived at Balaklava on the 24, and landed

Presented in
the Crimea

25th October 1854 - Battle of Balaklava - present - Light Brigade
of Cavalry literally annihilated -
26 - Evacuation from Sebastopol, and repulse by the 2nd Division
not present at it.

Nov^r 5 1854 - Battle of Inkermann - present -
" 14 - Humane with great loss and destruction of public
property to the shore, and afloat.

June 7th 1855 - Capture of the Quarries by the English and of the Mameluk
by the French - present -

June 18 1855 - assault of Redan - Repulse - present -

Sept^r 8 1855 - assault of Redan by English, repulse, - Capture
of Malakoff by French, and fall of Sebastopol

16th Aug^t 1855 - Battle of the Tchernaya - present -

3 July 1856 - Embarked at Balaklava on board the
Steam Transport "Emperor", and landed at
Portsmouth 23rd July -

Appointed a Knight Commander of the Honorable
Order of the Bath 4th February 1856 -

Investiture took place at the Head Quarters in the Crimea
by General Lord Gough who was commissioned
by Her Majesty to proceed to the Crimea for that
purpose, as several French, and other Officers
had had the Order conferred on them, 6th June 1856

1st January 1857 Placed on the Half Pay List at 1/6 a day
Retired allowance subsequently increased to £1-17-11 a day -
from 1st January 1857 -

Good Service Pension granted of £100. a year from the 1st of January 1857

Is a member of the Legion of Honor 3rd Class, or officers order.

a member of the third class of the Turkish order of the Medjidie.

Has a Medal and Four clasps for the Crimea.

a Medal for service at the Cape. &

a Turkish Medal for service in the East.

Memoranda of a Tour to Grenada from Gibraltar in the Summer
of 1838-

June 1. Embarked at Gibraltar with Captain Love and Lieut
Williamson of the 87th Regiment of Foot, on board the India
Yacht, belonging to Mr Paullet Thompson, a London Merchant, who
was proceeding with his wife, and a Mr Clementson, and his wife, on
a pleasure excursion up the Mediterranean, and who offered
us a passage as far as Malaga on our way to Grenada.
Had a beautiful breeze all day, but, unfortunately, no one
on board ever having been at Malaga, in the morning
we found that we must have passed the port many leagues,
and during the whole night we had to beat to windward
with a heavy head sea, which rendered the passage disagree-
able, and made all the passengers very sea sick, and we
did not reach our destination until about two in the afternoon
of Saturday the 2^d. On the boats coming to anchor
Mr Thompson landed to wait on the Consul (Mr Mark), before
the vessel had obtained pratique, which gave great offence
to the quarantine officer, who came off about an hour
afterwards and seemed disposed to assume as much con-
sequence as the nature of his office invited him to.
To annoy us, and keep us waiting as long as he could
he boarded a French Brig just which did not cut anchor
for nearly an hour after the yacht, and when he came
alongside he seemed deliberating how far he could
carry the sense of the affront that he supposed had been
put upon his office, and it was not until Mr Thompson
applied him that the error arose from ignorance of the regulations
of the port, and from any wish to give offence, that
he conceded pratique with a bad grace -

We landed in the afternoon and went to
lodge at Signore Salvadore's, who keeps a casa de pupillas
near the Consul's residence, where we were tolerably well
accommodated with board and lodging at the rate of 20 reals
a day. Signore Salvadore, is a smooth spoken, can-
-ning looking, little Italian, who knows a little English,
and is supposed to be in communication with

with the gentlemen of the road, and is accused, very unjustly, perhaps, poor man, of having betrayed Sir Francis Baring into their hands last year, as Sir Francis was stripped of all his property, on his way down from Penada, after having lodged at his ^{man's} house.

Spent Sunday the 3rd in walking about Malaga, and looking at the Cathedral, which is a fine building, but unfinished, and devoid of any point: might deserve notice. There is a fine figure in wood, of a bishop in sacerdotal position, in one of the chapels on the south side; and a beautiful figure of the Virgin and child in white marble, by Canova, in the chancel, which is protected from injury by a plate of glass.

The Gibraltar we were not permitted to enter, not having obtained an order from the governor for that purpose. It has lately been filled up as a prison for convicts, and is garrisoned by a Spanish detachment of troops of the line. In the evening the Consul, and his brother ^{accompanied} us to the Retiro, a beautiful country residence, about a league or half to the westward of Malaga, belonging to the Comte of a Minor. The gardens are laid out in an elaborate manner, in imitation of those at Versailles, and are supplied with numerous water works which were made to play for us. The house is mean, and contains a few indifferent paintings, and one cannot help wondering what could have tempted the original proprietor, a natural son of Philip the 2^d, to place such a mean building in such a position, with the fine gardens. The prospect from it is certainly very beautiful as it is placed on an ascent and commands a view of the entire Vega of Malaga terminated by

by the City and Gihelfaro in the East which has a beautiful effect when illuminated by the setting sun.

after we had wandered about the Retiro for some time, and admired its beauties we drove to the Country residence of the Spanish Consul, a large handsome house about a mile from the Retiro, where we were treated with refreshment and enjoyed the pleasure of hearing Mrs Clements sing. Mrs Clements is a native of Malaga and married to Mr Clements, a merchant of that city, at present in England on business. She sings with great science, and her voice has more compass than anyone I ever heard off the stage - indeed, there are few professional singers equal to her. Besides singing the works of the best Italian Composers she plays, sings the Seguidillas of her native place with infinite humor.

Monday June 4th - we started for Grenada: four gentlemen on horseback armed to the teeth - Mr. Thompson and the ladies in a coach and pair, with a guard of six soldiers, which the Consul recommended him to take, but which I barely believe there was no occasion for, and provisions, ready cooked, for three days - The first day passed without any occurrence worthy of notice, and we were all greatly delighted with the beauty of the country, & views in our ascent to the gorge in the Sierra Nevada which the high road from Malaga to Loja passes - This road is an excellent one, and has been made with great skill and care, but unfortunately, like every thing else in Spain at present, no attention is paid to it. and the injury that it sustains from the winter torrents is left without repair and every now & then the carriage traveller comes to a part that is perpendicular to pass

The country is beautiful to a degree - all the hills are cultivated and covered with vineyards to their very summits, and as you look back at different points you have the enchanting vale of Malaga, and the Bay of Malaga spread out like a map below you with the Mediterranean in the distance, and far far off the dim outlines of the mighty range of Atlas mountains in Africa.

At night, in consequence of Mr. Thompson's anxiety to push on as near as possible to Læsa, or from his misunderstanding the directions given to him by Mr. Park the Consul at Malaga, we passed the 'Venta Sordajos', which is the first stage from Malaga, and the regular resting place for the diligences, and all travellers not pressed for time, and were compelled to put up for the night at a miserable Venta 2 leagues further on ~~to~~ called Venta Giradol. where the ladies were subjected to all the discomfort, and inconvenience of a Spanish Venta of the poorest and dirtiest description - After dinner, the means for which we had fortunately brought with us, the ladies obtained mattresses and laid down, but were prevented from sleeping by the numerous tenants already in possession of the bedding who disputed the encroachment of the newcomers even unto the shedding of blood, and were retaliated on by empalement on the points of three pronged forks - Williamson, Howe & myself laid down in our cloaks in a dirty loft from which the poultry had just been discharged and were tormented by fleas and lice until daybreak in the morning. The deprived of sleep we spent a merry night laughing at our position, and at the distress of our neighbours

The next day, June the 5th, we intended to have pushed on to Santa Fe but were prevented from proceeding beyond the Venta Nueva by the breaking down of the coach which required to be sent back to Loja, a distance of 2 leagues, to be repaired. The following morning, at day break Luis Brown, myself, having hired a mule to carry our portmanteaus, started for Grenada where we arrived about ten o'clock and put up at the Fonda de Comercio a noisy, but, upon the whole, as comfortable an establishment as any of the kind in the place.

Plenty worth visiting at Grenada. The Cathedral, & Capilla Real where the bodies of Ferdinand & Isabella - Philip & Joanna are deposited and shown in a vault under the floor. Over the bodies are monuments much ornamented with sculpture - and supporting noble figures of the individuals below. Said to be correct representations - and considered fine specimens of art - In the body of the Cathedral are one or two good paintings, & the doorway of the transept is considered very fine. In the Sacristy are shown the rich vestments of the priesthood - one or two illuminated missals - and the Standard borne by the Spanish Army when it entered Grenada in 1492 - as well as some taken from the Moors in the course of the war - Near the Cathedral is the *Quinta*, or *bagano*, which has still its moorish aspect and is curious to strangers who have never been in the East.

The Hospital of San Juan de Dios should be visited as well as the Cartujo Convent about a mile and a half on the Madrid road, which, altho' private property now, contains the beautiful Sacristy, & other things worthy of notice.

The college and Caves on the Sacro monte must be visited, and if the individual be a good Christian, & have a lively faith he will be edified by the legends of Christianity that he will hear there -

The Alhambra and every thing connected with that celebrated place will be seen as a matter of course, and if the visitor wish to consult his comfort, and convenience I would recommend him to lodge with old Sr Fernandez. No. 28. Calle Real. Alhambra who is a very honest and obliging person, and whose son in law will be of great use in escorting him about - A person lodging in the Alhambra, by giving the porter at the palace gate a triple row & then can see the place at his leisure, and can stroll in there during the heat of the day and enjoy himself very much

The Generalife, and Silla del Moro on the opposite hill must be visited, and all their wonders noted.

To assist a stranger, if he can afford to remain a week or ten days at Grenada, it is better to purchase a small work called *Guia por Grenada*. than to hire any of the idle, ignorant, & knavish *habes de place* whom he will find about the different *Fondas*. In this small work he will find explanations of all the inscriptions on the walls of the Alhambra, and correct descriptions of all the rooms

Several of the neighbouring Puntos are worthy
of a visit - and the Soto de Roma, the duke of
Wellington's estate, has particular attractions for his country-
men. tho' the house is a mean, incivous building,
and there is no place to obtain refreshment, but
the estate is rich in corn land, and wood, as the
same supplies, which is particularly valuable in that
part of Spain. On the way from Granada to the
Soto de Roma the hot baths of Ebro are passed,
where the stranger may descend into the bowels of the
Earth and bathe if he feel inclined; and if he have
much antiquarian lore he may ascend the mountain
near them to view the ruins of that celebrated place
where his curiosity will not have much food for
gratification, except in imagination; but the ^{site}
will afford him a beautiful, and extended view of the
rich Vega beneath, which will reward him for his trouble.

The Hacienda de las aguas is another place
worth visiting. It is a beautiful Spring of crystal
water which bubbles up from a large surface, &
affords means of irrigation in different directions along
the slopes of the hills for 12. or 14 Miles and finally
supplies with water that part of the City of Granada
called Alhambra -

The origin of the waters from the Darro
to supply the palace & gardens of the Generalife,
the palace-park, & gardens of the Alhambra,
and the greater part of the City is deserving of
a visit

Alhambra, which means a red city, so called, from
the color of its walls, was commenced in the year
671 of the Hegira, or 1273 of the Christian era, under
the reign of Mohammed Abu Abdalla Ben Josef
Ben Ahmad Nasruti, commonly known by the
name of Elgaleb Pillah, or conqueror for God.

The Entrance gate, or gate of Justice,
is situated in a tower 18 yards square, and
24 high. The outer arch is of a horse shoe shape
and 11½ yards to the keystone, in front of which is
engraved deeply a hand and forearm. Six yards
within this is another arch 3½ yards wide of a horse
shoe form supported on marble pillars with arabique
capitals. Over the keystone of this arch is engraved a
key. and above the latter arch is a border a
yard wide which covers the whole front and
is occupied by an Arabic inscription.

The hand engraved over the arch had many
mysterious significations amongst the Arabs.
It represented strength, and was a figurative repre-
sentation of the five principal points of their doctrine
1 Belief in God, & his Prophet: 2? Prayer: 3 Alms
& Fasting in Ramadan. 5 To visit the Temple
of Mecca. They believed also that its representation
was a protection against the enemies of the Land
and that it could work miracles; and by passing
the thumb between the index, & middle fingers it formed
a crop which had the virtue of averting the evil eye.

This superstition is continued amongst the
Spaniards to the present day, notwithstanding the severe
Edict of Charles the 5th of Jaenna in 1526, and is
worn by children, and on the pommel of the saddles of
their horses to guard against the evil eye.

The key which is engraven over the arch of the door was another symbol not less important, and mysterious than the hand among the Moors - It was the chief sign of their faith and represented the power of opening and shutting the gates of heaven granted to the Prophet.

The key was also the heraldic distinction of the Moors of Andalusia, and from their first arrival in Spain they commenced wearing it on their standards and Gibbals - now called Gibraltor - which signifies mountain of Entrance, so called because it was considered the key of the door thro' which the ocean entered the Mediterranean, and likewise the gate that gave them entrance into Spain. Thus the key engraven over many gates in the Alhambra may be considered rather considered either as a symbol of faith or as the blazon of the Moors of Andalusia.

Charles the 5th palace - near the Alhambra is 220 feet square - It was commenced in 1537 under Alonso Barrugale but never finished - It has a circular court in the center surrounded by a border supported by 32 pillars of the Doric order 18 feet high and 25 inches in diameter - Between the pillars are 32 niches protruding $2\frac{1}{3}$ yards high - The pillars are of composite, known under the name of pudding, or almond stone and formed in the quarry of Ferris near Loda - About the court runs a bastion of 5 feet in height which serves as a pedestal for other 32 Columns - The outer walls are ornamented with rich sculpture - but the building was never roofed in, and many idle tales are told about it, and given as reasons for discountenancing the work.

June 24. Engaged the couple of Sen: Manuel Luis's
couch between myself and Williamson, and started
for Malaga about 6 AM. - arrived at the Santa Mena
about 7 in the morning much tired and jolted but
without having met with any accident - Found at
the Santa. Sr Cavendish Rumbold. and a Mr. Brown,
on their way to Grenada, who told us of a band
of Robbers which had for some time infested
the roads about Patiguera - The chief of the band
had been shot by a farmer two or three days
before and his body brought into Malaga for
public exhibition - after the death of the leader of
the band the authorities had despatched the police
and seized on two or three others and put
them in prison, and entirely dispersed the remainder
The account Sr Cavendish gave us of the death
of this other leader was as follows -

It appears he had gone to a farmer's house, with
whom he was acquainted, and from whom he had
received contributions on former occasions, and
demanded the sum of 3000 Reals for the
use of himself and his companions, threatening
at the same time, to shoot the poor farmer if
it was not procured within a given time.

The farmer replied, 3000. is a large sum of money
and I have no means of procuring it - Besides I
have given you money on former occasions,
and I hope you will not so cruelly ruin a poor
man

man - Money I want at present - money I must
have - I know you can procure it, if you have it
not yourself - and if the 3000 cents are not put
coming tomorrow night I'll shoot you - You know
I'm a man of my word so take care - Very well -
I'll see what I can do for you, but it is a large
sum for a poor man to raise on such short notice
and if I fail I trust you will not be hard on
me, and for the sake of my poor family I hope
you will be merciful and not carry your
threat into execution - As I have already told
you I must have money at the present moment
so you would do well to exert yourself &
not trust too much to my humanity -

With this admonition the Emperor departed -
No sooner was he gone than the farmer put on
his samara and started on foot for Kalaga,
a distance of nine leagues, to see the Captain
General of the province - Having arrived there
he waited on the Captain General & told him
his story - remarking when he had concluded - This
robber, to whom I have been obliged to give money
before, is now bent on making me & my family
beggars, and I am determined to shoot him, &
I have come to you to know, if I shall be tried
and hanged for doing so - No my man I'll
stand between you and all harm if you

and the community of this village - The
farmer having received this assurance he got
home again, well satisfied with his mission,
and the next evening about dusk when he
saw his friend, and one of his accomplices,
approaching his house he fastened the door
and went upstairs with his bucket -

The Captain of the band left his companion
at a little distance from the house and
went up to the door and knocked loudly
for admittance - The farmer opened the
windows and asked who was there. Is J.
Have you got the money? Come he quail
and open the door I am in a hurry -
Wait a little and you shall have all that
you want, and with that he fired and
shot the other thro' the heart. His companion
seeing what had happened to his leader
immediately fled, and the band was dispersed
in a day or two by the police - This Band
which consisted of 12 desperadoes under a
noted leader had kept the whole of that
district in a state of alarm for many
months, and no one could travel any
of the roads leading to Palapa in safety

At the Venta Nueva we overtook two English
gentlemen with whom we had dined the
previous day at the Fonda del Comisario

and with whom we were to have travelled down in
the coach; but some disagreement with Sr. Manuel,
with whom they had come up two days before,
and a wish to travel quicker than the coach
to enable them to meet the steamer for Gibraltar,
induced them to hire a calèche and driver, and
push on before us. One of these gentlemen, a
Mr. Kirk, had taken liberties with Manuel's mistress,
who was a passenger to Granada from the Santa
Domingo, and stirred up his hot blood & made
him threaten vengeance. They had partly agreed
to return in his coach, and when they changed
their minds he made them pay their fare saying
that they had prevented him from getting other
passengers altho' his coach was as full as it
could hold. The two poor lackeys were down-
riggered, and amused us very much by talking
about obtaining justice, as if they were in
Cheapside and had My Lord Mayor to appeal
to - taking for granted they were potentate in
escaping with whole skins, for from what they
said suspect Manuel was not far from
putting his knife into them, and from what
we heard of him on the journey down
he was just the man to do it without
troubling his conscience much about the matter.
Messrs Kirk & Spadink - were good specimens
of their class when away for home,
and,

Like many more of their countrymen, made
themselves exceedingly ridiculous when in
foreign countries. They had been to Madeira,
I think and returned with many other passengers
from that Island to Gibraltar in a Steamer.

They had been over to Tangier in Barbary
where they had provided themselves with
morris coats and dappers which they
were silly enough to wear in Grenada &
all places for there, the prejudice against
anything morris is still very strong, and a
person is liable to be insulted by the rabble
if he wear any part of the dress of that
nation. However, our friends visit to the
Alhambra, I think, did not continue more
than a day and a half so that they had no
very great opportunity of shewing off their
finery. In the evening they started for
Losa intending, as we understood, to sleep
there and drive into Malaga the next day.
When they arrived at Losa, however, they
changed their minds and drove on to the
Venta Donnagos, where we found them
at 8 o'clock the following morning disputing
about their bill which they said was enormous.

for some had bread. Hours were - The waiter's
cool impudence was very amusing. He said it
did not matter what they had, and if the charges
had been double what it was they must have
paid it, as they would compel them to do this -
They had intended to start at five but this dispute,
luckily for them, detained them until eight. Had they
started at five they would have been waylaid &
robbed as we ascertained in the Evening - and the
time of their departure must have been. Com-
municated - to the robbers after their arrival
at the Venta - Mr Smith told us that the driver
had persuaded him, when they got to the Venta
the night before, to fire off one of his pistols
and let the people, as he said, know, that they
were armed - Poor Mr Smith was simple enough
to do this and in the course of the night his
Chamber door was tried but fortunately he
had barricaded it on the inside - About
eight they started for Malaga and got in in
time to proceed to Gibraltar by the steamer that
sailed Sunday and to England the next day so that
they left the country without being aware of
the narrow escape they had had of being
robbed & perhaps murdered -

Two leagues from the Venta, on the road to Malaga
there is a large hillside, called, Colominar, full of
robbers and altogether a place of bad repute. As the
crow flies it is not more than 1/2 a league from
the

the vents. but the carriage road winds round the
head of a ravine. And when we reached the point
of the road two men well mounted, well clad and
armed to the teeth met the coach and drew out
of the road over the ditch at its side, and back-
ward to a garage, to stop. He got down from
his driving seat and shook his friends by the hand
and after some parley he desired the males to go
on and got up behind to communicate to a
gentleman in the coach, who was the French Consul
at Grenada, the occupation of the friends he had
just met. They were two of the band which had been
driven from Antigua two or three days before
by the police. Both cutthroats and villains who had
committed several murders, & who might, as Mannet
significantly said, be shot like dogs without any
inquiring being made about the matter. He said
they had stopped him to know why the two
English gentlemen had not started at five in the
morning as they intended and to know what had
become of them. The Consul came round to
the coach to tell us this, and on our expressing
surprise at Mannet's apparent intimacy with
such men he replied what can you expect
from a fellow who is just as bad as themselves
for it is not more than a couple of months

since that he himself shot an ass in this very
neighbourhood in cold blood - besides he pays
a kind of toll to these fellows to let his coach
run free and there is no instance of its ever
having been robbed. I be sure not many months
ago the winta which we have just left and which
is kept by his mistress was broken into one night
and a general officer, who was returning from his
Command with a good round sum of money,
robbed and carried into the hills - This made
some noise at the time and Manuel was obliged
to be very circumspet - but about two months ago
he quarrelled with a man who lived in a cottage
belonging to his mistress and turned him out of
his farm. The man threatened to take vengeance on
his oppressor, and Manuel denounced him to the
authorities as a decided Carib, and said if
the police did not assist him he would not
pursue his honest calling on the road. He
was promised a party of armed police to assist
him in sending the man - and away Manuel
went to a Smak bone house near the place
where the man had taken shelter in the mountains
and desired the owners to send and let him know
that he had come to make friends ^{again} with, and
begged he would come a like supper with
him at the bone house - The owners sent
a person to take the man, and down he
came to sup with Manuel who had given

gave instructions to the police to seize
him when he gave them a preconcerted
signal - The man not suspecting any
treachery came down & made a hearty
supper off the cold joints & that Kannel
had brought with him, and was in the act
of washing down the solids with a draught
of wine when he rushed the police
and Kannel said there, your man
seize & secure him. The poor fellow
was taken aback but after the first moment
of surprise he attempted to make his escape
when Kannel leveled his gun and shot him
dead on the spot. The owner of the
house was so shocked at the catastrophe,
and the part he had acted in it, that he
took sick and died - and there is his
house, pointing to a farmhouse by the road
side, shut up still - Can you
therefore wonder at such a character
being on intimate terms with others -
Indeed, honest man that he papers for is
more than suspected of being more intimately
concerned with them

Mr Thompson whose ~~second~~ name, like his brother's
the president of the board of Trade, was Poullet had
letters of credit and introduction to all places where he
stopped, and in consequence of the similarity of names
he was generally mistaken for his brother amongst com-
mercial men and received great attention for them
at Malaga he procured letters of introduction to the
Captain General at Grenada, and to the governor
of the Alhambra - on his arrival at Grenada finding
the Fonda noisy and uncomfortable and hearing
that Washington Irving had resided some time in that
part of the Alhambra called the ~~Alhambra~~ ^{Alhambra} he thought
it would be a good opportunity to call on the
Governor and deliver his letter of introduction &
obtain the same indulgence that Mr Irving had
not with - The old G.^l, a polite Castilian, not
understanding a word of French, and Mr Thompson's
stock of Spanish being nearly as limited the means of
converse was very limited indeed - He however made
out sufficient to know that the ladies were uncon-
fortable at the Fonda and wished to obtain
rooms in the Alhambra, and with some Spanish
ceremony, & politeness he placed his house, as the
term in the country is, at their service - and unimpe-
dibly directed his young wife to get some rooms put
in order for them - This kind intention was not
understood, and Mr Thompson constrained his politeness
into constraint to his occupying rooms in the
palace - and immediately gave orders to the
Porter to procure bedding &c. from a broker.

in town and the next morning the
old governor found his guests established
in their new quarters - Of course he saw
there was some mistake in the business
and like a gentleman he called to make
excuses for their discomfort & they then to
accept his hospitality which was as politely
refused by the ladies whose great ambition was
to reside in the Alhambra.

The Hall of the Ambassadors was the place
set apart as a dining room. and Lord
Williamstown & myself, who had been lodging near
the palace, joined our dinner to them and we
had three or four very merry meetings -
During the few days Mr. Thompson resided
there a Sunday intervened, and a Mr. Edwards
a clergyman from Trenton in Staffordshire,
who was travelling for his amusement,
having joined our party, we had the
protestant church service read in the Chapel
of the Palace. This chapel was formerly
the Moorish mosque. When the Spaniards
conquered Grenada in 1492 it was purified
by the clergy and converted into a Royal Chapel
for the Catholic service - and I fancy if it were known
that the heretical doctrines of the Church of England
had been read in it it would be thought to require
as

much purification as when the place was first
taken from the Moors

The residence of Mr. Thompson in the Alhambra
was quite a mistake. because several parties who visited
the place afterwards during our stay were refused
permission to lunch even in the place and were
compelled to resort to the porters' lodge -

Speaking of Mr. Thompson. I saw in an English paper
about twelve months after the period I am speaking of
that he was drowned near Barlow by the upsetting
of a pleasure boat in which he, his wife & a friend
were rowing. The boat it appears was carried over
one of the Weirs in the river and upset. and it was
in attempting to save his wife, that Mr. Thompson,
who was an expert swimmer, was drowned - Mr
Thompson was rescued by the aid of some persons on
shore; but Mr. Thompson and his friend were drowned -

From Malaga to Gibraltar. Williamson, &
myself rode along the sea shore, the most fatiguing,
and uninteresting journey I ever made, and one
I would not recommend anyone to undertake
unless, like ourselves, pressed for time.

Grenada in 1787. contained 10041 Inhabitants. 4195 Clergy and
66200 Inhabitants -

Notes of a trip to Cadiz and Seville from Gibraltar

May 24th 1839 - Left Gibraltar in the Royal Tar Steamer at 10 AM and did not reach Cadiz Bay until 9 PM. when it was too late to obtain protection, and we were compelled to remain on board all night. At day break the next morning the health officer came off and gave the vessel protection, and at six o'clock, with a party, and proceeded to the Fonda de S. Maria in the Calle Ancha

The passage from Gibraltar was considered a long one, as the wind had blown from the East previous days previous, and the sea was quite smooth. The delay was accounted for, by the ^{captain's} packet, by supposing the inlet into the Mediterranean to have been stronger than usual; but as he had no means of ascertaining this beyond the period taken by the vessel to complete the voyage the thing is doubtful. Had there been a strong westerly wind blowing one might have fancied an increased current, but in opposition to an easterly one, with a perfectly smooth sea the thing is more inexplicable -

On board the Steamer were a number of passengers, and amongst the rest an excellent Military gentleman who spends much of his time in travelling about from place to place in Steam Boats, and Coaches - On this ~~particular~~ occasion ~~he~~ it was his third trip in succession in the same boat from London to Gibraltar - He is anxious to make the passage agreeable to his fellow travellers - and the little 'whistle you hear' is well known to anyone who has made the passage with him - This excellent good nature is not always appreciated, for he is really a well informed man, & on the present occasion, it was amusing to see the airs a Lieut. of the Bengal Artillery gave himself, and the contemptuous manner with which he treated the old gentleman's advances

The said Lieutenant had been employed in some civil situation, and it was evident he was an very good terms with himself: he had a shrewish looking wife: three young children; & three

native

native servants with him. He had brought an old London
over land with him from India, and busied himself all
the morning in greasing its wheels, and putting it together.

The machine might be worth from £15 to £20, but it was
clear the importance its possession in India had given
him was uppermost in his mind, and he thought by this
display to impress his fellow passengers with a due degree
of respect for his consequence. Poor man! when he
reaches England I fear he will be mortified, and
disappointed.

Amongst the passengers was a lady
Nalimachi with her two daughters by Bishop Fisher,
whose wife she was. She afterwards married a
Greek with the questionable title of Count -
C^o. V. who had served in the Ionian Islands
as Inspector of Militia. said he had much right
to call himself a Count as he had. However, the
Count's description of his lands and castles in Greece
and the prospect of becoming a lady, prevailed over
all prudential feelings and she married the handsome
and witty Greek. He calculating on the enjoyment
of the property, which, fortunately for him, had been
settled on the bishop's children, and the drawing
of wealth grandeur and distinction in the bishop's

There is a story told, but it may be fanciful
of his not having money sufficient to convey his wife
home, and their being detained at Ancona, or some
place in Italy until she received a remittance from
her agent in London.

The ladyship is plain and one can
trace none of the winning softness that the bishop's
letters lead one to expect. Her two daughters, however,
are nice lively girls - I believe, they are provided
for by the will of their uncle, and one of them shares

is engaged to an Officer of the 60th Regt.
They have been Educated chiefly in the Indian Schools
and were returning to England from Lisbon with
their mother when I saw them on board the packet.

There was a nice old gentleman on board,
(a Mr. Hartley) with his son, who had been to visit
Seville - Cadix, Malaga, Grenada, and Gibraltar
There were two or three Invalids also on their return
from Cadix where they had been sent, poor
people! to try the effect of change of climate - one
poor creature was in the last stage of consumption
and I should think could hardly survive the voyage -

The Fonda vicinima, in the Calle Ancha, at
Cadix, which had been strongly recommended to me
did not merit the encomium which had been
bestowed upon it by my friends - The room I got
was bad and the bed full of bugs, and other nameless
insects; the table d'hote was indifferent, and but
little frequented, and I should say the whole concern
might be classed as a second or third rate Spanish Fonda
which is not saying much in its praise it must
be owned. The expense is certainly not very great,
25 reals a day - and when I arrived, it is right to
state, all the good rooms in the house were occupied.

at the table d'hote I met with a Mr. Lathrop,
who, with one or two other Englishmen, had been
residing some time in the South of Spain to surmount
his ~~his~~ finances - He was accompanied by two
gentlemen more immediately from Paris - one
of whom affected the Lambert - talked of
Christopher

aristophanes and other authors of antiquity, and
could discover no merit in his own country, or
countrymen. The Elocution of the French Chamber
of Deputies, and of the Spanish Cortes were contrasted
with our own House of Commons, and even the
celebrated Mr Fox was accused of being incapable
of counting his own speeches.

To show that they were travelled they
spoke French in place of English, or perhaps it was
with a view of not being understood - for some
the mark now a days. Five and twenty years
ago such a piece of folly might have been tolerated:
for at that time, I recollect, very few people spoke
French fluently - but now almost every one with the
least pretensions to education speaks both it & some
other European language -

They were conversant - had visited
Florence, and seen the *denud de mediceis* with
which they found much fault. One thought her legs
too short, and another her ankles and feet too thick!!

Mr Luthwick is a man of some property
or at least was, as I understand he has spent great part
of it, and finds it convenient to reside in Spain
where lodgings, and all the necessaries of life are
remarkably cheap - I have on former occasions
met with a Sir Amundik Rumbold who resides in
this part of Spain for some similar reason, and there
is a third a Mr Staudirk, who was compelled to
quit England, I forget for what; but I recollect only
about his refusing to give satisfaction to some one
L

and I suppose he found it convenient to
quit the Country. This too is well known here
and people are not over anxious to cultivate
their acquaintance. Hence their own countrymen

On landing at Cadix Baggage
undergoes a strict examination, and people who
are prudent avoid taking either tobacco, or any
other contraband article - notwithstanding all
this the Customs are defrauded in the most
open way, and I was much amused to see
the dirty clothes turned out of the Alforjas of
some Spaniards who came over in the same
boat with me from Gibraltar, and whose beds &
beds had been smothered with contraband articles
on board the boat. The operation of concealing
the articles about their persons was done openly,
and they seemed to laugh at the thing as a good
joke, as they knew there was no fear of their
being betrayed by the English. The gravity with
which a merchant from Puerto Santa Maria, that
I had seen arrive in Gibraltar two or three
days previous with an order for Mr. Glover, a
merchant of that place, drew out the different
articles of dress from his wallet, and when the
Custom House Officer expressed himself satisfied,
the cunning look he gave me made me laugh -
I wonder the difference he has in stopping

his

did not attract attention, but, perhaps, it was all
well enough understood. In going out of the gate
it is as well to give a junta which exempts your
Portmanteau from examination. The boatmen at
Cadiz, are, like their brethren in other parts of the
world, very extravagant, and it is necessary to make
an agreement before you start, or you will be
imposed on -

The Consul General at Cadiz -
Mr Brakenbury, has the character of being pompous,
and fond of tapt hunting - I found him civil
which is all one has a right to expect from a person
in his situation. Indeed he was kind enough
to get my passport vis'd and sent to the Junta
for me by one of his own servants. He showed
me his paintings, and went to the Civil Hospital
with him to see some sick sailors to whom he appears
to be very attentive.

Sunday May 26th - visited the Cathedral, which is of
white marble, but not yet finished, altho' it was
commenced many years ago (100). They appear to be
working at it - at present, but whether it will ever
be finished or not is a question that would be
difficult to solve - It appears heavy to me, and
the only part I admired was the dome which is
very beautiful - There are no paintings of any sort
in it -

visited the Chapel of the Carthusian
Convent to see Murillo's celebrated altar piece
a pale from the scaffolding of which when he
was painting it caused his death. There is

also

also a fine painting of St. Anthony, and another of a bishop by the same author.

In the evening went to the Palace to see the far famed Guditana bell, and was awfully disappointed. The smartest dressed woman I saw was one of a certain class that I had seen in Gibraltar some time previous.

Monday 27 May. Proceeded to Seville in the Steam boat. When bargaining at the wharf for a boat to take me off a stoutish man in a Major's dress came up and said, 'You are likely to be imposed on, sir, by these fellows - we have a boat here and you can go on board with us.' I thanked him for his civility, and put my portmanteau into his boat, taking him for a mate or some person belonging to the Steam Company which is English. When we got on board he and his two companions got out and I found I had just the same sum to pay. I should have had had I knew about myself

I made no observation further than that I could have had a boat for the same sum which rather shocked him - but Master Bailey, the celebrated Seville guide, is not of a nature overburthened with modesty, and he paraded the affront

I found he was to accompany a party of English, and as subsequently joined them I felt a degree of amusement and curiosity in witnessing his little shifts - The party was a Mr. Colman a H.P. officer of Cavalry - a Mr. Page

Urgyman of the Church of England, son of the
Dean of Westminster, and brother, I found, to Mr. ^{Wales} the
wife of the Bishop of Jamaica whom I had met
when serving there, a Mr. Harkin, partner, I think,
in Gordon's bank at Madeira, on his way to London
to manage that branch of the concern; and a
young Irishman, whose name I did not hear
who had been to Madeira for the benefit of his
health. Mr. Page had been at Madeira
also with one of his sisters - but she had proceeded
direct to England in sailing before not having
found any benefit from the change of climate.

We left Cadix about eight in the morning &
arrived at Seville between six and seven in the
evening and proceeded to the Fonda de la Reina
which can be recommended for the civility of its
owner M. Silva, and for the cleanliness of the whole
establishment - Charge a dollar and a half a day
servants and bootcleaning extra -

28 May - visited the Cathedral, and ascended the spire
from which there is a beautiful, and extended view.
Saw the Custodian, and other finery, in the Sacristia
Mayor, which they were furnishing up for the
procession of the Corpus Christi on the 30th -

Saw the Alcazar, and its gardens, and visited the
Cristina and delicias in the evening but did not
see many people in the walks - went to the Opera
at night and saw the Barber in Seville! to which
talle performed.

29 May - visited the Tobacco Manufactory, &
saw the process of steeping the Tobacco, that of
making Snuff of different kinds, and the
manufactory

manufacture of cigars which occupies about 2000 young women, all ordinary looking, and judging from this exhibition one would suppose the boasted beauty of the Seville women to be fabulous. In all the number collected in the long Corridor where they are employed I do not recollect to have remarked a single one that could be called pretty.

This Establishment is guarded with great care, and every precaution is taken by government to guard against plunder. but so corrupt are the underlings, that the man who was sent round with us filled his breeches pocket with a valuable kind of Snuff, and found Juan Ballester cutted a bunch of Tobacco which he shared with his honest neighbour. Our pass to see the Establishment, which it is necessary to obtain before you are allowed to take-protected them I suppose from examination if not from suspicion.

30 ~~page~~ - This being the grand festival of the Corpus Christi at Seville was a foot at an early hour in the morning. All the balconies along the line of procession were hung with Damask silk - awnings were drawn over the streets and every thing done to render the ceremony as grand as existing circumstances would admit.

at 10 a m. after Mass, and the singular ceremony of ten boys dancing before the Custodium, the procession issued from the Cathedral and performed its prescribed circuit, and reached the same building

building again about twelve - where the whole space
of the west building was filled with people, and both
the organs pealing forth at the moment the Custodian
reached the nave had a grand & imposing effect.

The immense pillars from the western grand
entrance to the high altar on each side of the nave
were covered with crimson velvet bordered with
gold lace, as high as the groins of the arches. &
the western entrance was hung with the same
rich material, and a richly gilt screen closed
the opening when the Custodian was placed
in front of the doorway. The space between
the western entrance and the screen of the Chancel
was sealed off, and formed into a temporary
chancel for the occasion.

The ceremony of dancing before
the high altar with their hats on is repeated for ten
days after the Corpus Christi by the boys.

This singular ceremony, which, I
presume, is an imitation of King David's dancing
before the ark was conceded by one of the Popes,
to the Cathedral of Seville, as a particular privilege,
to continue in force so long as the dress habits
that were in existence when the Bull was granted.
By an ingenious device this is likely to last to the
end of time, or, at all events, so long as any
importance is attached to such silly mummeries,
which resembles the Morris dances in England,
only in place of swords the boys use cesterets,
for as soon as one piece or portion of the dress
is worn out it is replaced by the clergy by a
kind of -

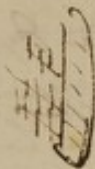
In the same landing further west the entrance
of the ~~Cathedral~~. Screen of the Church, where
this absurd exhibition of priestly pride & pomp
took place, is the Tomb of St Don Fernando Colon,
son of the immortal Columbus, who lies buried
there. The following is the inscription
on the slab that covers his grave -

aquí yace el M. Magnifico S. D. Fernando Colon,
el qual aplicó, y gastó toda su vida, y
hacienda en aumento de las letras,
y juntas, y perpetuar en esta ciudad
toda sus labores, y todas las ciencias que
en su tiempo halló, y en reducir lo
a quatro libros. Falleció en esta
ciudad 12 de Julio de 1539 de edad
de 50 años, 9 meses, y 14 dias -

Fue hijo del valeroso, y
memorable S. D. Chris: Colon
primero almirante que descubrió
las Indias, y Nuevo Mundo. en vida
de las C. R. D. Fernando, y D^a
Ysabel de gloriosa memoria
a 11 Octubre 1492 con tres galleras, e 90
personas, y parte del puerto de Palos
a descubrir los a 3 agosto antes: y bolvia
a Castilla con Victoria, a 7 Mayo
del

del año siguiente, y tornó despues otras
dos veces a probar poblar lo que descubrió;
falleció en Valladolid a 20 de agosto 1506
año -

Regia Dno por Ellos -



Aspice quid prodest totum sudape
per orbem. atque orbem patris terra grape
nouum. Quid placidi Bæti ripam
finaque decoram diuitias genuit
post habuissim tibi castelli reserarem
rurina pontis. Offerrem que simul
quas Tholomeus opes.

Si tenuis saltem transcurrens
Murmure sacrum.

hec patri salve nec mihi diuis
aue.

visited the Lonza, or Exchange which is
a beautiful and chaste building by Guadde Herrera
The staircase is remarkably chaste, and the room
where the archives of the New World are kept
is paved with colored marble, and the roof
vaulted to prevent accidents by fire - In this
room are kept the records of the New World
from its first discovery by Columbus; and here
are

are Columbus' own letters which used
to be shown to strangers until within the last
year or two, but in consequence of some
thoughtless rambler (some say English some American)
having torn some leaves out of this valuable
record it now requires a special order
from Madrid to see them - One of the depositors
we were told, was an American, the other, I am
ashamed to say, an Englishman -

The records are arranged by years
from the different governments in South America
and seem to be in good order -

Went to the Bullfight in the evening
and saw a Corrido of 8 Bulls - one of which
with a deformed horn killed eight horses -

The arena is a large one and I should
think could not have contained less than
10,000 people. I was much disgusted
with the exhibition, altho I had seen the
amusement at Ronde & Alcazaras before,
but Colman could not restrain his disgust
when he saw the poor horses goaded &
drapping their entrails around the arena

Went to the gardens at the
Alcazar which were on the point of
being

being done when we reached them - Went afterwards to the Opera and saw Lucreia Borgia well performed.

31 May. This day Coltmann left me - his three companions went away on the morning of the 29th. He had taken his place in the Diligence for Cordova intending to proceed from thence to Grenada & Malaga, but in consequence of some mistake in the Consulate his passport had been viséd for Cadiz, and as it was too late to get it altered he was compelled to ~~be~~ ^{be} compelled to put up with the loss of half the fare he had paid, and proceed to Cadiz - in the Steam Boat - He did not seem to relish the long solitary ride, and I think he was not sorry to have a feasible pretext to get off the journey sum at the sacrifice of five dollars.

I was introduced to the family of a Mr. Bethrale a merchant residing in Seville, and his sister a Mr. Phipps invited me to come and spend the day, having first availed herself of my professional advice for a young protégée who was laboring under Quercutis.

Went in the evening and heard her daughter perform part of the music of Madame de Cendrillon accompanied by the Intendente of Castiles on the violin Mrs. Bethrale, Junior, played on the Piano accompanied by her husband on the Flute - Mrs. B. the old lady was present, and made it rather a bore by insisting on perfect silence during the musical performances.

I have a great aversion to musical soirees - It is better to pay for music when one

wants it than he annoyed by indifferent
performance in private Society.

at these Spanish Fortillas you get no
reprehensions - not even so much as a glass
of water, and as I do not speak Spanish
sufficiently well to enjoy the conversation
I shall go to no more of them.

Jan 1st - Sunday - went to the Cathedral in
the morning, and to a Bull fight in the evening which
disgusted me excessively, and I determined to go to no more
of them. An unfortunate horse was gored desperately by a
bull, and as his rider was thrown he galloped round the arena
rending off part of the intestines, and finally bursting the colon
the great gut, and scattering its contents around to the delight of
the brutalized spectators. The best of a Picadore made an attempt
to remount the unfortunate animal with nearly all its remaining
bowels touching the ground, but a feeling of disgust being
expressed by some individuals, amongst whom I could
not help joining, prevented him; and the beast was
dragged out of the arena.

An unfortunate Englishman of the name of
Aerb. a trickster as to incombustibility, had the temerity
to exhibit his feats to this sanguinary and ferocious multitude
and had nearly paid the penalty of his life. His sufferings
from fire did not appear sufficient to appease the cowardly
ferocity of this degraded population, altho' he understood he
performed all that he had promised, for I had left the
the arena in disgust, and did not witness his exhibition,
and

and they were on the point of stoning the poor Friar King,
as he absurdly denominated himself, to death. He had
been engaged for three exhibitions at the rate of 250 dollars
for each exhibition, but after this display of public
disappointment he was advised to quit the place, and left
on the 3 in the Steam Boat for Castile.

Went to the Opera in the Evening and saw
pieces performed after having enjoyed a stroll in the Alameda
where I met ~~Don~~ and his daughters who pressed me
very much to visit them. They did not attend the Opera
on Sundays they said from a feeling of propriety which
is all very proper and commendable in a Country
where so little reverence appears to be paid to the Lord's
day. The House was much crowded, and amongst
the Ladies there were some very pretty faces. I saw
also some pretty women on the seats in the Evening.
June 3. Visited Santa Ponce, or the Ruins of Italica
which are distant about six miles from Seville.
Excavations are going on at the expense of Government
and many pieces of Sculpture and Mosaic have been
discovered. Lastly some baths have been discovered
and they appear to be laying bare the drainage of the
ancient city. The amphitheatre is in a state of
great preservation, and the dens where the wild
beasts used to be kept for the public shows, are now
occupied by Gipsies, and other characters that
it is not always safe to encounter alone. In
Seville there is a Museum which contains most of the
curiosities that have been dug up from time to time
in Italica. Italica was a Roman City founded when they
had possession of Spain, and it was called Julia in honor
of Caesar's wife.

Went to the public walk in the evening where I met
~~her~~ and her mother ~~and~~ ~~she~~ told
me she was going to the Opera with her daughters, & requested
I would come to her box & see her - Went to the Opera in
the evening and saw Lucia Ashton from Scott's novel
of the Tales of my land-lord - at the conclusion of the 1st act
went to pay my respects to ~~her~~ and her daughters - The
old lady spoke to me but the young ones looked another way &
pretended not to see me - Unable to account for such conduct
I did not protract my visit of civility, but, concerning them
might be something accidental, or at all events unintentional
in their conduct I thought I should make another experiment
after the 2^d act, and accordingly went up to speak to one
of the daughters when she flitted her face in my face &
looked another way. Of course there could be no mistake
after a cut so direct as that - and not having done, or said
anything, that I was aware of, to give them offence I dismissed
the matter from my mind - Noticed, however, that there
were two very pretty genteel looking girls with them in the box,
and when the Opera was over ~~she~~ stopped in the
Corridor to speak to me and I walked home part of the
way with them when I discovered what I suspect was the
cause of the strange conduct of the young ladies.

The two girls in the box with them were the daughters of a
Spanish Count or Marquis, I forget which, and in their quality
to be aristocrats they cut unfortunate me - Of course they
were right in acting as they did, and as I am of a disposition
not easily annoyed by such trifles, and as I neither have nor
ever have I ever had any ambition to mix with the aristocracy

of Spain, or any other country the thing amused me
very much. The only resolution I took was not to subject
myself to such a public exposure again, and as I have been
accustomed to a good deal of my own society I don't
feel the absolute want of society that some of my country-
-men do when left to themselves - Besides I derive a
great deal more amusement by sitting in the Patio
of the Fonda and witnessing the manners, and customs
of the country.

Tuesday 4 June. An idle day - The steam boat which left
for Cadix this morning stuck on a sand bank in the river
about a league below the town, and the passengers were
compelled to disembark, and a party of Irish who had
been to Madeira returned to the Fonda.

Wednesday 5 June - Visited the civil hospital which is capable
of containing 3 or 400 patients. There are two hundred in
it when I visited it. It has four Medical attendants,
and accommodates the sick of the garrison as well as
the civil population. The military are attended by contract
at the rate of 5 reals a day which ought to be sufficient,
judging from our own military hospitals, to keep the wards
in better order, and make more comfortable provision for
the sick. The hospital is on a grand scale, divided into
squares with gardens in the centre, but only one wing has
been completed - Felt indisposed in the evening
from having taken cold and went to bed early.

Thursday 6th awoke rather better but with a troublesome
cold in my head. This morning the Irish party re-embarked
in the steam boat for Cadix - Went to the opera in the
evening to see *Beatrice* performed for the benefit of the
Prima Donna but was compelled to leave the Theatre
at the conclusion of the 2^d act on account of the heat
and smoke of tobacco. Felt much more cold in my head

and

and spent a sleepless night

Friday 7 June. Got up at day break and went to walk on the Boulevard near the Ferran gate - Saw the military execution of a deserter. They have a singular, and not very judicious mode of deciding the fate of the man who is to suffer when more than one are tried, and when it is not deemed expedient to make examples of them all.

In place of the Court, or Commandant selecting the worst character, or the one guilty of the greatest number of crimes - the Captives decide by throwing dice, and the one who has the lowest number suffers. In the present instance, judging from the British Countenance, should say the lot fell on the right individual, but it might have been different, and a miscreant after his five, or ten years banishment to Centin would have been turned loose on the community again. Three men were tried on the present occasion, and all found guilty, and sentenced to death. The man who suffered, it appears, behaved himself very indecently before the Court and when brought up he demanded if it was not for the dice he was marked. The Judge mildy remonstrated with him, and told him it was not time yet for his screams an alternative: and when it did arise he seized the box with an obscene oath and threw dice which decided his fate. The British then exhibited as much abject terror as he had convinced the plaud punchalance before and when brought out for execution his face had a hoated hind appearance.

and he scarcely seemed conscious. He walked between two priests who were compelled to support him. a third held a Crucifix before his face on which he intently gazed; and when he reached the square that was formed behind a building, between the walls of the town and the river, he was marched round for the Troops to see him. His sentence was read to him - he was made to kneel on his knees and while the priest was still praying aloud with him two file of soldiers at the distance of six paces put an end to his existence at once -

The Troops then defiled past the body and marched to their quarters. His death seemed the instantaneous for he fell forward on his face immediately the bells struck him - Only a small number of spectators and those of the lowest order, was allowed to witness the execution and I did not hear a single pitying voice. I have since heard it is death to utter any such expressions on these occasions in favor of the condemned Criminal. He was a deserter from the first Regiment of the Line, and, so far as physical capabilities were concerned, was a fine specimen of what a soldier ought to be.

The Troops are badly fed, badly clad, & not paid at all so that there is no wonder at their deserting; and it is necessary to make severe examples occasionally to prevent entire disorganization of the Regiments. The Garrison of Senegal at present is very small: There is a Squadron of Mousquetaires - The depot of the 2^d Regt of the Line about 150. or 200 strong. There is a depot of Artillery, and the rest of the garrison is composed of Militia. There are some Companies of Volunteers clad in the dress of the Country

The

The most active and serviceable looking men I have seen in Spain. If the Government could raise 10,000 such, the be damned Don Carlos, that is if they were well commanded, would not be six months in Spain.

Went to the Opera in the evening to see *Beatrice* the last scene of which I could not stop to see last night on account of the heat of the house agitating my cold and the Tobacco smoke producing cough. Smoking is so general in Spain that to a person unaccustomed to Tobacco it is quite a nuisance. Boys at the age of 8 or 10 are seen smoking their cigarillos in the streets and public places and so common is this filthy habit that Spanish children at the least must be initiated into it.

Saturday 8 June - Lived a better night - was dreaming all night about Constantinople. I hope it may be indicative of our going up the Mediterranean soon Sunday 9 June. Went to the Prado, which was much crowded with well dressed people, amongst whom were some very pretty women, and to the Opera afterwards which was also very well attended - At the Opera there is sufficient time allowed between the acts to admit of a walk on the *Plaza del Duque* which is always crowded at that time of night. Here the fair votaries of Venus exhibit their charms to the public, and some of them are very handsome. I met in my rambles with a little girl about 15 years of age the most perfect model of female beauty I ever saw, - her shape was faultless, and dissipation had not yet destroyed the plumpness of youth - her hair was lighter colored than that of the generality of women in Spain - her countenance was fair, and eyes blue, which proclaimed her

foreign extraction, and on Enquiry I found that her father was English. Her nose was if anything a little too long, and that was the only defect I could discover.

Dear Papa! what will thy fate be I am sure - at present she has all the buoyant and playful spirit of her age which I fear she will soon lose. She plays and sings very prettily, and is altogether an interesting and amusing little companion.

Monday 10th Had a tepid Bath which effected me greatly - visited the Cathedral and saw the Sacristia menor - the Library & Cabildo - In the Sacristia they have their best paintings; and in the Library is shown Columbus' original letter to Ferdinand and Isabella announcing the discovery of the New World. A beautifully illuminated missal of Gonzalez de Cordoba's, and the Bible used by San Luis are shown by the priests, & are as matters of greater interest than the foregoing! A good specimen of cut and thrust Cavalry sword used by one of San Fernando's soldiers at the Siege of Seville is also shown in the library -

There are portraits of all the Bishops of Seville since its conquest from the Moors, and one of Murillo's prints by himself. In the Sacristia menor is the celebrated picture of the Virgin printed on a napkin by Murillo, and a fine specimen of carving in wood of Christ on the cross.

11th June. Went to the Opera in the Evening and saw Gemma - not much company there.

Wednesday 12 June. Dr Pope Surgeon 82 Regiments arrived from London last night - He has made the tour of Malaga - Grenada - London & Seville in a fortnight. Bought two $\frac{1}{4}$ Tickets in the Spanish Lottery Nos 3.104, & 13.708 - The draw on the 26th Feb that I expect to gain anything, but I am of opinion
a man

a man is afraid not to put himself in the way
of fortune occasionally, and a mad man to risk on
chance what will surely by incumbrance be of
unsuccessful.

June 13 - The Duke de Stammers came by the Steamer
yesterday, and is staying with his suite in the Fonza
He has been to visit the Cathedral, and L'haro manu-
factory this morning, and, I believe, leaves Seville by the
Steam Boat tomorrow - She is young and good looking,
and I think improved in appearance since I saw her at
Gibraltar last year. This is St Anthony's day and there was
to have been a bull fight, but in consequence of some
dreadful riots that took place on this Anniversary
some few years ago the authorities have prohibited it,
and it is greatly to be regretted they do not exert
their authority upon all occasions to put an end to
so brutalizing an exhibition. In many places
the good sense of the upper classes is working the
reform - I recollect when at Grenada this time last
year the Circus was attacked scarcely by any respectable
people and their wooden tips were put on the bulls
horns to prevent the dreadful injuries the poor blind-
folded horses are subjected to when they are free -

Went to the Opera at night and heard the 1st act
of *Thamos in Egypt*, a noisy piece. House much crowded
and heat oppressive - Great anxiety to see the Duke
de Stammers who was there with his suite in the 2^d
circle of boxes, and left the house after the 2^d act.

Friday the Duke de Stammers left this port
in the Steam Boat for Cadiz - She is travelling
Sherry

Shirley in cog, and in the list of names given to the
Landlord of the Fonda he was merely designated as the
Stephen of Mr Bayer - The others were given three
French Officers - one French Naval Officer, & three Servants

Poor Emmanuel, my attendant at the Fonda, who had to
wait on the prince, and his party yesterday, complained of
the trouble they had given him - I calculate the recompense
he received was not commensurate with the expensive kind
formed of course the payment of all such expenses would
be left to the wallet or pocket of hotel by the Duke - and these
gentles do not always surpass their brethren of the Staphin when
they travel.

The weather is becoming insufferably hot here, and
I think I shall leave for Cadix at the beginning of the week,
or as soon as I Pope has homized Simile.

Went to walk in the Christina in the evening
and met Mr Stephens and her daughter, with whom
I spent the evening -

Saturday 15 June - Saw the Calitro in the Cathedral
this morn^g and the casa de Pilatos belonging to the Duke
de Medinaceli - It said to be an exact imitation of
the house occupied by Pontius Pilate in Jerusalem at
the Crucifixion of our Saviour, but how it could have
been left so perfect at the destruction of the city by the
Romans, as to permit the Duke to bring back with him
from the Holy wars an exact representation yet is surprising.
However, there it is - The pillar to which our Saviour
was bound when scourged by the soldiers, or an imitation
of it, as the original is said to be in Rome - The balcony
from which Pilate is said to have shown our Lord to the
Jewish multitude without whom they could not crucify
him crucify him - The anteroom where Peter denied
our Saviour, and a small hole in the wall where the
cock crew to verify our Saviours words 'before the cock
crows thou shalt deny me three -

The walls of the different rooms are
covered with arabesque work and the ceilings, & doors
are

are of wood richly gilt in the moresco fashion.

In a small family, Chapel is an exact representation of the Cross on which our Saviour suffered. It is much smaller than the ordinary representations of that terrible implement of punishment.

I have no doubt the Duke was a devout man, and during the Crusade in which he was engaged he was anxious to bring back as correct a representation as he could of the holy place he had visited, and hence has arisen the fable of the Casa de Pilatos, got up I have no doubt by the Major Domo of the Establishment, and the porter at the gate, for their own special advantage, and from the English, whose gullibility is perhaps greater than any other nation, they drive a thriving trade even at present. This place is always mentioned as one of the curiosities of Seville, and all strangers go to visit it, but the whole thing is a humbug, and beyond a whitely large house with a garden, and some rough Roman Emperors in the inner Court there is nothing to be seen deserving a moment's consideration. As to the representations in the Chapel of the pillar to which our Saviour was bound when scourged by the soldiers before his Crucifixion, & the Cross on which he suffered death so much depend upon imagination, and a firm belief of what you witness that to the generality of Spectators they are totally devoid of interest. For every one knows who has read history at all that the City of Jerusalem was besieged by a Roman Army and left a heap of ruins after our Saviour's death, and how Pilatus, or any other house, could have existed until the time of the Crusades in its original state is a matter of improbability. Possibly
if

Besides if my Biblical knowledge be true it was ⁱⁿ the house
of Caiaphas the high priest that Peter denied his Lord & Master
when the cock crew - That part of the story is evidently a
fiction, and the small space in the Dale pointed out
as the place where the cock crew makes it still more ridic-
ulous. The place of Peter's denying Christ is at the
top of the stairs, and to complete the absurdity the guide
book, points to a niche in the wall which has evidently
been intended either for a lamp, to light paperfingers down
the stairs, or the cenotaph of some saint, as the position
of the cock that crew. I don't exactly know the domestic
economy of the Jews, or the Roman governors of the
province at the time of our Saviour; but in a house
like Pilate's, if the present one be a correct representation
of it I very much question whether cocks & hens
would be accommodated with a roosting place
at the head of the grand stair case, & that staircase
gilt in the most gorgeous manner - A balcony
is shown looking over a small square where it is
said Pilate showed our Saviour to the Jews
killed & demanded what should be done
with him as he had no fault in him. When they
unanimously cried out Crucify him Crucify him

This magnificence, for magnificent
it must have been at the time of its erection,
town residence of the Duke of Medina Celi
is built in the Eastern fashion with fountains
in the court, and some of the lower rooms -
extensive gardens well laid out - Walls covered
with elaborate arabesque work, & roofs & ceilings
carved of wood richly gilt - In the corridor
of the court round which the principal rooms
are placed, are antique statues of many of the
Roman

Roman Emperors, most of which are mutilated, and
over the entrance is a tolerably good one of Charles the 5th.
at the four corners are colossal Statues of the heathen
deities - Minerva - Ceres &c &c -

I must own I gave my judicium with reluctance
for the sight of this absurdity. The arabesque apart
the Alhambra, or even the Alhambra generally is too
contemptible to deserve notice, and the religious
people of Delhi can only exclaim a smile of incredulity
from those whose faith is not particularly dominant

In the evening met Dr. H. in the Christian
walk, and was much distressed to learn from her the
death of poor Mr. B. of the Medical Staff. It appears
on Corpus Christi day he was riding out with Mr. B.
when his horse was frightened by some dogs, or by a drunken
Spaniard riding furiously past him, and he was thrown
on his head and suffered concussion of the Brain, I suppose,
as he died in the course of the night -

How uncertain are the affairs of this
life! - but a few days ago I left poor B. in perfect
health, and full of expectation of succeeding to the
Surgeonry in the 60th Regt, vacant by the death of Dr. H.
at whose funeral he accompanied me as mourner
on the 18th of May. - On the eve of receiving the reward
of his long services as an Assistant he little dreamt
that his end was so near, but as Scripture truly says;
'in the midst of life we are in death'; and it behoves
us all to put our houses in order, and to be prepared
to meet the great change we must sooner, or later
undergo. I have no faith in death bed repentances

as men live so should they die, and be judged according
to their past actions. Repentance is a priestly device to warn
the dying reprobate and exhaust gold for ghostly promises
that the shavelin knave knows to be valueless. At least I
have too good an opinion of their common sense to
imagine for a moment that they believe in the infallibility
of such dogmas. For my own part I pray to God,
when my allotted time in this vale of sorrow shall be
completed, that my end may be speedy - In Lunnie
I suffered all the pains of mortal agony many times
over, and I have no wish to experience them again
for the sake of a death bed repentance - tho' God knows
no one has more occasion for it than myself -

Sundmth. went with D. Lopez this morning to visit
St. John's, a small village about three miles down the
river, and a Convent on a hill behind it.

The hill is crested with a high wall with
projecting buttresses said to be of Roman, or Moorish
construction. I should say of the latter, as they are composed
of earth and gravel cemented together in the manner
adopted by the singular people during their residence
in Spain. That a nation so advanced in arts and sciences
as the Moors were during their dominion in Spain should
have relapsed into a perfect state of ignorance & barbarism
is matter of surprize, and a subject worthy of reflection.

The indolent, ignorant, but, it must be confessed,
fine animal as seen at Gibraltar - with his turbaned
brow, & flowing drapery forms a striking contrast
to the laborious and crumching Jew. The Moor
seems to regard with a look of pitying contempt all
around him, and is evidently unconscious of any
inferiority. The truth only comes out when some
of

of them have mixed much with Europeans. And I shall
never forget the disgust a young Moor expressed,
who had been educated in Paris and had just returned
to Gibraltar, at being compelled to have his head, under
aprons the Moorish dress preparatory to his visiting Fez.
He was a native of Algiers, of fair complexion like
a European, and had been sent to France for Education
when quite a boy - He intended to visit London,
and I fear he would not return from thence better
satisfied with his own Country or people -
Perhaps he will sink back into the indolent lascivious
habits of his nation, and forget the information he
has acquired in the course of his Education.

The Cathedral of Seville, which is a superb structure, & the
largest Gothic Cathedral in Spain, was founded in 1401 on the
Site of an ancient Moorish Mosque, and was not completed until
1520. Indeed it cannot be said to be finished yet as the transept
doors are ~~are~~ unfinished, as well as the S.W. angle of the piers.

It measures from E. to W. without including the Walks
or Chapels 379. geometrical feet - including them 425 feet.

It is divided into five Aisles and measures 217 feet from
N. to S. exclusive of the Walks and side Chapels: there are 82 Gothic piers
in the Aisles, and 28 more in the Walks and side Chapels which
support 104 arches - The height of the arches is 96 feet, and in the Crose
of the Transept 134 feet - Each pier is 43 feet thick.

The tower of the Giralda, which was built about the year
1000 by the celebrated Peter, is 46 feet square and perfectly square
similar. Its former height was 250 feet, but in 1568 it was raised to
350 and surmounted by a huge figure - The ascent to its top
is by means of an inclined plane so gradual that a person might
ride up. Indeed it is said the Queen of Spain was driven
up in a small carriage.

The Cathedral contains 90 Windows of colored glass
made by Arnas de Flandres, and said to have cost 90,000
ducats.

The following are some of the most remarkable paintings to be found in the Cathedral. Commencing the tour of the building from the Giralda along the north side.

In the transept is the famous painting of Zurbaran called 'Santo Thomas', said to be one of the best of his works. It was carried away by the French and placed next to the Transfiguration, by Raphael, in the Louvre and of the two it is said, many preferred the Santo Thomas of Zurbaran - At the peace the French were compelled to restore this picture.

In a small dark chapel close to Santo Thomas - is the picture 'La Virgen de Belen' by Cano. It is beautiful, and the relief is so good that it resembles a figure in stone. It is covered with glass to protect it from injury.

In the Chapel containing the Baptismal font is the celebrated painting of 'San Antonio', or St. Anthony of Padua, by Murillo.

This is a wonderful painting. The left knee, which is bent does not touch the ground, and upon fancy you see the figure in the act of rising at the moment of inspiration.

Above San Antonio, is the Baptism of our Saviour also by Murillo.

Over the grand altar in the Scriptorio is the celebrated picture 'San Clemente'.

Near the Western Entrance of the Cathedral is 'El Angel de la Guardia' by Murillo, said to be imperfect but very pretty.

Over the Entrance are three good paintings -

'La Anisada', by the celebrated Luis de Vargas, is in a dark little chapel in the south West angle of the Cathedral. It must be visited at different hours to discover its merits.

In the Chapel of Santa Ana are many beautiful paintings. amongst the rest Murillo's picture of a bishop giving alms to a beggar. This is a painting of great value and beauty. Murillo himself used to speak of it as 'my bishop'.

'Las Cortujos' at dinner by Zuberan - much thought of, & the Descent from the Cross by Murillo are in the Chapel also.

In the adjoining Chapel of San Jose are many paintings. One of the Pope and a Carthusian bishop by Zuberan - supposed to be the best of his works, and by many considered to be the best in the Cathedral.

'The Carthusians do not speak or they suppose this figure would!!!'

'San Christoval' by Perez de Alsiso, a painting on the wall of the South transept - 30 feet high, has been much and deservedly admired. As a work of art it is now much injured by time.

In a Chapel called 'Capella de la Señora de la Antigua' near the S. transept is a picture of the Virgin painted on the wall, said to have been preserved there concealed during all the time of the Inquisition.

This is the richest chapel in the Cathedral. The altarpiece consists of 12 pillars of Jasper, the rail before the altar is of silver, as well as 48 lamps that are used in the Chapel. outside the side gate are two columns of Verde Antique.

In a small dark chapel next to this is the celebrated
Painting by Luis de Vargas, called 'La Gamba', It is related
of Gregorio Aldis the Italian who painted San Cristobal
that when he saw the above mentioned picture, which repre-
sents Adam & Eve - the patriarchs and others, he exclaimed
'Din vale la tua gamba del ce mio ~~me~~ San Cristoforo
alluding to Adam's right leg which is considered perfect
symmetry

In the Sacristia menor is the famous painting of the Virgin
and Child on a napkin by Murillo called
La Servilleta - There are other fine paintings also here;
and a large Crucifix with the figure of our Saviour
in carved wood by the celebrated Montanos

The Sacristia Mayor contains the riches, and relics of the
Cathedral - the vestments of velvet, damask & fine richly
Embroidered in gold and silver

The Custodium a temple of silver four yards
high, divided into four stories, exhibiting the different
orders of architecture and terminating in a Cupola
surmounted by a figure of faith - the whole is richly finished
and of great value - It was made by Juan de Arfe -
In this Sacristia are two figures of Barro cocido, baked clay,
Santo Domingo & San Jeronimo considered the finest
works of the kind in the world -

There are many fine paintings in this Sacristia and
opposite to the door is the fine painted descent from the
Cross by Pedro Campaña at which Murillo was wont
to gaze, and when asked why he stood gazing, so often
and so long he replied, 'Estoy esperando que estos
Santos varones acaben de bajar el Señor de la Cruz'

Near the foregoing is the Martyrdom of 'San Louigo'
as if saying to his tormentors; 'this side is roasted turn
me on the other'.

The two archbishops San Pedro, & San Leandro are
conceived in Murillo's best style.

The Capala is ornamented in bajos relievos, and
the arch by which you enter is adorned with all the
dainties requisite for a splendid repast.

The Cabildo, or Sala Capitular is a beautiful oval
building paved with colored marble. It is hung with
crimson damask from the cornice and adorned
above with figures, and relievos in marble. Still higher
in medallions are paintings of great merit, some
by Pablo de Cespedes, and eight by Murillo in his best
style.

In the Chapel of Nuestra Señora de los Reyes, is
the Tomb of San Fernando the king who took Seville
from the Moors in 1248. There lie the mortal remains
of the Rey Santo in a crystal Coffin with robes of state
and a crown. The crimson Canope which conceals
the Coffin is only withdrawn two or three days in
the year when a guard of soldiers is placed around -
I was there on San Fernando's own day, and had the
benefit of hearing mass and a sermon preached in
his honor.

In St. Peter's Chapel next to the above are nine pictures
representing passages in the life San Pedro by Zuberan
it is considered one of the best retables in the
Cathedral.

The High Altar is is ornamented and richly carved. The Paschal
Candle stands at one side on a marble pedestal. It is a
perfect pillar of Wax weighing 80 arrobas or 2000 pounds of
12 ounces - a chorister climbs up a gilt iron rod with
steps like a flag staff and lights & turns the Waxen pillar

The grand Organ is said to be the largest &
most perfect in the world not excepting that at
Aachen - It has 5300 pipes, and 142 stops. And
when played on by the organist, who is a first rate
musician, the effect is very fine.

In a small chapel outside the choir is a
figure of the virgin the work of Montanes with a
necklace of Diamonds

In the Hospital of La Caridad are the following
celebrated pictures by Murillo -

St Juan de Dios carrying a sick man assisted by an
angel -

Moses striking the rock in the wilderness - & the
Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes -

Seville measures 8750 yards in circumference
It is walled round and has 12 gates & two Postigos -
called. Puerto Real, - de San Juan, - de la Barquita, de Macarena,
de Cordoba, - del Sol, - del Oratorio, - de Carmona, - de la Carne,
de San Fernando, - de Aeres, del Carbon, del Acosta, del
arenal, de Triana.

It is called the Queen of Andalusia and is supposed
to have been built by Julius Caesar. The walls in most
places retain marks of their Roman & Moorish origin
but are now falling into decay -

Wednesday 19 June. Returned to Cadiz in the Steam Boat and did not reach the harbour until after midnight remained on board until morning and then landed, & went to the Fonda de quatro Naciones kept by a Frenchman. Expence one dollar a day. living good - house clean servants civil. Can be recommended - Note all such houses in Spain the men have a filthy habit of coming to meals without coat or waistcoat, and sometimes their linen is disgustingly dirty.

Called at the Consuls and Mr Brakenbury gave us letters to Mr Campbell at Puerta Sta Maria, and to Mr Gordon at Xeres to see their Bodegas, or wine cellars -

Friday. Went across the Bay in the Steamer to Port St Marys and from thence to Xeres to see Mr Gordon's wine cellars, & returned to Cadiz the same evening. Mr Gordon's cellars are all above ground, and built in arches like a church - each compartment is named after some saint, so that you have the cellar of St Joseph &c. They are vaulted, and in one cellar there are butts of wine wine ranged along it containing wine upto the age of 50 years - It is from these butts that age is given to wine. I.S. if you write to Mr Gordon for a pipe of ten year old Sherry he does not send you an entire pipe of the same vintage - but puts so many gallons of wine from the butts of 50 years old & so on - according to the scale they have fixed on. The quantity that is taken from the 50 butt is replaced by a like quantity from the butt of 49 years old & so on. So that the 50 year old butt is supposed to be always full of wine of that age.

They bail down sherry to give richness and color to the wine, and they add a considerable quantity of brandy to each pipe to increase its strength - This they make no secret of and there is a note on the premises for the purpose of manufacturing the spirit they require for that purpose.

Mr. Campbell we found in great affliction about his child which was considered dangerous by it, and we met a Dr. Wilson there who had formerly been the Surgeon of the Civil Hospital at Gibraltar. He told us an amusing story of his having been once stopped and robbed by the celebrated José Maria and his band, when he was coming from Madrid to Seville in the diligence - He said the coach was stopped, all the luggage taken out, the Spaniards made to lie down with their faces to the ground, and the ladies marched off to a little distance, and a guard placed over them. He himself had one of the wax candles of the diligence put into his hand to light the gentlemen in their pious undertaking. He said the fellows set hissing to work and sewed up their mantles to make sacks to carry off the plunder, and so long as the property of others was concerned it was rather good fun; but when his own portmanteau came under examination he was annoyed to see his things destroyed and taken away and he made several observations until at last they threatened to send him to the women if he did not keep quiet. He had a valuable set of hunt buttons for his shirts that he had purchased in Peru and when they came to the shirt that had

them

them in he took hold of it and begged hard
to be allowed to retain one clean shirt to make his
appearance in in Smulle, but José, who was disappointed=
in the proceedings, and perhaps suspected that the shirt
contained something valuable from his anxiety to retain
it, said clean linen is what we want of
things, and San Lorenzo I cannot oblige you -
They next came to a draping case filled up
with Sanguys eatons &c. which he was also anxious
to procure - but José observed some of my companions
have not been able to get shined for the last month
and this is the very thing we want. and really
if ^{you} permit in being so troublesome, I shall be obliged
to send you away. As it was, from the letter
there was in the road, he had an opportunity of
seeing some articles - but they searched his person,
notwithstanding his occupation of candle bearer,
and took from him a gold watch worth 60 pinesos.

When the work of plunder was abandoned. José rode
up to the ladies - apologized for the trouble they had
been put to, wished them a pleasant journey, & rode
away after his companions - no insult was offered
to the women, and no violence to the men - when
the diligence was stopped the ladies were requested to
alight, and asked if they had any money watches or
jewels about their persons - and were then marched
off

a short distance and a sentinel placed over them.

The said José Maria was a man of great repute in his way in the province of Andalusia. He was afterwards commissioned by the Government to put down his associates, and was shot in an affair with them by one of his former Lieutenants.

Dr. Wilson told us another instance of his servant being robbed near his own house, which is in the neighbourhood of Seville, and the plebeians who did it walking about in the open day without any fear of molestation by the civil authority - and a third where he himself caught some plebeians driving off his pigs in the day time - He had them apprehended, by the police, and put in prison, but three or four days afterwards he met his friends in the Street at large, and he was advised to let the matter drop, as he would be sure to meet with personal injuries if he pursued. Such is the laxity or bad administration of Justice in Spain at the present moment. In Seville, Cadix & Murcia, there is a class of men who frequent the Coffee houses, and gambling houses, drop work, and seem always to have plenty of money, yet they have no visible means of support and no one can tell how they obtain it - Robbery on the road, and sending threatening letters to the timid are the means by which these gentry live.

W. Campbell

Mr Campbell told us a friend of his own who received
a letter to deposit a certain sum in a particular
part of the old bridge at the Entrance of the River, from the
Port^{er} Mary's side. He took no notice of it, and
in about time the same letter was repeated, with
an intimation that he would do well to attend to
it, as the writer wanted money, and he knew
that the gentleman possessed it. To this letter
the gentleman paid no attention - but in a few
days he received a threatening one which made
him very unhappy - The messenger stated that they
had written him two letters neither of which he had
thought proper to attend to, but if the sum named
was not deposited in the place named by a certain
day, they would take his child from the carriage,
whom they knew he was fondly attached to, and would
murder it before his face, the first time he took
it out. This threat, tho' perhaps an idle one, alarmed
him exceedingly, and he took his family to Cadiz for
safety - While there he mentioned the circumstance
to a friend and asked him what he would advise
him to do - How much did they desire you to lodge
was his answer? So much - then lodge it by
all means for it will cost you double that
sum to prosecute them in the courts - and give
you an infinity of trouble and vexation into

the

the bargain. To convince you I am not speaking unad-
visedly I will mention to you what happened to myself a
few months ago. Like you I received a letter to lodge
a given sum in a certain place which I paid no
attention to. The letter was repeated two or three times. At
last I found one stating that I had been written to do so often
for a sum they knew I could well afford to spare, and
that if it was not ready that evening, when a person
dressed in a particular manner would pass my house
at a certain hour to receive it, they gave me notice
that my motions would be watched, and that I would
be assassinated the first time I left my house after night
fall. Flaming now obtained some clue to the persons
I went to the police and showed them the letters I had
received. The police magistrate advised me to be in
readiness at the time appointed, and he wanted I should
have some of the municipal guard in the houses opposite
to be ready to seize the villain. Accordingly at the
hour appointed I took a pistol in my hand and
wrapped my cloak about me and stationed myself
at my door. Soon afterwards I saw a person
dressed in the manner described stalk cautiously
across the street and come past the place
where I was standing. When he passed me the first
time he made the signal, which it was stated
in the letter he would, and on his return he
did the same. When I asked him if he was
the person appointed to receive the money.
He said

He said yes. Have you got them ready?
I immediately threw off my cloak and presented the pistol
I had concealed under it at his head and told him
he was my prisoner, and that if he moved or cried out
I would blow his brains out. The municipal police long
from the houses opposite what had taken place rushed
out and took the fellow into custody and I accompanied
them to the station house and gave my deposition on
which he was committed to prison. A few days
afterwards I met my friend in the street who smiled, and
shortly afterwards I was not a little surprised to receive a
citation from an attorney telling me a process had been
commenced against me for illegally carrying arms - and
that for a certain sum he thought he could get it
annulled for me. I was very indignant as you
may suppose at this barefaced imposition and perversion
of the justice and I was determined to combat the point
rather than pay a maravedi - But I found on inquiry
there was an old law, which had never been annulled
that prohibited all persons from carrying weapons
of arms, but those who were either noble or bore
commissions in the public service, and I had to pay
20,000 reals to get the process put a stop to which
was considerably more than the sum originally
demanded. So I say again give the honest
gentlemen of this the money they require - I
don't think of employing the police in the business

Sunday. Visited the Chapel in the Calle Rosario, and saw the
celebrated Corned figures. Went to hear service in the Cathedral
visited the Hospicio one of the best conducted Charities in Spain
It contains about 90 old men, and women; 25 Lunatics;
7 or 800 Children - foundlings, and the issue of paupers. These
Children are educated and taught Trades. This Charity would do
credit to any Country, it is clean and well regulated throughout

Monday. Went to the Bull fight at Port Mung's and dined with
McCampbell. at his table there was some Sherry without Brandy which
appeared to be a very nice wine and I asked McCampbell what it
was. He said that is Sherry without Brandy. In the afternoon when I was
purchasing wines if there are any particular pipes strike the floor
if I have them put aside without Brandy for my own use during
the summer. I asked if the report, that Sherry wines required the
addition of spirit to enable them to bear a sea voyage, was true.
He said I think not. because I tasted some of this very wine
in the Bay of Cadix the other day which had been to the
Pacific and I think the voyage has improved it so that
Cherry grows it can bear a sea voyage, and a very long one
too, without any injury. We are compelled to add spirit
to all wines for the high market or they would not sell
and we do not doubt under any circumstances that a voyage
would do all injuries it

The Bull fight was numerously attended, but was not
considered a good one. I should think there must have
been 10,000 people in the arena.

Called on Mr Lopez to whom Mr Flower gave a letter
of introduction. did not receive any civility from him.
Returned to Cadix in the evening and started for Gibraltar on
the 28th in the Spanish Steamer Balcon.

Cadix is 7000 yards in circumference - contains
3748 Houses; 223 Streets; 34 Squares; 28 Churches; 39 Public Buildings;
59 Gates; and a population from 56,000 to 60,000 Inhabitants.

Memoranda of a visit to Tetuan in Barbary in June 1840 -

Sailed in Captain Verman's Yacht, the "Dolphin", with Lt. Knight,
and Captain Bumbury of the 33rd Regt., and a young lady who
was living under Verman's protection, on a visit to Tetuan and Ceuta.
Did not reach Tetuan Bay for 48 hours, in consequence of light
winds and currents which drifted the vessel over to the Spanish
Coast near Malaga.

To the Honble Secy
 of the Admiralty
 Whitehall
 London
 17th June 1839

Sir,
 I have the honor to
 acknowledge the receipt
 of your letter of the 11th
 inst. in relation to the
 proposed visit of the
 "Dolphin" to Tetuan and
 Ceuta in the month of
 June 1840. I have the
 honor to inform you that
 the Honble Secy of the
 Admiralty has directed
 me to convey to you his
 thanks for the information
 which you have furnished
 in relation to the proposed
 visit of the "Dolphin" to
 Tetuan and Ceuta in the
 month of June 1840. I
 am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Your obedient servant,
 J. M. Smith

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 Secy of the Admiralty

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 Secy of the Admiralty

Childs

The late case of *Keighley v. Taylor* has been in many of the
unfortunate parent's hands but as the children are
by the same complaint

The case given was under the name of a *dissemination*
of the grantee receiving *Originals* of a letter from a *charge* under
the name. When *notarized* nearly for months, and no *affidavits*
beant brought it. *What* it was he *refused* to *authenticate* the *fact* of
it do not *impress* some *other* hand in *beginning* to *guilt* long.

J. M. B. B. B.
Philadelphia

St Vincent
5 April 1823

St Vincent
3^o May 1823

Exchange for 2000 lbs of sugar in *London*, and *make* payable
on *St Vincent* *the* *amount* of 2000 lbs of *sugar* at
first *St Vincent* *Bank* *with* 100 in *the* *name* of *St Vincent* *Bank*
with *London* to *draw* *place* to *my* *credit*.

London
St Vincent 17 May 1823

St Vincent
London 17 May 1823

London
St Vincent 17 May 1823

St Vincent
London 17 May 1823

Officer

Of case of *concupiscentia* followed by *compunctio*
of the *bonis*, from a *peccata*, *concupiscentia* *delectatio*
303 kg, *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata*.

Of case of *Voluptas* and other *concupiscentia* *peccata* *peccata*

occurred in *Colonia* *delectatio* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata*

concupiscentia and other *concupiscentia* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata*

likely has *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata*

Spain, without *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata*

to a *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata*

The other *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata*

likely little *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata*

concupiscentia *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata*

in *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata*

Officer

One case of *concupiscentia* in a *peccata* *peccata* *peccata*

for *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata*

and *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata*

peccata *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata*

Other *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata*

peccata *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata*

peccata *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata*

peccata *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata*

peccata *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata*

Officer

One of the *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata*

occurred in the *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata*

infant which *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata*

was unable to *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata*

The other *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata*

into the *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata*

Officer

The *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata*

of the *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata*

the *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata* *peccata*

under will not ordinary means, and when I have seen the first

to expect danger the more on the 1st of April. There were only four cases

under treatment, and there were all convalescent.

The hospital was quiet and otherwise quiet.

had not been seen for some time. The case of the child of 18, a convalescent

of the 18th, who was found over the left side of the bed for 18 days

the last time the child under treatment when he came under my

care, and his condition, however, improved by part of his bed

ventilator etc. have made by the administration of Opium - the cough

was less, and the patient had got better. The entire of the

was the great part of the last part of the eye made him change of

product of the eye - Great relief - and things taken

of the eye of the eye - the eye is remaining the entire

light - and on the 18th the eye was by the treatment of the

had remained with the eye over his eye and left him on his

the language which he has used & similar to the treatment of the

blow but in the eye and continued taking quinine which has

a day, and the eye of the eye - the eye was by the

eye began to improve, and in the eye as has been

the eye of the eye, and the eye of the eye - the eye was by the

of 70 percent of the eye - the eye was by the

made it appearance amongst them in a few days, and the eye was

some cases were admitted into hospital during the month of January

and February - At my recommendation the eye was by the

the eye of the eye which gave them more than the

disorder almost immediately subsided.

The number of such patients has been 100

insufficient data to show any connection between the eye and the

from the hospital in 1854.

Chilblain

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See the progress of the disease toward remission
 some time. At the commencement of the disease, when he was
 down here on his bed of sickness, a strong watery discharge
 of urine was noted, which, he says, he thinks, is the sign of
 a great amount of inflammation - But here is the case of one who
 it has respect to concerning the disease, and in one who
 contains it appears the symptoms

Mr. Douglas's experience occurred in a hemorrhage
 of the spots of the eye and before in some way speaking of
 the cause, and he has the same but without drawing
 that advantage which the microscope paragraph had before
 to report - And the same thing had occurred to two
 patients as noted a while, and the remaining remark
 it was related to some separate cases - In fact, the
 is not with respect to the disease, and in one who
 in fact is the same as the other, and in one who
 by the same cause as the other, and accordingly
 produced the same effect in both was applied in several
 cases over the eye and related to the same time
 by the same means. In some instances, he says, the application
 did good - but not for the present, the patient's state continued
 to it about the same - It appears from the eye, but
 and therefore he has been led to the same conclusion, that
 in my opinion accounts for any benefit that was derived -
 had any particles of the chalk come in contact with the
 irritable conjunctiva. There would have been a very different
 result, if the chalk had been applied to the eye.

After the above has been said, it is to be noted that
 to the extent of the disease, when the patient may
 have been immediately cured, should the disease still remain.

Chalk
 System
 Application
 Treatment

The matter is shown here with particularity
of the center and the chronic from the disease which will
Chronic require much time and care to remove.

From the nature of patients at one time, and the
general account given, the greater part of the disease
remains at present point was appropriate to the nature,
Dr. Douglas was consulted, he in many cases considered it

expedient to discharge him from hospital as consequence of labor
can early remove. The consequence was that labor was necessary, and
the case finished.

In the history of the disease, Dr. Douglas, Dr. Keig, were
who immediately care the patient were, he is principally to local treatment.
of the the commencement of the disease he used various preparations,
gentle blisters, and saline medicine. In consequence he had the strong
debility of the patient; but lately he recurred to the matter, and again by
opium, more profuse made of matter - the day had no effect,
should day, speaking from recollection, not more than two or three
did he recede to recede, and I do not remember his having employed
anything in any one instance - the chief reliance seems to be had on
local treatment - the early application of blisters, and a rather sufficient
administration of saline and mineral medicines.

The strong tendency of the patient to be to debility, and
complaint the disease, which it was that they were no profusely employed,
or that the strong complaint was recurred to them, I cannot say - It
I think we determined that the debility was severe, or the system, and
debility, before the first of the profuse application of blisters?

The disease appears to me to consist in form a hard
to the neck - strong application being shown to debility, but
they may, occasionally, have lengthened it out several of some months.

In the the advanced stage when the case was, following the
Professor Compendium. Lecture 4, taken was used, and in two or
three cases the disease recurred to the latter period, but in one case,
the case was finished, and the patient was brought on the strength
the case was finished, and the patient was brought on the strength.

The getting in front of the Bismark term is now being
 taken with notable pleasure in these quarters, and
 one application has been made to have the wisdom of the term
 formulated from that with the same important mark of
 when the relations are complete the term will be
 greatly improved, but the number given quarters in them
 is generally more than they are, from their cubic space, and
 suitable to accommodate.

From the first appearance of the Epidemic in the
 3rd Regiment in January 1842 until its removal to Balaia
 in January 1843 - 247 cases were admitted into the hospital.
 Of these 150 were recent cases, and 97 cases
 of Cholera. Of the recent cases 78 had not been affected &
 72 had: of the Cholera 58 had not been affected, & 90 had
 only. From the arrival of the 4th Regt on the 16th January 1843,
 to the 31 March 19 cases occurred, of which 7 had not been
 affected, and 12 had. Making a grand total of 286 cases during
 the Epidemic here. It is hard to distinguish in cases
 however with the change of the quarters that it would be
 desirable to have, if possible, the names of the first
 of the Epidemic shown from personal experience for
 not less a permanent complaint in the 3rd Regiment
 for many years past, so that there was nothing in the latter
 or continuation of the cases to give rise to it. Of the ten
 years preceding the Regiment's arrival at Balaia
 as a Canton at its reception from the frontiers some
 mention it will be found that only 163 cases of Venereal Epidemic
 making of the Continent out of the force of 6346. Some small
 during the whole of that period being in the ratio of little
 more than 16 per annum, and of that number some had
 been in any way improved, nor was it found necessary
 to make a large addition on that account.

Bismark
 Dissem

Dissem

Opthalmia
 The condition of the Cornea's Remark in the 5th is also
 The serum are less, and the color space has been much
 less dense, and to have center describe the disease in the attack
 were less than and generally at night, and was excited by the sun
 either to going out of the 1st Remark serum, or being exposed to contents
 of cold air from which getting the serum was having the sun on

Opthalmia
 The disease will be after was that the opinion has been
 has been for within the last month and the case had: but still
 less, was to have tubercles in a great measure, in the atmosphere
 in the 12th after this arrival there in January, but the disease
 the 12 months they were given there have been some cases occurred
 given over in the 1st Remark Remark at 2nd class the disease
 Opthalmia present calcareously amongst the sun at the 33rd

Opthalmia
 A case of calcareous Opthalmia has occurred in the 33rd,
 and the subject got, Private Daniel Davis, was sent to London
 in an hospital. There have been other nearly getting
 the disease of the eye, but the progress of the eye, Myopia,
 describes it in Opthalmia, and different of Opthalmia -
 The subject got was reported by his country, with
 what had been day, there were discharged from
 the service before for the same complaint

Opthalmia
 The other members and members, with one exception,
 were of little consequence. The number of patients was that of
 drawing also from the 1st Remark in the 33rd a night
 of from the 5th to the 10th, and other nearly the number
 have drawn the 1st Remark - the 1st was daily out and
 heretics over the center of the 1st Remark, and the whole
 has been much and the 1st Remark. Most of the disease of the
 system had been, and there was sent to Opthalmia that
 he had been some disease disease, and not injury, but got the
 some other members, and has been reported and at the only

The subject of it is dated 10th August of the 15th Inst.

Came up from Government with a detachment in November, and must have been furnished with the disease in kind, which was subsequently aggravated by neglect and delay in consequence of the late great strike. The inevitable 'hanging' to perform their week's quarantine at present or amount of work done. When he arrived here taking a large part was on the point, a factor in his great work.

Sanitary departments and were ready with difficulty. Several weeks with numerous by long term hospital of the 33rd Regt. and after his discharge proceeded to get out in the line which brought me down check of Great Administration.

There were questions of the Government, the down in the matter, and employment under the check were admitted and several returned by telegram.

A case of Cholera of the outbreak occurred early in August at the close of last year. The subject got admission to the detachment of his Regiment the 15th Regt, to London in October last. When he left the barracks lane, and there was some thinking about the outbreak, but there was neither diarrhoea, nor depression of the kind -

A case of Cholera of the late form for some time the barracks etc, in a room of the 44th, was reported & the work; and there is now a number of the outbreak of the Government under his command which does not permit of the outbreak.

The case of Cholera which occurred in a hospital of the 15th Regt of the 15th Regt occurred at about the same time as the outbreak of the 15th Regt. It is very interesting to see the outbreak of the 15th Regt.

Woods
and
Regiment

Woods
and
Regiment

General
 Clinical, and in other cases, the as yet
 In his system of general observation, from the direct
 The

General observations are the same as in the
 The same point, which, was coupled with a general
 The disease disease, not in his, a name of the
 Facts have not been uncommon, but in other cases
 Dr. J. Thomson's observations have shown of an other

Dr. J. Thomson's observations have shown of an other
 The case of Spitzer was occasioned by
 help without any constitutional tendency the disease
 in the part of the individual; and the case of Spitzer was
 occasioned by striking on the eye. It will be the first
 Thomson's
 The

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 in the part of the individual; and the case of Spitzer was
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 Thomson's
 The

With the exception of the case of *Ylva's* son, in the
largest quantity, and the case of *Amund's* son in the
largest of the 4th, which came down from *Bombay*, and
from a pilot, all the cases of *son* that have remained here
have been for nothing value.

The largest quantity that has just arrived from England
with the company, and which is *Bombay*, is a *case*,
and a *Bombay*, and *Bombay*, in amount of the
considerable part of the *Amund's* son, & his *sons* for
Amund's son that *Amund's* son is one of the *sons* from
from the *Amund's*. The largest of *son* - the
Bombay was left in a *case* that when the
Bombay *Bombay's* *Bombay's* - the *Bombay's*
which were very old, and he, poor man, in his anxiety
to get his money must have embarked with the *sons*
in his; and after his arrival here he neglected to
report himself until that *Bombay's* in *son* in *son*
which *Bombay's* *Bombay's* is *son* or *son*.

The *case* was aggregated by the *son*
of *Bombay's* upon the *son* to *son* in *son*
his *son*. The *son* for *son* days, and *son*
his *son* were *son* of his *son*, but
sent in the days of *son* *Bombay's* from the
Bombay's *Bombay's*

The *Bombay's* has *son* *son* after his
son, and as *son* but *son* for his
during the *son* of the *son* in *son*
great *son*. The *son* in the *son*, was
son *son*, and *son*, the *son* *son*;
for *son* *son*, from the *son* of the *son*
to *son* *son* *son*. In the *son* of the *son*
Bombay's *son*, but the *son* in *son* *son* *son*
he *son* *son* and *son* *son* *son*

experience is becoming the case of military labor, and many
independent have been consequently reduced to a poor necessity

has an able partner -
Differently, however, is
in the town's case out of clarity, showing, from the very daily
the discharge in former times ago in 1839, but from the same
was an old full military labor who had been seen, number
inferred by comparison by comparison - and the other, though
had learned 17 years in this climate, and, unfortunately, had
Commissions - One of them says, "Baltimore, the General Department,
and he has been out of office, depending on the many of other
place in any part of the globe - There were cases of Commission,
Catholics, the same manner as a labor that might have been
shown one of the healthiest in the part of the land, for the other
I think it will be agreed that the present has organized its climate
great and unproductive places when known as the industrial
were limited to your Bankers, and one of them has written, that
Catholics, and when dwelling that with the fact case of your
former self have, as well as seen on a reference to the list of
has arranged the new of the 33rd, and set printing down of a
of the ground has been occasional by the volume in printing of the
This large average number of a number of the change

The average daily rate has been 29.94 cents, + 2.45 cents
or 2.1 percent of the ground amongst the letters has been 2.38
The letter has been 0.94 per cent, and 3.4 per cent amongst the banks;
The number of Dollars is a kind of diverse amongst
215 percent of which to change of the letters, + 70.1 per cent of the banks
2 of the banks have had a just business, being in the ratio of
The letters, and 51 amongst the banks, and of these 5 of the letters, +
The commission during the year has been 374 amongst

Walter
of
Walter

Walter's
Walter's

Walter
Walter's
Walter's

The average daily rate has been 29.94 cents, + 2.45 cents
or 2.1 percent of the ground amongst the letters has been 2.38
The letter has been 0.94 per cent, and 3.4 per cent amongst the banks;
The number of Dollars is a kind of diverse amongst
215 percent of which to change of the letters, + 70.1 per cent of the banks
2 of the banks have had a just business, being in the ratio of
The letters, and 51 amongst the banks, and of these 5 of the letters, +
The commission during the year has been 374 amongst

The average strength of the garrison during the last winter months has been 250 whites, and 20 blacks, and the following days have taken place in its composition - On the 25th of November 1812 the detachment of the 1st West India Regiment which had been stationed here for some time was relieved by one of the units of the 2nd West India Regiment and proceeded to Barbados for duty.

On the 15th January 1813 the 2nd West India Regiment was relieved by the 1st West India Regiment and proceeded to Barbados for duty.

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Strength
and
Composition
of the
Garrison

Disease.		1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817
White Complaints	30	2	1	8	"	8	"
Dysentery of the Colon	19	2	"	7	"	7	"
Dysentery of the Small Intestine	79	1	6	13	1	13	1
Affections of the Head	3	"	1	"	"	"	"
Rheumatic Affections	21	"	3	6	"	6	"
Parasitic	12	"	"	7	"	7	"
Wounds and Accidents	41	"	1	12	"	12	"
Wen and Oilyness	49	"	"	6	"	6	"
Affections of the Eye	243	"	1	"	"	"	"
Affections of the Skin	2	"	"	"	"	"	"
Other Affections	15	"	"	"	"	"	"

Table
of
Diseases
and
Deaths

Annual Report of the Medical Commissioners in the General Hospital at St Vincent for the year ending 31 March 1823

Geography. On the subject there is observations to make

Since last Report the gallery in front of the Carmelite Church in the Chapel has been planned, and application has been made by St. James, the parish general authorities, that the same should be taken in the nature of the main room reserved by the same.

The Hospital has been further on the whole since last Report, and authority has been received to purchase the hall table and table of the records which is now in process of being carried into effect. Authority has also been applied for by St. James, the parish, for a Storehouse which is much wanted here

The Palace in the same which has been situated in the same ground for some years past, and is great and commodious; but since last Report the General Hospital, with the King's contribution for the health and comfort of the troops, which has characterized his act since taken here in connection with the British Government, and indeed, has particularly extensive military quarters for the British, and has been erected in certain respects, the same by Government in the past and in the purchase of the same, which will afford the addition knowledge a chapel, and more abundant supply of vegetables

It may be seen at all times convenient at present - The general situation and works have been carried out by the 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th

The duty of the Garrison in light, and has had no improvement that on the land of the same

The military Garrison which the 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th

All details have been provided in hand the details
 showing her progress from December to the last day of
 August for the consideration of the Q^d Commissioning
 the works the propriety of having the same
 properly

Dr:

November 1842

To Sir

Dear Sir

Stones

of the 15 January, regarding the delivery of the Bonds
 here, which you were kind enough to forward for
 my perusal. I am glad to hear that you have been
 kinder, and please to have the Bonds
 in the Commission will have good cause to be grateful
 to you and the general for your kind and
 pressing attention in this respect - that the
 same efforts have been made year ago and will be
 history when consistent would have been made
 but unfortunately business seems to be out of order
 with an idea that a certain portion of the
 was essential in the West Indies, and any effort to
 and it appears the same as a slow proceeding
 in the policy of Providence. Thank you for
 the letter which has passed away, and the order
 showing in the Commission perhaps last year
 with confidence for better days -

My dear Sir
I received your letter of the 17th February 1843
from the Military Comptroler

I have to
acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th February 1843
and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the
proper authorities for their consideration. I am sorry to hear that
you are unable to attend to the duties of your office, but it is not
my business to inquire into the private affairs of my fellow officers.
I have to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the
proper authorities for their consideration. I am sorry to hear that
you are unable to attend to the duties of your office, but it is not
my business to inquire into the private affairs of my fellow officers.

I am Sir
Yours faithfully
J. B. [Signature]
16 Feb 1843

26 Aug 1842
J. Vincent

W. H. Vincent

W. H. Vincent
A. 13th March

My dear Sir
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. in relation to the purchase of the Bank of England. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

Very dear Sir

London

J. Vincent

W. H. Vincent
Army Agents

W. H. Vincent
Army Agents

Done de de

The Bank of England Receipt for the purchase of the Bank of England. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

Enclosed please find the Receipt for the purchase of the Bank of England.

Yours faithfully

J. Vincent
15 July 1842

I have more than one from the complaint.
 When the stomach has been very irritable during the
 progress of the disease there has been the most part
 attended thickening, and softening of the lungs
 of the mucous coat around the cardiac orifice.
 The liver always presents the appearance observed in
 compressed aneurysms, and the gate bladder, if present
 galls have not been noted in the heart, is generally
 filled with dark viscid bile. The heart is flaccid, it is
 contains little ~~and pale color~~ ^{and pale color} in all the parts
 of Delphinium. I believe that there have been some
 early dissections of the genital organs after death.
 This is certainly not a very important morbid change,
 but it is singular and I mention it for the sake of
 being here noted by others.

Schenkale d'ingen

Since the heart is so diseased

10th Dec 1842
 J. Vincent
 St. Vincent

The details in this pathology
 cases come more immediately under the province
 of the Regimentsal Surgeons who are in
 possession of the Medical Reports, and whose
 in observations to make under this head

11
 Details
 of cases

but without delay -
 Cases from points sent down from Barbados
 Vaccination was practiced in these

10
 Vaccination

as regards sickness and mortality at different
 the date sufficient to grant any conclusions
 from data from length of residence; nor are
 terms can be drawn at this date, as to immu-
 nity in the course of the year, to that hospital disease
 current in the command from the Mediterranean

9
 Sickness mortality
 according to age &
 length of residence

But the 53rd and 92nd Regiments
 report any longer on that account -

There is but some unwilling to delay my own
 report, I have not been provided with either of
 in the Annual Reports of these Regiments, also
 subjects with, I have no doubt, the full details
 unnecessary to report to them here; as these
 Reports of sick per Decembar, and I think it is
 of the 92nd and 53rd Regiments, in my quarterly
 books of health & adaption by the surgeons
 finding and symptoms of the disease, & the
 but as I have already entered so fully into the
 during the height of the Epidemic in Decembar;
 false than that of the 92nd which remains

8
 Epidemic
 Diseases

my knowledge, out of which Brother of the Arkley was
 admitted into hospital on the 8th of January with fatal
 fever, and where his wife had presumably had an
 attack of the same complaint. The name not being
 considered a quarter but except the immigrants,
 and purification of the Bunk in the latter
 workings; and the consequence was that Holmes,
 was attacked with yellow fever on the 8th of February,
 and died on the 15th. His wife was then ill
 with the same complaint on the 9th and died on the
 11th.

In the same way the month seems
 to the Commandant's part, where Elder and his
 family of the 92^d were taken ill in December, were
 removed by General Jiles and his family when the
 2^d division of the 83rd marched into quarters from camp
 on the 9th of Feb^r. There seems that the immigrants
 by my order, but unfortunately, the per capita of a pair
 are what the Bunk had undergone before he
 died. On the 26th of Feb^r the 2^d division was
 attacked with fever, and admitted into hospital. On
 the 23rd General his wife was taken ill with yellow fever
 and died on the 11th; another night of the 4th division
 age & 8 years was attacked with the same complaint
 and died on the 9th.

On the 12th of Feb^r Mr. B. died, the
 wife of a man whom employed in the Bunk the
 no 22. Making the number which had been used by the
 from patients of the 92^d was taken with fever and died
 on the 15th

These deaths were of fever which
 were admitted into the 83rd hospital during the months
 of January February March were much more
 fatal

5
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 30
 31

records who had just arrived from England were
inserted into Remarks, and on the 9th the remainder (names)
and the encampment was taken up. The Battery

remained at Fort Sumner till the end of the month.
On the 8th of January a man of the
Battery, of the name of Brantley who had been left behind
in Fort Clinch to take charge of the Engineer post
when the rest of the detachment was removed to
Fort Sumner, and who was absent in my quarters
Report proceeded to being the only individual who
has escaped an attack of Fever, was admitted
into the Hospital of the 3rd Regt on the 17th of the
month, and died the following day.

On the 17th a man of the name of Gale
who had been left behind by the 9th on a convalescent
from Fever returned and died on the 10th of February.
The same night that Gale related a man of the
9th of the name of Roberts who has been employed on me
orderly in the Hospital during the whole of the epidemic,
and who had his baggage in camp at Clinch on the
12th of January from having been employed at Clinch
in going over the Hospital and then to the 3rd,
was affected with fever, and died on the 18th of Feb^r.

On the 31st of January a man of the
3rd was admitted from the encampment with fever,
and was first - He soon assumed the character of the
epidemic and he died on the 11th of Feb^r.

On the 1st division of the 3rd
was mixed with Remarks from Camp on the 15th of Feb^r,
a man and his wife of the name of Johnson were put
into the small house in the Engineer post, without

my

8
Gale
On 17th

The 33rd Regiment took up the encampment
of the 92^d on their arrival at the front, and remained
there until the 20th of January, when they were ordered
west

The 92^d continued to occupy the camp
west until the 6th of January when they were ordered
by the 33^d from Bankers, and embarked for the island
in the "Bird", "Cherokee", leaving all their wife, and children
lefts behind them amounting to 10 men - 01 men -
7 women, and 11 children, but on the 31st of January
one officer - 04 men - 7 women - and 11 children of the
were embarked to follow the 33^d from Bankers. Of the
7 who remained & died in the 33^d Hospital, and 3 finally
regained their regiment.

The following table will give the numbers
of Green team taken back by the 33^d from the 92^d
and 33^d Regiments at different periods.

Number of Officers & Men	Number of Animals	of the 33 ^d taken by 92 ^d Army	of the 92 ^d taken by 33 ^d Army	Remarks
Officers 1	Men 52	9	7	Case of yellow fever taken by 33 ^d from 92 ^d at Bankers 25 th Jan 56 Jan 1842
Officers 1	Men 48	1	1	of 92 ^d taken by 33 ^d from 92 ^d at Bankers 25 th Jan 56 Jan 1842
Officers 2	Men 2	2	2	of 92 ^d taken by 33 ^d from 92 ^d at Bankers 25 th Jan 56 Jan 1842
Officers 6	Men 1	6	6	of 92 ^d taken by 33 ^d from 92 ^d at Bankers 25 th Jan 56 Jan 1842
Officers 7	Men 5	2	2	of 92 ^d taken by 33 ^d from 92 ^d at Bankers 25 th Jan 56 Jan 1842
Officers 3	Men 3	3	3	of 92 ^d taken by 33 ^d from 92 ^d at Bankers 25 th Jan 56 Jan 1842
Officers 1	Men 1	1	1	of 92 ^d taken by 33 ^d from 92 ^d at Bankers 25 th Jan 56 Jan 1842
Officers 76	Men 10	16	59	2

The Epidemic visitation was not proved
 by any remarkable atmospheric vicissitudes, and unlike
 one like reports under Jackson's heavy epidemic
 agony, as there was a direct shock from earthquake
 about the middle of August, also not known what is
 advisable if to.

During the early part of the month of
 October a heavy fall of rain took place from northern
 northwest for many years previous, it amounted to
 5 and a half inches in 24 hours but the bar height
 continued regular and strong during the whole month.

In the beginning of November the bar
 height was moderate, but towards its end, and the height
 very good December it was with great force - On the 13. 14
 15 and 16 of December, after the discharges had manifested
 itself, the bar height rose high and from the 5th during
 the day with chilly but winds at night; but that here
 immediately followed by a cold and stormy weather from
 the 17th, without any abatement of the disease. The mean
 average range of the thermometer for the months of October, Nov^r
 and December was 81°; that of the Barometer 30.18: the
 quantity of rain which fell was 19.29 inches. The average
 Barometer was 70.3 and the rainfall that year thus
 in the atmosphere, Jackson being 100, 704.

The direct height was three feet due to
 speed about on the night of the 11th of December. On the 1st
 morning were taken for determining the mean on a dry road
 about a mile from the first called Jackson's bridge, and
 in the 2nd the whole of the 9th were under canopy
 and on the 24 the Delinquent of falling was 82.0
 hours to the summit. The removal of the rain
 from the part of disease was like a flame, and not
 a man except from who took the 20th of the disease
 along with them from Jackson's was admitted into

8
 Epidemic
 System

was found necessary to remove him to the hospital at the
 Vermont's point. On the 25th of November, that the
 man, Dent, of the 92^d was admitted into the hospital in
 the name of Peter was admitted from
 first class with leave from Peter was a clergy man
 concluded from his name to the Board and had his
 been shown in Chicago, was not any committee
 then with the detachment of military from Boston
 to that his check of four dollars if was sent
 to could not be had to any independence of his
 been. The disate, however, was to decide, and
 characteristic of the place that took upon the case
 as the Commission of the Episcopal. There was
 the physician, and leaving from the means
 and the other things that have been mentioned
 my apprehensions to go from the doctor's journal
 of the 15th. Peter's case was followed on the 15th
 of December by that of the name of (name),
 who had intense glaucoma and severe
 in his leg, but recovered, and on the night of the 11th
 of December from case were admitted when the disease
 may be that some fairly developed itself, for, within
 little more than week out of about 220 near in Boston
 reports of 57 were admitted into the hospital, and his
 not present means been taken to remove him and
 have him at a distance from the first when removed
 the disate would have been the whole of them
 in less than a month.

8
 Boston
 Discharge

21

not 510-12 -

Let it now say that that committee
 in the first of the men were successful on the 2^d,
 was admitted with Peter, and even a part of the family,
 Elder the doctor, which were removed into the
 doctors' rooms in the Massachusetts Hospital

33rd Regiment quartered in the three barracks
 at St. Vincent's and on the 11th of December it broke out
 with great violence in the Barrackport Barracks at St.
 Charles in the Island.

Some fatal cases of this terminating in
 Black Pox had appeared amongst the recently arriv'd
 Europeans in the town of St. Vincent's prior to the death
 making its appearance in the Garrison of St. Charles,
 and amongst the rest a young man of the name of
 Wright died at a place in the mountains call'd the
 Olive. This young man, the son of an extraordinary negro
 of that name, was in delicate health, and had
 not much thought of his neighbours' presence
 in the place. The Olive, where he resided, is
 an open dry healthy situation, and his Residence
 abundant of the delicate fruits, and his Residence
 of the town was at a little above a mile from the
 cause for his complaint in such a healthy place
 young man was fond of gardening, and had been
 minding, and carrying himself by digging at the
 beds of his garden a few days before he was taken ill.
 This disease had not been in the habit of being common
 occasions with impunity, and in the fall was very ill
 can hardly be supposed to have generated the fatal disease
 of which he died.

When the disease was ascertained to
 exist in St. Vincent the news of the Garrison was sent
 so much in haste some going down into the town;
 and three men of the St. Vincent's who were sent from
 Barbados to make room in the Barracks there were
 not permitted to communicate with the Garrison
 but were sent off to St. Vincent's. One of them was com-
 mitted when he arrived and two days afterwards it

8
 Antigua
 Barbados

with our list of casualties from that source was not quite so large as if unfortunately it. However, our comparison of the ten preceding years we have not thought to compare it, and if we take the year ending 31 March 1840, when yellow fever was first discovered in the 7th Regiment, there are even grounds, particularly as they are for comparison.

Year	Average Number of Garrison	Number of attacks of Fever	Number of Deaths	Population of the 7 th Regt at the time of outbreak	Population of the 7 th Regt at a similar season	Remarks
1831	310	123	39.68	3	2.4	.97
1832	344	22	6.4	2	9.1	.6
1833	379	20	5.27	2	10.	.53
1834	337	17	3.	0	—	—
1835	588	32	5.44	1	3.1	.17
1836	454	37	11.26	3	5.88	.36
1838	245	12	5	0	—	—
1839	276	131	34.84	3	2.2	.8
1840	341	412	120.8	75	18.2	.22
1841	302	57	17.2	2	3.9	.66
1842	349	131	37.53	13	9.9	3.72
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 7 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 9 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 10 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 11 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 12 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 13 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 14 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 15 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 16 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 17 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 18 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 19 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 20 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 21 st Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 22 nd Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 23 rd Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 24 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 25 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 26 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 27 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 28 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 29 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 30 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 31 st Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 32 nd Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 33 rd Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 34 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 35 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 36 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 37 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 38 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 39 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 40 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 41 st Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 42 nd Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 43 rd Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 44 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 45 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 46 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 47 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 48 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 49 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 50 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 51 st Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 52 nd Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 53 rd Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 54 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 55 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 56 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 57 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 58 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 59 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 60 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 61 st Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 62 nd Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 63 rd Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 64 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 65 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 66 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 67 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 68 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 69 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 70 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 71 st Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 72 nd Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 73 rd Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 74 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 75 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 76 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 77 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 78 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 79 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 80 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 81 st Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 82 nd Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 83 rd Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 84 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 85 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 86 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 87 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 88 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 89 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 90 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 91 st Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 92 nd Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 93 rd Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 94 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 95 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 96 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 97 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 98 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 99 th Regiment
						Yellow fever prevailed the year in the 100 th Regiment

Yellow fever which has been raging with great effect at Dominica for five or six months amongst the most of a distance of 92 leagues in its progress has, made its appearance at Barbados about the middle of December in the following manner

8
 Epidemic
 Deaths

One of the fatal cases of dysentery was brought from
halls by the 92^d in an advanced stage of the disease -
and died 3 weeks after his arrival here.

The other was taken ill at St Vincent
in July 1821, his lungs became diseased, and he died
in January 1822 -

One of the cases of Dean's disease occurred
in September 1821, in a highly insidious manner, viz. at the 92^d,
Regt, and proved fatal in Feb^r 1822.

The other was admitted from Singapore
in February, where he was confined by the disease &
a short period, and died in 9 days.

One of the cases of dysentery which
was attacked in December at the outbreak of the yellow
fever epidemic, and died in a few days in the
Hospital during that epidemic, viz. under purging,

and violent vomits -
The other was taken ill a day or two
from a small vesicle in which he had some
from Singapore to join the Regt the 31st. He was
taken ill in the 13th of the day he embarked for
Singapore, and died about two hours after his embarkation
into England here on the night of the 15th.

On examining his body after death a
quantity of dark fluid resembling, yellow pus, black vomit,
was found in his stomach -

Fevers, the class of the enteric fever
and fatal to several persons in this climate,
comes next under consideration, and should

be
with

Small
pox
epidemic

Note, while the man we apt to do, the handwriting is
 checked, and found complaints are little to entire.
 This was considered one source of the disease but
 by the danger of the liquid and myself, but some
 advertising of other cases must have been in operation
 as well to produce the marked difference between the two
 months. The skin quality of the liquid were different for
 and the eight previous years since the first visit in
 the present hair of foreign source, as shown in the following
 table

Case	Where obtained	Dried		Average Moisture	Percentage of water in sample	Remarks
		Wt	%			
4	France					
	Complains					
92 nd	France & Italy	1 lb. 1036	21 lb. 1037	498	22.5	Other marks in the glass, the glass with 12.5 lb. and 1/2 lb. of water were nearly the same.
go	do	1 lb. 1037	21 lb. 1037	570	19.	
92 nd	Italy	1 lb. 1037	21 lb. 1037	571	25.	Other marks in the glass, the glass with 12.5 lb. and 1/2 lb. of water were nearly the same.
go	do	1 lb. 239	31 lb. 239	571	12.57	
go	do	1 lb. 239	31 lb. 239	478	11.7	
go	do	1 lb. 404	41 lb. 535	44.5		The last sent in the last 1892.
St. Vincent		12 lb. 410	41 lb. 535	246	39.8	

The details have occurred in the former
 of the present from some complaints during the present year
 are from England,
 are from Denmark &
 are from Denmark &

When from present in the month of December in an
 epidemic form, and shall have continued to day a few days
 concerning it in the following table shall appear at
 present to appear of the amount and form

These complaints have been numerous
 during the last year, and exceed by far the average
 of the ten preceding years. Of the 3 years immediately pre-
 ceding the present one perhaps it will be found that
 during the year ending 31st March 1839

74.6 per cent of the garrison were attacked, and
 0.36 per cent died:

In 1840 - - - - - 32.5 per cent were attacked, and
 0.71 per cent died:

In 1841 - - - - - 13.5 per cent were attacked, and
 1.33 per cent died; and

In 1842 - - - - - 58.83 per cent were attacked, and
 2.08 per cent died.

The attacks in the 70th Regiment during
 the year ending 31st March 1839 were nearly all Diarrhoeas

which occurred for the most part from a
 cold that attacked them, when during the present year
 acute dysentery has been the prevailing disease, and in
 the month of June the attacks in the 92nd Regiment

have very numerous indeed. The Regiment, however
 malignant, has always had a large proportion of Diarrhoeal
 complaints in its list of diseases, and it is a question

whether the peculiar drop of the Corps may not under certain
 circumstances merit this complaint. The 70th, from
 its numerous plants round the bank, in a humid step
 in the climate, and perhaps the peculiarities of the bank

and why, and if the attacks were of this nature

7
 Diarrhoeal
 Complaints

and returned the bank quarter of the 92^d Hydrant what
 proceeded to Bankton to replace the 3rd in the 1st of
 January do seem to have been English, and 6 Comanches from
 Bankton, the 3rd which I am sure, the change the
 have taken have amongst the 1st 1st 1st during the year.
 The Black traps consist of 4 detachments of the 1st
 West India Regiment and a few Military Labourers,
 and no change has taken place among them during
 the year.
 The following is a table of the landing ships
 of different ranks which were taken into the Hospital,
 25th they have occurred during the year -

Diseases	White Traps		Commenced Officers		Black Traps	
	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died
Scour	121	13	1	1	10	0
Enteric Fevers	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dysentery of the Stomach	31	1	"	"	9	"
" of the Liver	12	"	"	"	1	"
" of the Pancreas	154	6	2	"	5	"
" of the Brain	4	1	1	"	"	"
Dysentery	3	"	"	"	2	1
Cholerae	15	"	"	"	11	"
Intermittent Affections	10	"	"	"	1	"
Objections and Ulcers	40	"	1	"	9	"
Hemorrhoids & Syphilis	36	"	"	"	12	"
Cholerae	10	"	"	"	2	"
Dysentery of the Lungs	27	"	1	"	"	"
" of the Stomach	2	"	"	"	"	"
" of the Intestines	8	"	"	"	5	2

7
 Rowland
 Distant

From, and from complaints in the
 West Regiment do not in the foregoing table, but as
 Years

was encouragement account of from the whole duty

of the province dependent upon the discharge of the pt

that public Regiment and because rather more of

affairs than health slightly but red Emma's conversation

The inland economy falls in 1791, 52,92 & 33,

which has been in province here during the year, is good,

and every effort has been made by the different Commissioners

to appear to suppress crimes, and intemperance. The number

of taking exercise, from the province of St Charles, is very

limited, and the only source of government is more

known in what little ground. Whiskey, rum, tobacco,

has been established in Banks by government which affords

intellectual recreation for those who are disposed to avail

themselves of its advantages - it consists of 198 pt's

and is sold for amusement, and in families, and

already of these tobacco this being a result for the

privilege growing. The Banquet, rum, and

other distillate with of which see we in great

request by the quantity of the tobacco, but some

has given a preference to work of some kind

Tendency.

The average change of the province during

the last year has been 264 Bats, and 85 Bats, and the

following changes have taken place in its composition.

On the 12th of April 1811 the deer quarters of the 92nd Regt

249 shags amount from 1810, and within the year

quarters of the 52nd Regt. Infantry which amounted to 200000

and on the 4th of January 1812 the deer quarters of the

83rd Regt. came down from 1810 to 216 shags

and

6
Average
Shags
Change
of

2
Commissioners
of
Inland
Economy

5

4
Duty

and much like by the way.

at present they are employed by the Government
of 72 men of the 1st West India Regiment, and 12 Military
Artillery, who make occasional temporary repairs of the
Water etc. etc. to be repaired from Antigua.

Fort Duncannon, where a small party of
Artillery is always quartered, and where the whole of the de-
tachment was mustered from Fort Charlotte in the month of
December during the prevalence of Yellow Fever in the garrison,
is built on the top of a conical hill about three miles from
the Eastern of Kingstown, and a quarter of a mile from
the shore, and contains a good Bunkers for 12 Men and
an Officer.

The Cape Garden Point, on the opposite side
of Kingstown Bay to Fort Charlotte, there is a small Battery,
a Bunkers for three or four men, where an Artilleryman
is generally stationed, but at the present moment it is
unmanned -

The Drunken Well, which is the N. E. of
Kingstown, there is a signal station where two Artillerymen
are quartered. The park, which is considered one of the
healthiest in the West Indies, contains Bunkers for the
battery of Regiment prior to 1831, but they were destroyed
by the Americans that year, and have never been rebuilt.

The Hospital, which is situated at 620 yards
East, is a substantial building built nearly north of the
at an elevation of 250 feet above the level of the sea. It
contains 53 beds in length, 225 feet in breadth with outside.

It is raised from the ground sufficiently to guard against
damp, and to admit of ventilation, and is surrounded
by an open terrace paved with flag stone, measuring
10 feet 8 to the width of the pavement, & 9 feet 8 to the base

Bunkers
2

Hospital
2

The various communications in the following by
 means of one, and in the lower systems of the open door
 way. The various parts in the north and south side
 are about by means of the various parts, and at right angles
 than we first the best becomes great, and from the
 lands cubic space the men are allowed. I think that
 health suffers. Among various have been recommended
 by the various parts in the part of the part 2
 these are the various parts, and in an estimate of the various parts
 has been stated by the general commanding the
 submitted for the approval of the various parts
 I believe to see the various parts in the part.

At six hundred parts, where the various parts
 is stated, there are eight that various parts built 2 or 3 parts
 the bank, each part long, 11 feet, and 10 feet wide and
 various parts the clay inside and out, with claystone at angles
 parts capable of accommodating 200000 bushels or 100 in the
 while. There were built by the colony in 1833 & 4, and
 kept in repair by the colonial government to long as they
 were required by white parts; but in the various parts
 of part of the white parts in 1836. The various parts
 especially designed to make very various parts generally
 for their repair, and in the buildings were not various parts
 part of the various parts built at the various parts
 been allowed to take out clay, which, I think, is the
 reported considering the various parts various parts
 in the various parts in the various parts, and more parts
 is due by the various parts of the various parts
 the various parts various parts have when they were seen
 led by white parts, that they were various parts

of the view by Dr. Brown's sketches general of the site, it is the basis
for regularities and even be reconsidered.

The existing Bank is situated on the bank
face of the canal and about 10 feet below the rocks, and running
94 ft 3 in length north, and 15 ft 4 in breadth. It is divided
into three rooms, and calculated, according to the drainage
calculations for 40 men, but no more has been occupied during the
last year by some from 17 or 18.

The building has a ground plan which is 42
or a little more, and the men are quartered on the first floor
which is on a level with the ground on the north side, where
there is an open gallery with which the door of the second passage
opens, there are three windows which will also which
open into the gallery, and eight to the bank to which the landing
points.

At John's point there is a building
building 42 feet by 35 feet for an entrance the but and
connected with a Bank for the accommodation of 30 men,
and being a relative building advantage in when get
to measure all the masonry from out of the Bank in the
circle.

The building contains four rooms and three
and has two masonry walls in length 15 in breadth, and
1/2 in height with the center of the circle the upper room,
and 8 ft 6 in to the floor in the lower ones. There are
four doors each measuring 7 ft 8 in by 4 ft 6 in, and two
windows measuring 3 ft 6 in by 2 ft 4 in. There is no gallery
to the building, and access to the upper room is obtained
by means of a pair of wooden stairs on the outside.

The Bank of Bank in the circle
has a plan of gallery, 10 feet wide, to each side and into
the gallery a door 6 ft 6 in by 3 ft 4 in, and two windows
4 ft 1 in by 2 ft 7 in open - there are two windows the north
also to each room measuring 3 ft 6 in by 3 ft 6 in, and

Bank
2

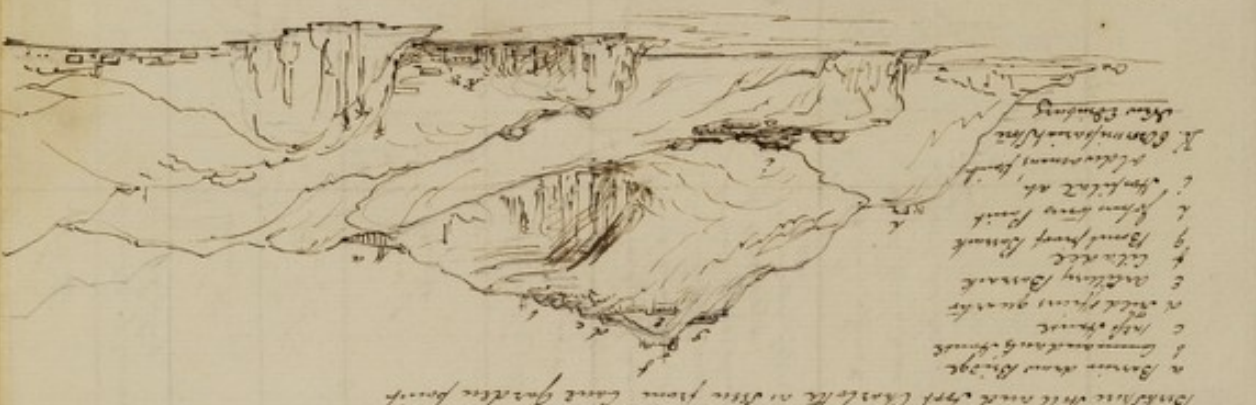
The Remarks for the marks of the line cannot
 be sought from the high, with the appearance,
 built upon, over them -
 The building parts S.E. and is situated by
 part of the estate which runs to the height of 40 feet
 immediately to the east and by dip, and to the
 if in time reduce of the design which has been during
 the greater part of the year from the S. of
 there are 8 rows in each of the but only
 have needed by man, the other the being squared
 for other purposes. The following is the arrangement
 and cubic contents of the rows.

Species	Number of Rows at each of the	Length	Breadth	Height	Cubic Contents of the Row	Remarks
Walrus	8	40 feet 15/16	4 feet 1/2	2 feet 2	5620	In the end being 22 clean In the centre 20 there In the end being 20 there
Walrus	8	40 feet 15/16	4 feet 1/2	2 feet 2	5620	In the end being 22 clean In the centre 20 there In the end being 20 there
Walrus	8	40 feet 15/16	4 feet 1/2	2 feet 2	5620	In the end being 22 clean In the centre 20 there In the end being 20 there

by which it will be seen how inadequate
 they are to accommodate the number of the specimens
 than by the ordinary regulations; but as the subject
 has already been brought under the notice of the Commission
 4



1. The distance from the village
 2. Distance from the
 3. Distance from the
 4. Distance from the
 5. Distance from the
 6. Distance from the
 7. Distance from the
 8. Distance from the
 9. Distance from the
 10. Distance from the



The establishment which in former times, about
 the middle of the present century, was converted into
 a common bath for men and cattle - viz. the
 with great care and industry some leading secretaries of
 what is better known the place in former times has had the advantage
 than converts. It is getting the ground cleared, and he made
 application to the House of Assembly to grant a small pension to
 the old garden, which, like the ground, has been neglected,
 and almost to decay in a miserable state in which it was
 neglected. It is not always an easy matter to convey
 a correct idea of the state of the garden, but perhaps
 the following sketch of the old garden will not be uninteresting
 will help to illustrate what I have to say

- 1. Distance from the
- 2. Distance from the
- 3. Distance from the
- 4. Distance from the
- 5. Distance from the
- 6. Distance from the
- 7. Distance from the
- 8. Distance from the
- 9. Distance from the
- 10. Distance from the

is a hemlock tree is situated like the Balsam garden
 perpendicular finger stalks; and about a mile from the
 is called the woods. In this garden there are several
 of light hills to the northward. The highest point garden
 is the form of an amphitheatre and is closed in by a chain
 because the trees the country is gradually
 a mile and contains a population of between 400000.

The town is built along the bank for half
 and contains garden fruit.
 The town is built on a hill, the houses being
 built of wood. The houses are built of wood, the
 hills from the town, and is situated at the bottom of the
 mountains. The capital of the island is distant a
 of about 100 miles.

The island has a population of the same size garden
 about 100 miles - on the north and east it is connected with the
 of the sea. It is situated about 750 feet above the sea
 Banks for the north are situated, from the N. W. mountain
 Banks the hills, where the hills, and the
 contains for 1000000 but still no damage.

The sea here is very deep, and the
 a small island, an earthquake was experienced which
 were mentioned under them, and on the 17th of August
 nearly the whole year. About the autumn equinox there
 generally from the east and has been regular and strong
 The sea here is very deep, and the

20th of August 1822.
 The sea, has been 30,24; and the limit 37,20, giving a mean
 last 12 months, when at an elevation 420 feet above the level of
 The highest average range of the Barometer for the

1822

Barometer

Climate

Annual Report of Medical Sanitarium in the general
Hospital at St Vincent for the period ending 31 March 1892

Dungham, or that part of the Island of St Vincent,
near which the Hospital was quartered, is situated in Lat. 13.8 S,
and Long 61.17 West.

The climate is evidently of a volcanic origin,
and has a lofty chain of mountains commencing from St John's
with elevations of 2000 to 2500 feet. It is well
watered and fertile, and, from the mountainous parts, mountains
there is a plentiful supply of rain which the face of the country
is a constant state of verdure. The soil in the valleys is a
dark mould, with a granular subsoil, which is very fertile,
but in the hills it is generally red and very productive.

The rocks consist of granite, gneiss, porphyry,
and in many places of limestone. The latter is
180 there was no evidence of the volcanic formation which
is a general great distinction in its immediate neighbourhood,
but as this is rather a dark recent limestone date it is more
receptive of water it is rather in a report of the rocks

The climate is pleasant, but rather moist,
as rain has fallen on 288 days during the last year, and at the same
time 490.15 inches. The greatest quantity of rain that has ever fallen
was from 1 P.M. on the 6th to 1 P.M. on the 7th of October when it
amounted to 5.59 inches.

The highest average range of the thermometer
taken at the village of St Vincent, about 50 feet above the
level of the sea, has been 84.2, and the least 76.2, giving a
mean range of 80.2 for the last 12 months.

The thermometer, the average of the thermometer
daily, taken with Thomson's thermometer, in the morning, at noon,
and in the evening, has been 89.4. The dryness of the air is 3.6, and
the relative humidity has been determined being 1000, 780

33621
16

Paris Office
25 April 1842

Sir. With reference to your letter of the 12th January

last, relating to the party of Messrs. Desobry, Duvoy, and
in the Division of your Commission, since the honor
to appoint you, that in consideration of the printer

circumstances of that affair, he will not be required
to draw the year when the minimum pay of Messrs. Desobry
of the 15th class from the ^{Board} Bureau placed on the staff, but

26 February 1841, in regard to certain cases by class
of the Honor, regarding the Bank of Paris, among
Messrs. Desobry dated the 14th October 1840, but that he

may permit that date because the date of his
bank according to his length of service, but as

France and his things a day
since the honor to
Messrs. Desobry

Dear Sir, I think
a fine copy
signed G. Desobry
signed G. Desobry

33621
19

Paris Office
18th May 1842

Sir. With reference to your Commission, in which you
of the 15th class, having completed 25 years service
when you pay in the 22nd January 1842. Since the

the 23rd of that month in which is at the date of the
France and his things a day, in which is at the date of the

by the Royal Honor dated the 14th October 1840.
since the honor to
the honor

of your Commission
the honor
the honor

Paris Office
signed G. Desobry
signed G. Desobry

statements of five years in foreign service, and that service
between 1801/4 in the West Indies which that di. service was
the 33 Regt which returned the 92^d in the
opinion of the commencement of the present war the
are quite healthy so that my service here could be
disputed with without injury or inconvenience to
the public service.

John: General
with great respect
from my best
Lond: 18th Dec 1784.
John: General

London 17 March 1812

My dear Lord
I have written to the Emperor General
in the West Indies regarding the Emperor's state of health
with reference to that his health

Patience make the best
your best wish most sincerely
Yours affectionately
March 18th 1812

My dear Sir

There is the General's letter which is all to the
point and contains

The di. is from intelligence from which appears
all departments but not, it has caused a deep depression
and it will now require the utmost care that will be in the
to recover our lost footing, and Charles is under advice
remember her with my compliments of the 33rd &

Hope you will return
with a little grace in your
I am - your affectionate & true friend
in the West Indies - in the West Indies
not long since.

When I had the honor of seeing you at Bristol
 in your return from Berlin you were kind enough to send
 your share of pamphlets, or broadsheets, after the manner
 of your share of Liberty Bells, & your kind, whether it
 be in your power to send me more - But having been
 ordered out to the front where I am generally absent so long,
 and having to make some exertions to obtain a horse
 and carriage, I have not had time to do so since that day.
 Since I came out to the West Indies, has
 nearly twelve months ago, I have suffered from an attack of
 dyspepsia which returns me very much; and which the
 92^d in the Garrison has had one of his predictions
 of years past which says now and then a shock
 of years, and which to make me weary and fatigued
 in Radicalism. I probably by succumbing to the
 immobility in the appearance of the disease the life
 of life was made, but my labor and anxiety so
 during Radical efforts in the island was not much
 the life, and also my health is not exactly as under a
 state to demand a Radical front the spot
 that I am much less capable of continuing with the
 climate than I am formerly, and a change to Bristol
 would be desirable, and that I expect if you
 would desire the favor to ask Sir James M^r Gayer to
 allow me to return home or leave at my own expense
 should afford it.

I have not been

My kind

28 January 1812

J. P. Vincent

Dear Madam's Bankers
20 Jan^r 1842

Copy

I have the honor, by direction of the Bank
General Commanding the Army, to transmit to you, a
copy of a War Office letter dated 4th Dec^r 1841, and to request
that in compliance therewith you will call on Mr. Ingham
to that to refund the difference between 19th & 22nd per cent.
pay accounts by him for the period from the 25 February to the
30th December 1841 - providing to the Office, the receipt
of the Commandant in charge for the amount.

I am also to beg of you to acquiesce
in that the Bank General has determined in reply
to your letter to the War Office, providing his letter
in the duplicate dated 14th May 1841, and recommending
it to the General's consideration.

From the honor the
de or de
deputy C. R. Egerton
Capt. Maitland

The Officer Commanding
The Troops
His Present

Was given
4 Dec^r 1841

In referring to the War Office letter of the 4th Dec^r 1841, I have the honor to inform you that the Bank General has determined in reply to your letter to the War Office, providing his letter in the duplicate dated 14th May 1841, and recommending it to the General's consideration. I am also to beg of you to acquiesce in that the Bank General has determined in reply to your letter to the War Office, providing his letter in the duplicate dated 14th May 1841, and recommending it to the General's consideration.

From the honor the
de or de
deputy C. R. Egerton
Capt. Maitland
to the Commandant in Charge of the Department
of the War Office
to the Commandant in Charge of the Department
of the War Office
to the Commandant in Charge of the Department
of the War Office

Si licent 4 January 1842

Dr

I request you will be pleased to make application for the requisite authority to enable me to draw interest on the 1st slip, for money paid you as per my former which shall be called to on the 22^d but as you will see by the undermentioned statement of my full pay terms

24 th Jan 1815 to 24 th February 1816	8-1
25 th April 1817 to 11 th April 1822	11. 10. 3
1 st Jan 1827 to 7 th Jan 1827	12. 5. 26
1 st Jan 1829 to 25 th Feb 1841	
26 th Feb 1841 to 22 nd Jan 1842	25. 0. 0

I have the honor etc

cc - cc - cc

Wm. G. G. G.

Director General of Works

London

Dr

Si licent 13 February 1842

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a letter from the Military Dept at Berlin dated 20th Jan 1842 conveying me from the date at the date 4 Dec 1841, of summing 336⁷/₁₆ disallowing the difference of pay between 19th 22nd / a day of 5th per diem the 26th Feb last & put in his Excellency the General Commanding the Army has been pleased to referent to the date at the possibility, showing that perhaps, my case, if in consequence of about 6 of further of present. In compliance with the above order they to request you for the information of the Commanding the Army that the sum of 341. 14. was paid into the Military Chest here by me on the 8th Jan 1842

Wm. G. G. G. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a letter from the Military Dept at Berlin dated 20th Jan 1842 conveying me from the date at the date 4 Dec 1841, of summing 336⁷/₁₆ disallowing the difference of pay between 19th 22nd / a day of 5th per diem the 26th Feb last & put in his Excellency the General Commanding the Army has been pleased to referent to the date at the possibility, showing that perhaps, my case, if in consequence of about 6 of further of present. In compliance with the above order they to request you for the information of the Commanding the Army that the sum of 341. 14. was paid into the Military Chest here by me on the 8th Jan 1842

in much larger quantities than recommended

by the law, but whether with any other result or not I will not pretend to say. I have been

greatly struck also from the same in children applied to children especially in the form of

diarrhea. But in its treatment I have more

experience in purging which has answered better

in my experience than opium. I have hardly

ever seen a patient die where he has not also

asked the way because I have seen in three

frequently seen large quantities of opium

given when this has not succeeded, but I

think, especially in former spots.

This is the point the disease

in which opium has been found to have

failed, and it is obvious without the regard

to time or circumstances recommended it

will be all owing to the nature of the disease

which cannot be too strongly insisted

upon if we are to be successful in the

management of the disease to prevent the system,

and not to use medicinal opium, which

is certainly not found here in any

been done some thirty years ago the application

of opium is not - I think a theory

of opium and its operation is all to be had

a patient of this kind without the aid of

opium

of the brain and its members - It frequently pleases
a sudden demand, and is not the result of complete
exhaustion from habit or disease.
There is weakness, and hence of the
hands and tongue, but the tongue is rough and red
with dryness the centre which is a distinguishing mark
from the ordinary nervous. The face is flushed - eyes
injected - head hot - body warm with some perspiration.
The pulse is quick, full, and firm. Heat it is not
excessive. The secretions are diminished,
and the mental faculties have experienced the same changes
as in the ordinary nervous.

In this form of disease delirium either
by cutting or seeking is advisable - The head should
be cooled and cold applications kept constantly applied
to it during the heat continues above the natural
standard. The hands should be opened by thrusting
knives, and the nervous system always afterwards
by means of blisters in some form or other. If
plethora be given in the first instance it aggravate the
disease - Some physicians place great reliance
on such spirituous, the drops, tobacco every part
in the form, which, however, have more effect than
from time the quantity given by the heart. The stomach,
the liver, from its digestive powers, and the fluids
of the brain, change the nature of the secretions
where the disease admits without digesting or altering
the form or quality of the matter. The heat of the
eyes shows that the spirituous has been given.

The teeth are all decayed, the gums
are for the most part congnit, and the
quantity very small, and when that is the case it is
necessery that it be generally kept soft.

In the first degree, during
the progress of the disease, is an irreparable

to say the most violent, is an irreparable
remedy - The teeth should be preserved by
warm callets in the first instance - What I have

generally used has been (Lignum cubebae) with
Cinnamon, and Clove, and followed by Cider
oil and Perfume. These I compute are of

use when the patient will allow them. The
matter, and therefore things much against
them have been the best part from History the

like of the neck, and deepening the hollow
with this matter in a warm bath, and
has shown a manner to your country, which

not every it will do.

Left nourishment should be given it
is almost always necessary to administer
such as wine, spirit, or oil.

Delirium tremens comes to the
with the critical labours of the brain, and
here is the inflammation of the brain

particular the matter

In the disease there are many
of the symptoms of the Delirium tremens,
but they are mixed with those of inflammation

form to the actual practice, particularly the military
 one, and unless due distinction be made between the
 he cannot apply readily with precision, or with any profit
 of success. e.g. - Climate, and standards which are to be
 we have Deliberate Nervous, or where the nervous system
 is is complete, one of doubtful efficacy if not directly
 injurious, in that form where there is imitation of the
 brain and some degree of systematical activity going
 on in the members.

One Deliberate Nervous, or the class
 described by Dr. Johnson, is what is by the independence, of
 of spirit, and distinct sleep. Next the main business
 confined to the same mental states connects after with
 his ordinary affairs, or with the part of personal practice
 from that about him. The person instead of his
 his his, and that he has the Whiskery conversation
 planning his activities. Another common illusion
 is that of government, or some other creating about
 his person. As was to be especially, his rights are
 wholly sleep - his hands are put on by with - his
 legs is relaxed with all purifiers - his conversation
 is rapid - his tongue moist, his hands and arms
 with a cream about his - his hands, which at first
 with which from its natural strength seems to be
 that it can barely be numbered.

The disease has been named from
 the manner of the hands, and tongue, but the
 frequently returns to the whole body, and is attended
 with great agitation, and an unusual degree of heat.

of treatment - before entering on the plan of treatment the patient it is necessary to define the precise form of disease that is meant. Delirium tremens presents itself under two forms

1. Delirium tremens - There is no pain the patient is excited, but there is great muscular weakness, the face is flushed, and the eyes are bright, and the upper part of the body is hot.

2. Delirium tremens - There is no pain the patient is depressed, the face is pale, and the eyes are dull, and the upper part of the body is cold.

3. Delirium tremens - The disease is characterized by a general depression of the system, which is generally attended with the loss of the patient's ability to perform his ordinary habits, or the like.

4. Delirium tremens - The disease is characterized by a general depression of the system, which is generally attended with the loss of the patient's ability to perform his ordinary habits, or the like.

Difference between the Delirium tremens and the Delirium tremens

3 - - - -

3 - - - -

3 - - - 1 The Delirium Nervosus the Delirium in the primary dysphasia, and is generally confined to the individuals ordinary intellect. There is fever of the head and tongue. The patient is restless, and anxious to get out of bed to escape some imaginary duty. In the eye is covered with a brown and purplish. He answers questions with a slow and broken; his tongue is thick, and his eyes staring. This and is not unusual. There has a patient labouring under the Delirium Nervosus. In some the Delirium is always preceded by some of the delirious, and is generally homicidal, and his tongue is generally dry and brown.

3 - - - 2 The Delirium Nervosus of Doorman, Janner, to give a my recollection down he, he came in Delirium Nervosus, but having nothing of reference at hand I cannot speak with certainty.

3 - - - 3 That form of Delirium Nervosus which has a imitation of the critical tubercle of the brain, and inflammation of the cerebral substance differs only from mania in its duration.

3 - - - 4 The Delirium in delirium by Prichard, X. Also, the pyramidal dysphasia are to fully described as to have no difficulty in the delirious. But in this form of Delirium.

Delirium Nervosus
 Delirium Nervosus
 Delirium Nervosus
 Delirium Nervosus
 Delirium Nervosus

Delirium Nervosus
 Delirium Nervosus
 Delirium Nervosus
 Delirium Nervosus

Delirium Nervosus
 Delirium Nervosus
 Delirium Nervosus
 Delirium Nervosus

2. I cannot say that I have observed the
 Complaint appear a distinctly paralytic form.
 The symptoms of Delirium Tremens, like those of
 heat after dysentery are all 6 but more definite
 form, and on the feelings of heat, agitation,
 and mental irritation are not observable
 during the hours of darkness. They may have
 given rise to Spasms when the King has
 noticed; but in the most dyspeptic are
 persistent during the day, the heat is
 perhaps, by a feeling of heat from day to day,
 and the feeling of heat of pain, and
 Compressions if cannot be said the heat
 general in the first appearance of the case

paralytic
 or not

1st. I observed rather late from the symptoms about
 of acute spirit - tremor, or other varieties, or
 nervous depression from loss of heat, or change
 of heat - watching and anxiety -

Case
 of the
 1841

In answer to the Circular letter from
 the Army Medical Department, No 12378, dated 9th
 March 1841, concerning Delirium Tremens, I have
 the honor to inform that since the receipt of
 that communication I have not had any case of the disease,
 in a detail of the 9th Highlanders, who have been under
 my observation; but refer to my previous statement
 which describes the progress of the exciting
 cause

31 December 1841

J. Minto

I beg you will transmit the report of each officer
reference from the date you receive this to the
31 December 1841, with a revision of the whole hypothesis.
Should it happen that an officer has no experience
of the disease he is to state in his report.

There being reason to suppose, that nearly
nearly the disease has been traced under the name of
Fever, or other diseases, besides it has affinity.
I request you will call the special attention of every
officer to this subject.

In conclusion I beg each officer to
state the number for each of the things of the case
of each of the districts which have occurred to
him, distinguishing the number 202 - Remains
and Discharges?

I have the honor to be
Dear Sir
Yours most obedient servant
J. M. Digby
Deputy Surgeon

Circular No 12378.

Army Medical Department
of March 1881

Sir

With reference to the works of

Dr Jackson, and others, and more particularly

to that of Dr Blake on Delirium Tremens; and

in view of the valuable reports on that disease

in the various Islands - ~~and~~ the Hawaiian,

and West-Indies - a disease now of frequent

occurrence and fatality in the Army; your attention

and that of every officer under your command is

is specially required to the subject.

You will please to call upon every

Medical Officer in the Command for a clinical

Report of his experience, embracing under the title

of Delirium Tremens.

The nature of the Disease

2nd - Whether it appears in a paroxysmal

form, and how various forms according

to climate.

3rd - The causes of the Disease

4th - Whether it is distinguished by symptoms

peculiar to Delirium Tremens.

5th - Does the Delirium Tremens

have a connection with the general disease?

6th - What treatment is best indicated

with the general disease?

Dr Jones
Impulse for 1881
Baltimore

Your attention to Dec 18. to convince you that I was
 an honest in calling on you to assist me in making
 out my Annual Report; and in that regard you made
 in the most friendly way, and in accordance with the
 great feeling which I thought I might be able to
 show not prepared, I must confess, for such a situation
 of them - However, now that we understand
 each other better I think a mistake will not occur
 in future - I have the honor to be
 Dr Wright
 200 High St
 New York
 23rd Dec 1841

St Michael 20 November 1841

I regret you will have the goodness
 to pay for me at the commencement of 1842 the subscription
 mentioned at the bottom of this letter and enclosing it
 pay them such necessary year until your decision
 is communicated from the Company -

In the spirit of liberality shown on your
 part in favor of the other which I have no doubt
 you have done as the honor to honor
 I am Dear Sir
 Yours very truly
 Wm. W. Phelps
 15.

London & Army Medical Society Dec 1841
 No 10
 10.1
 10.13
 10.13

permitted me, I beg to call to your attention
the case of Smiths late and Clarke, both of
which, in my opinion your reports in not
existing in Bonds before they were sent
to Hospital -

I regret that should have been
mentioned in the "disbursements", but I
have a duty to perform to the public, and if
you feel yourself aggrieved at my character
to you, you can, if you wish, bring the subject
under the consideration of the commanding
officer, or, if you like, write to it for
you - I have the honor to be
Dear Sir

St. Margaret
Ed: Livingston 33rd St
New York 33rd St

Philadelphia 19 April 1840

I beg to enclose for your infor-
mation, and guidance, a copy of the Resol-
utions for the management of the
Hospital, and to suggest to you the propriety of
reading them carefully, also before your
proceeding your opinion to the Resol-
utions of the Hospital -

I wish particularly to call
your

See a copy of
proceedings of the
Hospital, and the
other case
of Smiths late
and Clarke
per Mr. Livingston

It appears from your last abundant supply
 to your duty in practice to inquire to the
 mind's health, and to comply to the practice regulations
 of the Army, in that of working the working system
 have a day during which, could possibly have taken
 place - that in your are intended to have any
 sacrifice of duty or your part in spiritant changes

April 19th 1840

General Hospital Gibraltar

Sir

What being agreement to the help with, the loss
 something part is called from a day generally - that the
 some circumstances officers respectively in charge of the
 after several have completed with the least the other
 only in the will have chiefly to call, in the remaining
 around are taken one a week - that the report
 will meet the spirit of your request in that part.
 With reference to your letter request
 "that Dr. Magrath will pay more attention to the matters
 in which" which were first to notice would be
 but acknowledgment of an emphasis please make
 if my duty as Assistant Surgeon may directly fully
 request to know on what grounds the change is
 founded.

I have the honor to be
 Sir
 Dr. Magrath R.D.
 33rd Regt
 33rd Regt

asked for the higher bank question as answered

his own purchase.

The bank Mr. Mackay's purchase was one of purchase

contract banks any independent matter, and that a

public inquiry might inquire his purchase which he

thought was not what demanded - but as for

any any other banks which was calculated to do

as might make any amount great money for the

done - Mr. B. will page 79. Mr. Gibbons' letter on the 23rd September

giving evidence for Bonabates - which

Mr. B. says Mr. Maguire will mention

of private John Shill's statement regarding the daily

winding of the Bank which he says in the 1st, 2,

of so, he will have a step put to the practice as it is

contrary to Mr. Shill's private orders - Mr. B. says

of the bank will pay more attention to these matters

Banking Society

Gibraltar April 19th 1840

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that I have

totally ignorant of any existing order regarding the

winding of the Bank's Remarks - but on inquiry

and winding back some it appears that the bank

cannot see on an average banked from a book

and that Mr. Shill's statement is to be found

1840

an independent view of the matter, and had only
 Lt. Smith said it was President Jackson but not when
 which will be found under date of Feb 5th
 Jackson's opinion elsewhere, he wrote the ~~the~~ monthly letter
 that they referred to look at - the King, and under the
 that did they refer to look at still refer to - no answer
 refer to look at it, but they did refer for the chief -
 refer to look at the chief's as the King so they did not
 look at Jackson's when he if the possession of the 2nd of
 when asked why she was a different thing from Jackson, she
 had made to be the refer to it almost word for word - and
 and examined her - so far from changing the statement she
 Lt. Smith in August, had Mr. Hays brought to his quarters

Jan 24th 38th 1845
 Jackson 38th 1845

all the in the least reason there put
 value upon to report right in the part of the report
 diff under Jackson's other without seeing it that
 whether which this reason to report, and so he
 him in the present instance thought fit to manage
 in accordance with that requirement and all
 must show how many calculate or your defect
 in referring a full and true investigation of the
 whole remainder - There the lower the state
 and to the least one -
 even the common procedure of denouncing the hymns
 without either the subject of a bandage to the point, or
 kept with the by dangling some to others same
 child under such circumstances nearly all under
 do not "but been exercised in looking in

From this day occurred from the
 Duke's appointment of the Duke of
 Somerset to a command of the 26th
 which demonstrated respect when to
 to have concerning want of proper
 to private the Duke's chief of the
 had not with adverse injury of the
 and was taken to the military
 dangerous. That complaint, as you are
 in possession of, they have to answer
 informers.

Do I think, as you will perceive
 by the letter of the date, has in the
 account he speaking in a private
 manner, and has further added that
 in an examination made by your
 lately declared the statement made to
 maybe further to be made to me, and
 whether as to report you will be
 Office the Duke's name in the
 in the report that report value
 than to make to the Duke's private
 from private which by a private
 done private duty: and taking the
 of the private also has no doubt
 private gives statement of the
 submit the circumstances to the
 of the Duke's name in the
 of the Duke's name in the
 of the Duke's name in the

do not

of the Duke's name in the

Dr. Galt
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Lythall's 5 February 1838

Mr 1

In reply to your letter of the 26 January concerning
 an official complaint presented of duty against an assistant
 Staff Surgeon in the case of the shipwreck of the
 ship "Hull" which had not with an accident and was
 taken to the general dispensary on the above day -
 I have the honor to state that I have spoken with Mr. Mackay,
 the gentleman concerned, for an explanation of the charge,
 and I have the honor to enclose a copy of his letter. I have made
 personal enquiries from Staff Assistant Surgeon Dr. Dore, and
 others present on the occasion, as well as from the Master
 of the ship.

From the whole investigation, I am happy
 to find that there is not the smallest grounds for the
 statement contained therein of Mr. Mackay's having taken
 charge anything for the ship, and, from the time that
 he took, with another Medical Officer, in examining the
 injured land, as well as from Mr. Mackay's personal enquiries
 made from land & believe that he was not advised to
 take in the case.

I am bound to add also in justice to Mr.
 Mackay, that he is not on duty on the day in question,
 he did not leave home the day to take the place of
 of others for the Assistant Surgeon, when from duty
 it was to meet my case of accident on 1st Jan 1838 although
 which may present themselves in the time during the absence
 of the Assistant Surgeon.

In my examining the matter of the case
 by the official complaint concerning Mackay, and in the
 presence

Mr 1
 Mackay's
 letter

The Patent Office under your order the claim that
the persons of the Army have on their relations in case
of emergency -

From the hope, the wife of one of the hope
wishes of the 33rd was managing this morning in

in a chair between the hat of the temple and a still,
when the temple, having reached the end of the party
take dinner and caught the class by between 25 and
and the edge of the chair, and, from the mother and
of the mother, whom she had undertaken the mother

for her shame, after putting the by thought
which she desires in having been but at a right angle
substance, with a large proportion in the middle of the
point, the one of the decomposition of the hope man's
wife, a certain, to the Department of the mother and
her, she would get immediate assistance; but the
Patent Office is abundant than after looking at
the by which during anything for the class, and
desires the mother to get the hope for her help.

The inconsistent proceeding, to say
the last gift, not only related back to the support
of the unperformed class, but almost great number
less of the last, and partial displacement of the point
again to take place before assistance could be obtained
I have the honor to be

Yours truly
John Hall
Deputy Secy of War
Washington 30th July
Schiller

our duties conscientiously - each should feel himself
 bound for the credit of the Department, to contribute to
 the maintenance of harmony among its members -
 I was not it to your letter proposing a letter, as the
 only step which can be taken by me, you will
 show your great wish by authorizing a letter to
 which I have made no further use than directing
 necessarily that an explanation regarding the
 complaint referred to should be given in by the
 gentleman concerned, and I have accordingly
 directed a letter from the gentleman

In regarding the withdrawal of your
 letter, which I have your, I must consider your honor
 to do, as an explanation was, in my mind, so as the
 opinion of anyone else after the plain import of the
 words therein used, it will be necessary that I get
 another from your relative with to the complaint, as
 I may consider it my duty towards the donor to
 recommend a further investigation of the case.

I remain
 Dear Sir
 Yours
 33/18/18

London 27

Philadelphia 28 January 1838

Dear Sir
In the receipt of your letter of the 26th Inst
I made a short enquiry into the complaint forwarded by you
against me of the addition of diff diagrams in the common
The report which shall appear in due time -

At present some divisions of respecting
for the sake of the honor of the Department on this matter,
I have made of communicating with you, so being likely, in
the end, to be more agreeable than to you in both of these
Without at all referring to the substance
of the complaint made, which must stand upon its own
merit I cannot say I see here that there is any
substantial at the other part of your letter. There is
to much changed matter, and to much more plain language
instruments in which I am personally concerned that are
forward you copy of the letter, and on the matter
reflecting, you yourself cannot fail to perceive how
greatly beyond any line of duty you have gone in making
the observations which you have on the decisions of the
of the pattern who in the former speaking stands in charge
of the Department to which you belong -

You must surely see that, consistently with
what I have to say there, these alterations or amendments
possibly be sufficient to pass freely, and unobjectionably, as they
do, the question of ordinary respect due to officers in the above
With nothing certainly but your feelings
towards the gentleman who made the, and with a most
anxious wish that, which he is his superior to perform

I have no right to complain of accident & changing
to the Regiment being sent to me, nor do I in the instance
but I do think the Minister's office in attendance at the
Dispersary might have had the humanity to put out
handkerchiefs round the child's line to prevent the temperature
which took place, or, if that were too much trouble, to
might at all events have tied the two legs together to
prevent the minister's making of the joint undertaken by
the injuries that of the Dispersary.

I am afraid in the instance the gentleman
under your order allowed the circulation of a poisonous
circumstances & concerned that state of public duty,
as I can hardly imagine any person holding a
"Royal Commission in the Hospital Staff" is ignorant
to not to know what to do in such an emergency.

You are not aware, perhaps, Sir,
that your decision in Mr. Knight's case, which
I had the honor of bringing under your notice in
November last, has given rise amongst some
of the Hospital Staff under your orders to some
misapprehensions, at the Hospital, in their terms
of, even the Regimental Dispensary; and certainly
this case illustrates forcibly how much it has
tended to the good of the public service
I have the honor to be Sir

To Dr. Gifford
Duke's Hospital
Finsbury
John Duke
Dispensary 33 Dept

division of any Assistant Staff Engineer not otherwise stated
to me or the 33rd Regt; and they to inform you, Sir,
that it is not with any view of making such claim that
I was address you, in what myself consent to do -
change the existing duties of my situation; but I must
give hope, for the credit of the profession, that you
do not encourage the Hospital Staff under your orders
to neglect any part of their duties from impatience
with the divisions of that Service, to which, after all that can
be advanced about Gibraltar during the war, they owe their
appointments, and advantages -

Three Mr. Budge, the wife of one of the
free workers of the 33rd Regt, was mending this morning
in her room, with a little boy about three years old
sitting on a chair between the feet of the woman, & a
table, when the woman, having scolded the boy of
the party order, dropped and caught the child by
between it and the edge of the chair, and
from the mother's description, appears to have
descended to the knee joint upwards -

He has shown, after, about one,
probably for the child, pulling the leg straight, & that
the description as having been bent nearly at a right
angle upwards, with a large protruding lump on the
inside of the knee joint, the son of the woman =
taken of the wife's wife, a civilian, & the
Diplomacy, when the boy fell by her, she would
get immediate assistance: but the medical Officer
after looking at the leg declared nothing with the
case, and directed the surgeon to follow to go
there? He falling down to the surgeon when seen by?

Shore

I cannot not possibly have meant any disrespect
to Mr. Moore personally, as I have not the pleasure
of knowing him; and it is not very likely I should
have offered your publications insight to those who know
and esteem.

Details of affairs so change that the
opinions have almost had to partially denigrate
on a point that the Regulations of the American
particularly injurious, and which I carried to
its fullest extent could not possibly give them
any very great additional benefit. I, I believe,
mentioned before, never had occasion before to
have a prospect the best to the Admiralty,
and it is possible might have been had
another. And after the Regiments proposed from
confident would be equally tenacious of giving
more opportunity to the staff.

Dear Sir,
I have the honor to decide
I am, Sir,
Yours truly,
J. M. Smith

I cannot possibly expect when to bring under
your notice the following circumstances, although
I have never from your letter of the 12th December
last, that I have no right to calculate upon the
same

I have not
 done 33rd 1841
 I have not
 done 33rd 1841
 I have not
 done 33rd 1841

I have not done 33rd 1841
 I have not done 33rd 1841
 I have not done 33rd 1841
 I have not done 33rd 1841

I have not done 33rd 1841
 I have not done 33rd 1841
 I have not done 33rd 1841
 I have not done 33rd 1841

I have not done 33rd 1841
 I have not done 33rd 1841

General Hospital Gibraltar
7th Decr 1837.

Sir

I have the honor to report to you
that I have received yesterday to order a discharge
for an officer of the 33rd Regiment who was taken
doubtless ill & not being engaged myself with
another officer who had been known from his home
two days before and much hurt, I sent to the military
Department with a request that it might be made up;
that, in my former terms, much to my surprise,
found it had been sent to the hospital the evening
before with a certain prospect of delay, as, believe,
it is partly generally known by the Medical Staff officers
that the military department of the 33rd Regiment is at present
in some of a hurry; and, to day being very late
from the officers department, with the usual business
from the military side. I was in the interests of the sick in
much confidential business proceedings. I should
not object to your being so kind as to inform
me on what footing the military staff department
are considered here - with regard to the military side.
Because if it be so part of their duty to perform
any of the military duties of the garrison there to
advantage for sending my present to the Department;
and certainly had I known that to have delay must
take place I should have sent the service to the
military department, and certainly had for it out
of my own pocket rather than let the officer stand here
convinced to long without relief from the honor etc.

To General Hospital Gibraltar
Decr 7th 1837
J. Hall
Surgeon 33 Regt
Gibraltar

Do certain questions in "there", in which he there
 on reference to Bismarck's *Handwritten* *Handwritten* *Handwritten*
 and clear statement marked, C. 121. in simple English
 of Bank notes in practice; but the bank have not
 been able to ascertain the capability of the Bank's ability
 to the question in the bank to ascertain from Bismarck
 that the *Handwritten* *Handwritten* *Handwritten* and statement.

marked, C. 122.

If the Bank might be permitted to
 after an opinion not immediately connected with the
 subject matter *Handwritten* *Handwritten* they would be liable to
 suggest that banks should be connected at the different
 parts where the bank part operate in most distinct, and
 difficult. E.g. at Paris that will show the ground
 in part of the E. part of the Bank forms the
 undertaking; and at the *Handwritten* *Handwritten* *Handwritten* *Handwritten*
 when bank a consequence in such *Handwritten*.

at the latest Bismarck's a bank
 is very desirable in in the bank of large the
 supply from the bank in the neutral ground beyond
 Bismarck's barrier would be cut off. But the
 Bank think that the lower stream at the E.
 end of the Bank which about on the bank,
 and in an *Handwritten* *Handwritten* *Handwritten* *Handwritten*
 account of its position and *Handwritten*, might be

Handwritten

The Board have recommended more difficulty in drawing up
 the programme with than they anticipated, and, perhaps, from the
 unfamiliarity of their experience if they could have been fully
 aware of the nature of the things, but that is not quite much
 to be taken into consideration, in the daily supply, of course the
 scale paid in may be, must be drawn from the contract
 in accurate experimental observations - What the Board
 will particularly to mark are the different parts of which,
 from local resources, or other circumstances, a large quantity
 has that paid by the scale will suffer in the hands of the
 dealer; and they conceive they are warranted in saying
 that at Latham Bay no transport will be required for
 at least 2000 tons it will not be necessary to contract for
 more than a gallon and a half per ton, as there is a
 considerable quantity from 5 to 600 gallons of drinkable water
 daily; and of the necessary materials all that is required
 is a little water for drinking -

The reports of Peter the Board think
 might be sufficient, with advantage to the public, from the fact
 that all the year round has that the demand for the things
 is constant. And certainly, were the demand for the things
 even much greater than could be required to their
 drawing it from that source during the six months
 two gallons a day have been found
 sufficient for the use of the hospital. And it must be
 found in hand that £91.5 a year is already paid to a
 contractor for the conveyance of that quantity to the
 Regiments Hospital at the least where the average
 number of sick per day does not exceed 100 -

She also told the Board are of similar provisions only for the comfort of the children's only, as will be seen by reference to Feb 2nd, nearly double the allowance granted.

In the above calculation the Board have comprised themselves, as directed in the instructions which were given to them, to those persons who draw salaries of provisions from the public, but they make no mention of the families to the private contribution given to the families of Nurses Officers should have an allowance of extra conveyed at the public expense, as well as those who are children of soldiers, who have pay of expenses have great means to provide their own papers and live to give their husbands, and we do not know how many nations from the public.

The Board recommended that the wages of Nurses Officers should be allowed 7 gallons and half of their children 2 gallons The same calculation in the night 1/2 gallon and each of their children - - - 1/2 gallon - - - which will make an addition of 825 gallons the quantity mentioned in Feb 2nd 3.

The Board having recommended what they consider an ample allowance granted to the ladies for all purposes, they to submit the following schedule of the probable quantity for which transport will be required at said Station.

any of the men of the company
your husband's change of age, for
how many?

29- What quantity of goods is allowed
you for that purpose?
30- Are your limits to that quality
or have you as much as you
will?

31- Do any of the women see
work for more than their husbands?
32- Do they get more work in
that account?

33- Have you ever experienced
any want of goods, or have you
always found your allowance
sufficient?

Remark Men's

34- Can you give the names
any information respecting the
wages - hours, and tasks allotted
to the different ranks, and
their officers quarters in your
division?

35- Do you know the number
of the ranks? and how you
any idea of the number of gallons
quart of milk in each gathering
daily?

36- Do they ever fail?
37- do the water goods work for
for all in any, or all of them?
38- Are the milk, lanks, and pumps
under your charge in milk in
the buildings - furniture chiefly?

18- do these men milk, tank,
or pump attached to the
Remark you live in?

19- What quantity of water
do you use daily?
20- Do you ever fail?
21- For what purposes
in the tank used?

22- You have been per
quantity employed in work
for your company?

23- What quantity of goods
do you use for breakfast?
How much for dinner?
How much for evening till
break, and how much for
working parties?

24- How many barrels of
milk are used in the
kitchen each day probably
for the whole Regiment?
25- Do you know the
quantity of water each tank
contains?

26- Are the barrels all
of the same size?
27- You are named with
Pumpers & Brass makers?
28- Do you work for
any

The following are the queries which were put to the different individuals named to attend the Board.

1. You are employed in a particular branch?
2. How long have you been so employed?
3. How many ships do you make each day?
4. How many barrels do you carry each time?
5. How long does it take you to fill a load at the dock?
6. How long to carry it to the barracks?
7. How long to return to the dock?
8. How many are left for the night?
9. How many for the officers' camp?

10. The quantity of powder you maintain in what you supply at the present moment for the use of the Regiment?
11. Will you supply powder before the strength diminish from England?
12. How many barrels can you fill at one at the dock or park you get under power?
13. You are the same employed in charging a battery?
14. How many men are employed that in the same you have charged?
15. What quantity of powder is used each day for firing and permanent working in your own?
16. Is that sufficient, or how the men are employed?
17. What quantity of powder is used in the court of the day?

I have the honor to receive
 your letter of the 25th April 1840
 in relation to the request contained
 therein for the appointment of a
 committee to enquire into the
 conduct of the Bank, and to
 report thereon to the next
 meeting of the Board. I have
 the honor to acknowledge the
 receipt of your letter, and to
 inform you that the Board
 have been ordered to attend
 to the business of the Bank
 on the 25th inst. and that
 the Board will be ready to
 receive your report at the
 next meeting of the Board
 on the 25th inst. I have
 the honor to be, Sir,
 your obedient servant,
 James Rogers Esq
 Chairman of the Board of Directors
 of the Bank of Montreal
 Montreal 25th April 1840

Sir,
 I have the honor to receive
 your letter of the 25th April 1840
 in relation to the request contained
 therein for the appointment of a
 committee to enquire into the
 conduct of the Bank, and to
 report thereon to the next
 meeting of the Board. I have
 the honor to acknowledge the
 receipt of your letter, and to
 inform you that the Board
 have been ordered to attend
 to the business of the Bank
 on the 25th inst. and that
 the Board will be ready to
 receive your report at the
 next meeting of the Board
 on the 25th inst. I have
 the honor to be, Sir,
 your obedient servant,
 James Rogers Esq
 Chairman of the Board of Directors
 of the Bank of Montreal
 Montreal 25th April 1840

P. Rogers Esq
 100 St. Paul
 7th Division
 337 St. Paul
 45th St
 48th St

Signed
 James Rogers
 Chairman

Signed
 James Rogers
 Chairman

Enclosing the proceedings of a Board of Officers
held on the same subject on the 12 March 1840; and
a letter from the Treasury dated 17 July 1830, addressed
to General Sir Gordon, relative to the quantity of
supplies to the troops in America at the public expense,
concerned it respectively across the preceding letter
to Sir Pakenham. Your Honor, to enable him to investigate
more fully, and satisfactorily the question submitted by the
Executive for their consideration:

Exh. 25 April 1840

Sir

The Board of Officers, advised
upon the day, having been authorized by letter from
the Military Secretary, dated to call for such
information as might be necessary, by your order to be
presented to check that a statement - a new Commission
officer or two, in charge of Board's terms; and one or
two other intelligent persons who have occasionally
been employed in such matters, ordered to attend the Board
at 12 o'clock; and then of the other orders on Monday
the 27th Feb. at 11 o'clock.

The Board will also be furnished
with the present thought of officers - non-commissioned
and privates, and officers families in such corps of Dragoon
and the number of their battalions to receive orders.
If the number mentioned in such Board
could be able of benefit to a guide. And of
this

The Board have been informed
 of their proceedings with their Report, & the
 for the Enclosure's information
 I have the honor to be
 signed Edw. B. B. 5
 Feb 15 1870

President of Board of
 Medical Officers
 Washington Feb 15 1870

The Board will transmit a minute
 of their proceedings with their Report, & the
 for the Enclosure's information
 I have the honor to be
 signed Edw. B. B. 5
 Feb 15 1870

The Board having affirmed the
 to General Order, and read the following letter from
 the Military Secretary:
 The Board having affirmed the
 to General Order, and read the following letter from
 the Military Secretary:
 The Board having affirmed the
 to General Order, and read the following letter from
 the Military Secretary:
 The Board having affirmed the
 to General Order, and read the following letter from
 the Military Secretary:

Feb 25 1870

St Vincent 1 July 1841

Enclosed a Bank Order for day - No: 19350 - in
favor of Messrs Stewart and Refiger my agents

Wm Stewart
Messrs Stewart & Co
Messrs Stewart & Co
Messrs Stewart & Co
Messrs Stewart & Co
Messrs Stewart & Co

Stewart & Co Agents

Stewart & Co
Stewart & Co
Stewart & Co
Stewart & Co
Stewart & Co

St Vincent 1 July 1841

I have this day received the Bank
Order of Messrs Stewart, which you sent me, in your
favor, and have ordered it to be paid you to draw

St Vincent

I have to inform you that Messrs Stewart will
have stated my account with the said Messrs Stewart
and have ordered you to give the balance due to me

St Vincent

As the amount was in my
favor in the Bank but has been credited -
from the side of the said Messrs Stewart, and it was
from the report of others that the said Messrs Stewart
were in debt to you, Messrs Stewart, and have ordered
for speaking to Messrs Stewart, and have ordered
I should have given you the same.

Wm Stewart

Stewart & Co
Stewart & Co
Stewart & Co
Stewart & Co
Stewart & Co

St Vincent

Dear Mr. Knight of the 21st Regiment has for many years
labored under some functional derangement of the
stomach, attended with flatulency, & rank, by want of enlargement
of the organ itself - He has also been subject to
permanence, and spasmodic distention of the rectum

Since his arrival at Barbours he has
of his heart has become much agitated, and is
now attended by a train of disturbing nervous
dyspepsis. He has lost his appetite - his
sleep is disturbed - his spirits, & most muscular
things with him, are greatly debilitated, and he is
losing strength rapidly.

In addition to the other complaints
Physic has made its appearance about hysterical
age, and the pain has been more of the
kind by disengagement of fluid - one by more or
less, and again at Barbours - At the present
state of his nervous system it can not be
advisable to adopt the ordinary one in the climate.
I am of opinion Dr. Knight will
health requires a change to a better climate, and
I think he will not be brought under the
consideration of the same kind -

Yours truly
J. M. Smith

3rd June 1841

Dr. Knight died on board the 'Hudson'
packet at 'St. Thomas' on the 21st July, on
his way home, and was buried here
with military honors by the Grant and family

After referring to matters of a private nature -
I regret to see the end of the

to be very happy to give it -
I have no recollection in remembering, shall
I have, under similar circumstances should
prejudicial of his, or any other officer, should
be ought to have, and which, if I have
I have for him, which I am very much
of some value at all about in following
in opinion; but if you think my statement
will for him to take on the Duke and late
Miss Parker, and, perhaps, it would be
I am certain his case to be done before
I must have to be changed of course to England.
is not improved, and I am sure, though I am
I am sorry to hear the Duke's health

My dear daughter!

St Vincent 5 June 1841

Dear Sir

From your health, and happiness
I am very glad to hear of it. I am
The new and your health from the Duke's
but I hope you will not be long in recovering
I am sure you will have found it good
where your health is of the nature of that

Dear Mr. [Name] of the Army
 I am very sorry to hear of the
 death of your friend, Mr. [Name]
 and I am sure you will be
 very much affected by the
 loss of such a friend. I am
 sure you will be very much
 affected by the loss of such a
 friend. I am sure you will be
 very much affected by the loss
 of such a friend. I am sure
 you will be very much affected
 by the loss of such a friend.

Mr. [Name]
 33rd

Dr. [Name]
 14 May 1841

Dear Mr. [Name] of the Army
 I am very sorry to hear of the
 death of your friend, Mr. [Name]
 and I am sure you will be
 very much affected by the
 loss of such a friend. I am
 sure you will be very much
 affected by the loss of such a
 friend. I am sure you will be
 very much affected by the loss
 of such a friend. I am sure
 you will be very much affected
 by the loss of such a friend.

as I am much obliged to a bank there for
for many years, and not permitted.

When from applicants to a Regiment
it can be the convenience of the public domain
and not at my own request, as will be seen
in reference to the Cabot from the same.
The goods will already go, and I have been
compelled to serve for several years in an
inferior grade, and at a lower rate of pay
than my staff commissions would have entitled
me to.

Nothing has been offered in my
paper book that the authorities will see
the justice of granting me the same rate of pay
as would have been entitled to had I been
continuously on the staff; or had I been
under your duty to the day, after having
served the day I am in.

I have the honor to be
Dear Sir,
I have the honor to be
Yours
Cahoon of the former
James

Bombardier 7 April 1841

Dear Sir

My agents & agent you will do me the favor to close my account with your hands and hand over my balance that may remain in your hands to the following
You will oblige me by directing an acknowledgment of my account to be forwarded to me when it is closed; and they to repay my thanks to you for your management of my affairs since my agency has been in your hands.

I am Sir
Yours truly
John W. Thompson

From the
of the
1839
of the
of the
of the

J. W. Thompson

14 May 1841

With reference to our conversation of yesterday regarding the sale of my stock I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the following
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the following

1st I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the following
2d I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the following
3d I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the following
of the 14th inst. in relation to the following

no more

Barbados 7 April 1841

Your Obedient Son

I beg to acquaint you that I have drawn on you for the sum of £1000 at the Baring's Office and that I have done the same with the Baring's and have sent you my account with the Baring's and have sent you my balance that may be in your hands in my favor & I beg to acquaint you that I have done the same with the Baring's & I beg to acquaint you that I have done the same with the Baring's & I beg to acquaint you that I have done the same with the Baring's

On the 27th inst I took your order for £4000 and I beg to acquaint you that I have done the same with the Baring's & I beg to acquaint you that I have done the same with the Baring's & I beg to acquaint you that I have done the same with the Baring's

I beg to acquaint you that I have done the same with the Baring's & I beg to acquaint you that I have done the same with the Baring's & I beg to acquaint you that I have done the same with the Baring's

Truys Co & Co

23 April 1841. Paid in favor of B.C. Halliday
3 April - Paid in favor of B.C. Halliday
7 do - do in favor of B.C. Halliday
9 - 6 - 10

£ 99 - 15 - 10

Verifying that the Baring's have taken 30 April 1841
add to the 7th April 1841
Barbados 8th April 1841

5th April 1841. The Baring's & Co. have taken 30 April 1841
I beg to acquaint you that I have done the same with the Baring's & I beg to acquaint you that I have done the same with the Baring's
Barbados 7 April 1841

Baynes Transport
Lybenton Bay 22 February 1841

Sir

With reference to your letter of the

25 November 1838, in relation to my financial

to the Secretary of War of the 29 September

in which you state that the Director General

is authorized to have done within 6 years

in the subject of your impudently in the

Staff they to whom that no work can

be rendered from the Director General and

have reached me; and as your demands,

all many years my services, have been

applied to the Staff since my dismissal

was submitted to the Secretary of War I must

but not that my first claim has been over-

looked and that an injustice has been done

in considering that the end of the year

Staff demands as respects me during the

the my services to which I am entitled

with the Staff

I have been been employed & time

in an inferior grade for three years by my

from the 1st of 1838, and during the whole of

the period I can hardly expect that there

performed the duty so important as

consequently: but it is not an unreasonable

with

My dear Sir
 I should be guilty of great ingratitude
 towards you were I not, now that you are about
 to embark and leave the command, to testify my
 cordials to the superior manner in which you
 have executed all your duties while here.
 Perhaps this cannot be better performed on
 my part than by copying what I said, some months
 ago, to the Honorable Highness, when recommending
 you to the post of Secretary to the Admiralty.
 I will beg leave to say that, in every way, I shall
 be one of the most desirous Admiralty Officers
 in that Majesty's Service, and will always
 remember, without himself, in a manner
 calculated to do honor to your Discharge.
 The abilities are above an ordinary order,
 his attention to duty very great; never heard
 a reprehending syllable, and any act of yours
 in respect to his service in the necessary
 cannot possibly be better intended.
 I shall be always happy to meet
 you wherever, and of your convenience
 I remain, my dear Sir,
 Yours most sincerely
 John J. Gilbert Esq.
 Dep. Secy to the Admiralty

My dear Sir
 I should be guilty of great ingratitude
 towards you were I not, now that you are about
 to embark and leave the command, to testify my
 cordials to the superior manner in which you
 have executed all your duties while here.
 Perhaps this cannot be better performed on
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 his attention to duty very great; never heard
 a reprehending syllable, and any act of yours
 in respect to his service in the necessary
 cannot possibly be better intended.
 I shall be always happy to meet
 you wherever, and of your convenience
 I remain, my dear Sir,
 Yours most sincerely
 John J. Gilbert Esq.
 Dep. Secy to the Admiralty

John J. Gilbert
 15th February 1841

The comparison have entered much improved
and that in determining the different means of
their growth, but there were black ones
in some to others in my other.

The Electric fluid does in all
probability receive great power over spirits,
as well as other changes of habit, and it has not
escaped the observation of the wise men; but so far
as shows nothing very extraordinary has ever been
decided upon. That it is not the sole cause
of power in such kind of fluids the double brand
never permit of the water here than in the
distillation, in the manufacture of ammonia, or the
Electric phenomena are denoted with a billowing
heat, which is not wonderful to the world, from
in unknown.

Philadelphia
12 Jan^y 1839

John Swan
Dunbar 33 1/2 St

The first Regiment arrived at Philadelphia 420 in December 1838 & 100 men
in January 1837.
From the 31st of March 1836, the date previous of the 1st of March 1837,
to the 31st of March 1837 - 75,5 per cent were admitted into the
From 1st April 1837 - to 31st March 1838 - 110 per cent were admitted;
From 1st April 1838 to 31st March 1839 - 81,3 per cent were admitted;
From 1st April 1839 to 31st March 1840 - 65,2 per cent were admitted;
From 1st April 1840 to 31st January 1841 - 39 per cent were admitted.
Showing pretty plainly that resistance has made reducing returns
which considerably influence our duties which have been paid
apart to the contrary

reference there; but all must have articles, I think, that
do not have as many opponents than really minded men

to see in the 33rd Regiment in concerned,
I think, the reasoning in which the objection is founded,
'that it differs most during its latter years of existence

in character', has been shown to be insufficient
data can be a bearing on the advantage of
deteriorating being within the result of present history

longest' company of the 33rd Regt. which was left
in Lybank camp in 1822, and remained there
until March 1824 when it embarked with the rest

of the Regiment for the north side of the island. This
company, after the first two months, engaged 20 good
hands in my company in the Regiment, but I

question very much whether the like result would have
taken place had it been retained by my Regt. number
open from England, or even by another company

from the same locality, either of Stony Hill
One from evidence of examples from Grenada
could locate in efficient districts might be made in

62 military companies who were transferred to the 33rd Regt.
on its arrival in Jamaica, from the 5th, & 6th Regts.
then given character - thinkers, and labouring

under the disadvantage of the depressing feelings of people
local habitation. It is curious to find these men
then their service in the 33rd Regt. and not the preparation

of how likely amongst them.
In 1823, a remarkably healthy year,
the deaths amongst them, as one third
of the total number of the whole Regt.

It is unnecessary to follow out these calculations any further, or, think, it will be admitted that sufficient has been stated to show that an particular reaction, retention, gain some immensity from attacks of the more prominent parts of them, which is all that can ever be expected for by partial officers drawing in the 15 bodies. That Terms seem again, and again in the same individuals is a fact that the medical men have had substantially proof of not only in their practice, but many of their responsibility in their own persons - This constant recurrence of disease adds to the difficulty of giving up disease that there is some the last one, and the evidence is still carried off by some chronic disease, in the fact a further to explain of the "constant" from which proceeds at some of the others towards the close of the year

Nothing but the frequently repeated the frequent return of disease by things which is temporary; but this is by no means necessary, as many cases of chronic diseases both are often carried off by heat, or heat the contributions in the winter - Medical officers, from the nature of their duties, suffer more than military officers, and speaking from observation, I think they are in nearly as equal ratio with the war.

In December 1817 I embarked with some other hospital attendants for Denmark, and other distant parts in 1827, only one, who had previously returned to England, remained alive -

After these particulars regarding it is hardly necessary to add, in reply to conclusion 1. of the Report page 95, that no medical man who has lived in the West Indies ever for a moment imagined that men were likely to gain an immunity from disease, and mortality by a prolongation

2120200

of other changes who had joined after the Regiment arrived in
the country, making the population of deaths amongst the ill
soldiers certainly less than that of the second, but no so
high a degree as directly to merit notice -

See 1827 the change of the Regiment at the
beginning of the year was 315: 188 second joined from hospital
in the 2nd March, making, according to the book then made of
interburying during the ill & dead being, 503: 112 Deaths took
place, of which number 54 were from amongst the 188 second
who had joined in March; and 26 from other changes that
had joined on previous occasions, including the deaths amongst
the ill soldiers to 32, which leaves the true of the combined
Regiments in a very natural degree - In 1827 the Regt
arrived at Park Camp which has generally been found an
unhealthy station - so that the no more might be considered a
new party in the question was under discussion.

Again in the table given at page 94 of the
Report the ratio of mortality per 1000 in the 88th Regiment
during its 9th years service in Germany is that of 103, &
during its 15th at 110. The Regiment, during its 9th
years service in Germany occupied Spanish Fort, and during
its 10th at Park Camp: but it would give an unfair
estimate if it were to remain unexplained that out of
the 88 Cavalry, which took place in 1830, 25 remained
arranged the men of this detachment which arrived in 1829, out of
117 on the 3rd February, and 43 on the 31st December; - the out of
a detachment of 12 men that arrived in November 1830; & 28
out of previous detachments. Leaving only six deaths, or the
at 25 amongst the ill soldiers.

Again in 1831 when the Regiment was
at Wexford, out of 49 deaths that occurred. 15 took place
out of the changes that arrived in 1829: or out of the
detachment of 1830; and 18 out of previous detachments.

Assuming that deposit of these minor contributions
 it will be necessary now to revert to the exact form
 the Report given at page 7, which, must confess,
 I cannot do satisfactorily reconcile, nor can I comprehend
 by what rule of arithmetic I might improve the mortality
 of 1825, and 1827, in order to double that of 1822 -
 Being at fault in this point we will next consider
 how far residence, or accidentality in it is termed,
 has tended to lower the mortality in periods of great
 sickness; and here I think it will be found that the
 comparisons have shown the general conclusion from
 insufficient or erroneous data.

The year 1825 was one of moderate sickness,
 and mortality both amongst the civil and military establishments
 of America - The former suffered more than they had been known
 to do for many years previous; and the latter but nearly one
 third of their number.

The 3rd ranked Marine force, and
 the other healthy detachments in the North side of the island
 during the early part of the year, but in the month of
 October it was ordered to Fort Royal, and thence
 soon on the death - He later at the close of the year
 one of the most unhealthy in the island. Sickness
 broke out amongst the men both at Fort Royal, & amongst
 those born upon the island, and before the end of the
 year 90 per cent.

The strength of the Regiment in the
 1st January 1825, was 575; 57 recruits joined from England; 505
 35, on the 15th February; and 22 on the 23rd June; making, making
 whole numbers, 572. The deaths during the day; viz: 12
 out of the number who had joined that year; and 22 out

See exhibit No 30 of the appendix of the Report
 the 33rd Regiment is stated to have lost 78 men out of a man
 strength of 535, in 1822 - In 1825, it is stated of page
 94, that 123 men died out of a man strength of 453, but
 according to exhibit 30, it ought to be 121 men out of 468.
 In 1827, it is stated in the same page that 115 men died
 out of a force of 426, but this also is of various date
 exhibit 30 where the numbers are 111 out of 415.
 There are printing errors to be sure, but still
 they are sufficient to show that even the most perfect
 calculations were not correct in numbers, and if they
 be built to them what indulgence may not be used
 men reasonably exact who are made up report no
 doubt matters -
 In the Medical Returns Nos 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
 we make up at the completion of the foreign service
 the Corp, the deaths in the 33rd Regiment are 112
 to be 80, in 1822: - 126 in 1825 and 112, in 1827.
 This discrepancy between the Military &
 Medical Returns is owing to the different periods at which
 they are made up. The Medical Returns being made from
 from the 1st of January to the 31 December, and the
 Military ones from 25 to 24 December. The total loss
 comparisons with the calculation given here, and that has
 I cannot account for unless a man who did not
 Antiqua has been included in the Medical Returns
 The total loss in the Medical Returns is
 1120 at 535 in the country, and 16 in the Paper's home
 as printed: and in the Military Report the loss is given
 as 532, without any reference to the calculation of the

Paper's home.

during the epidemic of 1825, when it had been three years
 in the country, the mortality was 123 in a strength of 453,
 and during the Epidemic of 1827 - 115 out of 426; this
 at end of the period the mortality was small. That of
 the first year.

The 11th Division of the 33rd Regiment
 under command of Major Blythe, consisting of 132 men,
 arrived in England in February 1832, and was ordered
 to be sent to St. Domingo: his other divisions arrived
 the same month, and the 3rd quarter, which had
 been detained at Antigua in account of some injury
 the 2nd quarter received by means of the same disease, in
 the 12th April.

In the 21st of April 1832 there were 2200
 from the 3rd quarter to the 1st quarter, in relation to the
 132 already there under the command of Major Blythe;
 and on the 27th the 3rd quarter and 3 companies
 followed, forming one company (the Major's company)
 in the 3rd quarter to the end of the month of April
 then. It had the whole of which the Regiment
 is that I have mentioned in 1832. appears there then
 there in the course of three or four months, not far
 from the whole. That the whole against
 been taken at the 3rd quarter in its arrival,
 or had the last that was then remaining during
 the epidemic had it is probable the 3rd quarter had
 been anything but parties.

but after ten years remain in the best health, at any age, the
 chosen one that his health will be greatly improved, and tending
 him out there before his frame has attained its full growth
 only adds to the mischief. I think we may say that the
 bodies for service in the West Indies under the age of 22.
 his constitution will by that time have acquired sufficient
 vigor to enable him to undertake any duties that may be
 imposed upon him, and if his departure could be delayed
 until a little more advanced age to break the latter. I am
 of opinion a greater number of healthy men of 22 would
 be more efficient than an equal number of 22. and I think
 in the conclusions that have been drawn the considerations
 has not been given to the pressure that should be put
 in service? The doctrine, that boys will mature
 with enough for West India service, because they are
 not regarded as such in the various duties of the profession,
 in a dangerous one to advance, and we that the military
 authorities, France, would rather to select, have it seem
 more advantageous in the case of health than it appears to
 have been

Relevancy

Another point that has been made on both sides
 at page 92 of day, and which the committee seem
 to imagine they have set at rest for ever, and
 like the former, of the public authorities. See
 example, to take the 83 Regiment, with which I am
 more immediately connected, having made out the
 Cavalry Tables 1. 2. & 3. on its quarterly returns
 in 1832, it is stated at page 94: "With the 83rd
 except with a partial loss in 1822. we find that

Army

at that mortality goes on with an accelerated pace
as age advances, when it is considered how many
powerful centers are constantly in operation to weaken
the things of life.

If small, however, be recalled
that after circumstances which admit of mortality may
lead to begin the efficiency of an army, and think
the opinion of experienced military officers, against it, and
ing out, what are called, 'gaming boys' to the barracks,
is deemed more consideration than it appears to have
yet with.

They experience induces me to conclude
in opinion with the military officers, for those who
of one young boys' conduct and discipline soon after the
arrived they were either swept off at once, or rendered
inefficient for a great length of time. These circumstances
themselves could not fail to attract the attention of some
military officers, and others, whose reports, being published
official representations on the subject have been forwarded.

In summary, the above shows us, that
perhaps considerable also like the case in a number
degree, when the troops were confined to the battery, they
in the sea land; but, was the battery station in the
interior such as Oceanic Park, Mountain, Mountain
have been situated where communications from the horse
working parts might be sent for clamps of air, it is the
hope that matters will improve -

There can be no question but that
from 20 to 30 is the most efficient period of a
soldier's life in any part of the world; but after

Observations on the Statistical Report of the Posts
drawing in the West Indies

In conformity with the instructions
I have in the circular letter from the Army and Navy Department
dated 15th June 1838. Hence the honor to submit a few
observations on the Statistical Report of the Posts, which
appear like, no doubt, here at variance with the progress
experience in that part of the world

The Report is evidently drawn up with
much care and labor, and any remarks have to offer
are not intended to detract from its merit, or general
accuracy; but, should I might be permitted to point out a
few trifling errors without any such bias, and, as
much help has been done in the infidelity of figures, numbers
the kind, "age, and antiquity", may also be allowed
to mention what has fallen under my own observation,
and if it be corroborated by the experience of others who
have drawn there, or by the accurate, and judicious
Military Survey adopted since 1827, it may lead, perhaps, to
modify in some degree the conclusions that have been
come to in these important points.

It is stated in the Report, page 84, that
and fully borne out by the facts there given, that naturally
advanced with age in the West Indies in a much greater
rate than in most other parts of the world; and on this
is founded the assertion that youth in the West Indies
of which it is most advantageous to send troops out here
thence the general law of your nature here
I think it can never be questioned by any one: and in a climate
where fewer years, the duration of time from which the
structure is drawn, may be considered as nearly
generalized amongst Europeans, it is not the least

The Rank Officers of the name at the Hospital are
 called into frequent requisitions in a way that can
 not be supplied by an orderly. It may be urged
 that this is not within the province of the Hospital, but
 that still, in their persons we either to have a
 for the sake of humanity, if in the order they can be
 said to relieve them in their need of the comfort
 and advantage that the attention of an experienced nurse
 affords - particularly when it is taken into consideration
 that the expense of the wages and diet is covered by
 the discharges from the pay of the sick soldiers.

Lastly, as a measure of economy. It must be obvious
 that the employment of men in their own order is
 a clear saving to the country of the difference between
 of a day, the winter wages, and 1/2 day, the winter pay -
 I have the honor to be
 Sir James McEwen R. D. Surgeon General
 Surgeon General
 Army Medical Dept.

Medicine Department Office
 Gibraltar 4 Feb 1839

The Deputy Surgeon General forwards me with
 a copy of a letter with enclosed Documents from the Director
 General the copies by the different Regiments, and he requests
 the utmost attention to the instructions therein contained by the
 General's instructions in charge of the papers.
 Circular letter of 15 November 1838. with queries
 Do - 30 Do 1838. Manila
 Do - 1 Do 1838. Manila
 Do - 1 Do 1838. Manila

He

familiar, women, and children in some instances
 274 In the Registers there are a number of officers
 are enhanced by the appointment -
 and gratified by an election do that the company
 always shows that the sick Invalids are not
 ordered for them with great care, & that; and I have
 before me any little additional arrangements that may be
 in any degree desirable than an ordinary man. The
 If a nurse is made kind, and considerate to the sick
 of ^{order} ~~in~~ ^{the} following reasons.
 reference is decidedly in favor of nurse in place
 know to that for your information that the result of my
 that your additional number of orderlies, I have the
 utility and economy of the practice in comparison with
 a general practice, and regarding my opinion as to the
 Employment of Nurses in Regiments, and other troops as
 I answer to your letter of the 12th inst. respecting the

Wesdon Bismarck 14 February 1834.

To the Honorable Capt
 Bingham 33rd Regt
 2^d V. M. Corps
 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.
 12 February 1834
 Army Medical Department

embarrassment but in the many instances to practice
 of a highly irregular, and prejudicial nature, which
 no vigilance of the Medical Officer could at all times
 prevent, and which frequently engages his attention
 when he ought to have been occupied with matters
 of much greater importance.

With regard to the adoption of a similar
 plan I have no difficulty, I am sure, in stating that
 I am not at all in favor of the present mode of
 determining men who are to be the officers, and
 who have accepted the appointment under certain conditions
 will not be overlooked. Besides much difficulty
 will naturally be experienced in getting an intelligent
 and suitable man to accept the appointment, who
 is bound to the rank of paymaster. After that
 is determined, in England, or England proper, which is
 otherwise a reasonable effort to be made.

If the Medical Director, who might be
 an intelligent gentleman, he put on a man
 for any than his neighbors he will become dissatisfied;
 and will be obliged to resign to his duty; and to you, who are
 to call upon him with the detail of his duties, and
 needs, he will find out how extremely inconvenient
 and embarrassing such changes might occasionally
 prove particularly during periods of great sickness,
 and finally - I have the honor to be
 Sir, your obedient servant

John Hall
 Surgeon 33 West
 Dec 20 1841
 Army and Navy

Army Medical Department
1 April 1834

My dear Sir,
I beg your will please me with your opinion
on the effect produced by the withdrawal of extra
numbers to the Hospital beyond about 100 being
understand that the Medical Department in both in regard to
pay, and allowances, and to stipends for extra
services, are on equality with every ordinary day,
knowing in view the possibility of procuring the best
day's work who may suffer from their plan, or be
found unprofitable for them.

As it is in contemplation to adopt a
similar arrangement at home, I should wish to know
whether any, and what difficulties are likely to
arise in carrying this arrangement into effect.
I have the honor to be
Dear Sir,
Wm. D. W. G. G. G.

To John Bull Esq
King's 33rd Regt
Frederick

Frederick Breville Esq April 1834

In answer to your letter of the 1st inst, regarding
me to state my opinion of the effect produced by withdrawing
extra numbers from the Hospital beyond about 100, and what
difficulty is likely to arise in carrying a similar arrange-
ment into effect at home, I have the honor to state for
your information, that, from what I have recd
to observe, it appears from the nature of the business
of the Hospital, that the increase of the sick has been
by the arrangement above, as the result of
Breville

it is generally a whole thing with conductors
 and might not take me a week's paying them pay, or
 when wages - The percentages on all incomes expended
 is arbitrary - that had made many make them a com-
 plaint was not that when they pay the bills in paper
 but never heard of anything like a regular percentage
 on the whole expenditure.

Apr 16 Enquiry.

'What more beneficial, and if would be desirable
 to call for the Hospital Engraver's full work, and also the
 medals who are and have been doing duty for years
 past.'

Answer - Public Enquiry is at all times better
 preferable to private information, and if a little party
 the others have indicated really want it in hand
 called for.

Apr 17, a regular contract

"For a similar contract with Butchers, and others
 who supply the Army would demand good, and put
 an end to politicians' bills"

Answer - I consider a contract for food and
 great desirable, not for the purpose of putting an end to
 politicians' bills, because who not consider them to want,
 but to facilitate the Hospital charges to the general
 contracts of the Army.

Johnstone

London 23rd Regt

Lichfield

11 May 1834

...and without any previous notice, or that of any
...he would have the best means of obtaining
...and negligent manner in which
...to have performed their
...and by what should have been expected,
...to be correct.

§ 13. Bankers' duty in respect of charges

"The expenses are generally paid by the bank"

Answer - The bank apply all public accounts to
...of banking. ...the bank
...any other persons -

§ 14. Expense of banking

"Should be defrayed by the customer in case of banking
...to the public authorities. The greater proportion of
...the bank being self-sufficient, might the more
...The bank's journal a prudent
...The bank pays for the interest banking
...of the charge from his pay, and the
...the bank's account
...of the arrangements of the
...The observations regarding self
...to have made; and every
...the bank is immaterial.
...in the bank's case
...of the regulation in the bank's case
...of

§ 15. Bank's charges

"Bank will be liable for the other charges of these things
...were correct, in any case a fair, and a percentage on
...all money received"

Answer - The liability of bank's charges is an
...and the immediate effect of
...of

Answer. That holding the Republican Whigs are compelled to work themselves over a day at least in an unprofitable job. But whether they are any better for it or not is more matter of opinion - The difficulty of their case is independent of their decision in a manner that is at variance with the generally received opinions of mankind.

Ch. 9. Look for Working Congress

"I think none is charged than is used"

Answer. The charge might not be large enough where there are many murders here. In ordinary accidents the 14th grand jury do not ought to cover it.

Ch. 10. Answer

"The convenience of the ladies here is often used in a subtle way to estimate but the latter is always charged"

Answer. Ladies here, Police is dear than estimate about, therefore, see why it should be abolished

Ch. 11. Extra generally

"Changes are strikes to the extent"

Answer. The operation is really to reduce the form of a shop how to apply it.

Ch. 12. Protesting and visiting Congress

"We have an protesting Party, or his Deputy goes to an attempt the leader is there to him and he believes of the all right whereas a comparison of the Debt Policy would estimate him"

Answer. When our protesting Party acts

a. Protesting the Whigs it is generally done at uncer-

tain

The 5. Druggs and Linnard.
"Linnard, and Druggs are frequently charged for when
some are given to the patients"

Answer - I do not believe that either Linnard or
Druggs are ever largely charged when none are given to
the patients.

"The 6. Sale of Drugs"

"When drugs are really provided none is charged when
none paid for"

Answer - Drugs cannot be charged unless they
have been really provided, hence forming no part of the
balance of Debt they must be ordered by the prescribing
officer. And the manner of accounting for them, is by
the selling merchant to answer to the bill with the receipt

reputation of the rest of the patients.

The 7. Drugs cleaning Hospitals.

"Another charge should also be made for expense of cleaning"

Answer - If one Hospital be kept in good order some
expense must be incurred for that purpose, and it will be
more or less according to circumstances. The Hospital
is visited daily by the Captain or Surgeon, and no Hospital
for his own credit sake, would permit the Captain
to have it in such state as to call for a report to the
Commanding Officer, which would most unprofitably
be the case if it were found dirty.

The 8. Debt.

"Debt of 1/6 per 100 Debt - do never given, and
is of no use to the Soldier of actually given"

Answer

way of consulting at length, but to show the desirability of
Laird's attention to the very important knowledge in his
possession must necessarily be of the real management
of the matter as conducted at present

The Director General's orders are that every
Department shall make the Diet Roll timely and every
and shall endeavor to believe that the order is implicitly
changed in most respects. I cannot therefore imagine
how the public can possibly be charged with a greater
number of half diets than is warranted -

The Diet is made up of the Diet Roll, and the
all well regulated hospitals the Diet Roll is examined
and signed weekly by the attending physician. In that my
irregularity of the various kinds of food be immediately
detected. Besides if the Department were some days the
discrepancy in making up the accounts the kitchen's day
keep these would be an essential check on the
it is presumed the physician necessarily takes part,
and always examines it at the end of the month
before he signs money to make a payment -

Sup. Note

"There is often charges for when not in game
or more charged than is actually used for medical
purposes -"

And: This is a gratifying attention to the
by facts, and of variance with all that has been - it is
interest to mention to a patient when he is paid, or half
before is ordered for him and it may be fairly assumed
that they get what they are entitled to, on the expense of the
Diet Roll, which is usually kept up in some convenient
part of the hospital, and especially check any attempt at
fraud. In the old time of Diet Roll the tables were

War Office 7th May 1834

As there is reason to conclude from the manner
 in which your accounts are explained that you exercise
 an effective superintendance over the Hospital under your
 charge, I am directed to refer to you the enclosed Extracts
 from a communication lately received from a person
 apparently well acquainted with the internal economy
 of Military Hospitals pointing out various abuses existing
 therein, from the delegates of the said House to the
 Committee enquired, and to request that you will pass
 the finding of War with your opinion respecting the
 existence of such abuses in the Hospitals of your Regiment
 and as to the best means of correcting them.

Wm. Pitt Rivers
 Esq. Marshal

33rd Regt

Extracts from a letter addressed to the Secretary at
 War dated 7th April 1834 relative to Hospitals.

1st Part of Pitt Rivers

"The Pitt Rivers which provide a general history of the
 Hospital are not particularly interesting and the
 larger by which I mean a greater number of most of the
 are changed against the public than are intended, also
 the aggregate number of Beds is correct."

a. The Pitt Rivers contain a general history of
 the Hospital which under treatment in Hospital,
 and in the expenditure returns are complete from these
 documents do not exactly understand what the
 at War's information should appear not being particularly
 copied into the ledger - a book not known amongst
 Regiments the Hospital books - I understand them, not by
 way

and gelatinous substance which can be water of in
the chemical fashion seem to exhibit little, and are
without digesting the contents to the heat and glass

Or 15 - Date by years as for milk in the years
rank - It what has been the average percent
preparation of milk to take in the summer.

2^d. What the average percent
preparation quantity of milk -

Oct 15 - The average daily production of milk
percent in the 33^d Regiment since its arrival
at Gibraltar on the 12 November 1836 has been
four percent - But he calculates from disease
has occurred up to the day October 22^d 1837 -

John Dale 33^d Reg^t
Gibraltar 22^d Oct 1837

But I question any merit whether the advantage de-
rived would be commensurate with the expense &
inconvenience of such an establishment.

If errors could cause either a craft
at the much benefit might naturally be expected. But to carp
them up in a paper of the kind is a waste of time, for
not been found to produce well in other places.

The next advertisement concerning
distros in every part of the country, available for the government
to make an arrangement with the same in England

Company, that company the nails, to the same heads
of a good price - For after all this is a healthy article
that has been used for the same purpose in any
largest length of time in the same kind of

Qr 10/12 - What description of British we provide
for the work? What year between each? What
description of goods for each article?

Qr 12. Filling from letters are in use at this time
and a part is allowed between each
The Army for each soldier consists of a
their halibut, and pills: two flanks - a cap; and a pair of
shoes.

Qr 14. On the new system of building small barracks
been adopted with pleasure opening and shutting with
perfect facility, and affording little opening of protection
if the new system has been adopted what is
been the effect?

Qr 14 - The system of building small barracks has not
been adopted at present - But the business in the main has
at least will be fitted with conveniences that appear,

know some in civil society without any dispensation.
 2^d 1810. I wish a statement of the duties with the
 quantities of work for breakfast, dinner, and supper.
 The same of wine, spirits and beer?

Answer 10 - Breakfast consists of a pint of coffee & a pound of

dinner - a pound of meat - a pound of bread,

or two pounds of vegetables, and a pint of wine or small beer;

and of a pound of meat - a pint of drink 3/4 of a pound of

tea, and a pint of wine or half pint of beer.

Supper consists of what the men have

at dinner. There is no regulation for such a part

in the 33^d regulation - besides the soldiers pay for their

allowance of -

The quantity of coffee they get for breakfast

varies according to the price of the coffee, and the price of

vegetables is that the amount of meat is the regular

allowance for making - but some of the companies

may be taken as a general average -

The 11th. It is whether any quantity, or allowance

has been established - that the details of

them: Establishment, and what steps have been taken

and say if there are any others in the command

which could be recommended as desirable things

of Establishing - drink them - say what number - annually

but 6 men, and that generally what has been the

effect?

Answer 11 - The command takes care of the details -

but the same does not depend on health or other things,

the only place commanding could be

but to have would be a check on that in the Bay.

duplex. All the more particularly remarkable gets into
 effect as a man who has found that the
 total having to his hands down after the experiment
 arrived; and some others have been required to think
 a little of responsibility in the scientific mechanical hand
 regarding to empty their thoughts.

The relation of Graham has with the
 of indulging to anyone great extent whether his
 calculation maybe; for the dipping pen in his hand
 for one thing or another needs heavy that under no
 circumstances can he have more than 2 or 3 days to spend.

The letter is what I have at the rate of 4/10.
 but only paper content at Graham per 1/2

Why will I never be taken a happy day out of my pay - 1/2
 a dipping of the pen in his hand - 6

for the 21st Regiment the daily amount of his pay working in
 10⁰ a quarter in addition for the emergency of a day at home
 will do.

6⁰ a quarter for working forward sheets
 1/2 a quarter for extra days -
 3⁰ a quarter for his own the change for 1/2 days -

The purchase of paper can be changed at 1/2
 1/2

Having like my hat and shoes I have in the regiment
 2⁰ a day to spend in his own arrangements.

That soldiers will get drunk when
 they are in a job he sees, who has seen many of
 them, will dispute; but the drunkenness in the regiment
 some of these things might happen in not a short time and
 by his - soldiers in a job are not contented and would have a
 comparison with a good number of the old days are

Drum

Pg: 49

240. General Company - average daily rate 52
 No. 3 - Company - 50 - 5/4
 No. 5 - Company - 50 - 5/4
 No. 1 - Company - 50 - 2 1/2
 No. 4 - 50 - 3
 No. 2 - Company - 50 - 2 1/2
 No. 2 - Company - 50 - 2 1/2

The number and eight more patients have been admitted into hospital since the 30th August arrived at hospital in remainder list - of which number -

240. have admitted to Clinics:
 64. 2nd Military Dept;
 28. 2nd Acknowledged Arms in Det; and
 18. Antisepsis
 Remarks, and Deaths, as shown already
 which, have not in my opinion, contribute in a direct way
 to the production of disease -

In forming the above comparative table of
 existing conditions there remains each case in the
 practice register, is that as far as such information can
 be relied on it is correct. The prevailing and existing
 conditions of fever and other diseases, however, show with each
 other in such unimpaired health that it is difficult
 to draw a line of distinction in many cases, for instance,
 many of the cases of simple Cholera that are attributed to
 climate may have been occasioned by some other cause
 depending with the individuals that they have not arising
 of: and some of those that have taken ill in early night
 with equal justice be ascribed to climate. Cases of Deaf
 are fewer than might have been expected. And instances
 that have of British soldiers has not been the product
 of disease in the 31st Regt; that is generally
 supposed

21c 107. On the universal development of the germ in the
to another, as being continuous in its nature to health?

Answer 107.

I have not seen this kind of growth,
but I have known it attack with immediate good effects
in the best habit.

21c 108. On the humoral and humoral budding, is this
what improvement seems necessary?

The humoral and humoral budding at the
in good and needs no improvement beyond removing the
habits, and films occasionally, when the hair gets lumpy,
which is now being carried into effect.

21c 109. In what way are sickness and mortality
attributable to humors, or humors in the common sense
from their use, combination, or state of decomposition. Some
a gradual scale commencing with the principal causes of
disease and mortality as to

- Climate,
- Humidity,
- Evaporation,
- Evaporation,
- Evaporation,
- Evaporation,
- Evaporation,
- Evaporation,

Showing the progressive state of the humoral causes of disease.
Ans: 109. The humors and humors at the humors are

always kept in complete repair by the Organic Department
do the other sickness or mortality can be ascribed to other
with further.

I find in comparison, however, that the humors
has occupying the ground floor seems have suffered more
than the other compared in the following manner:

107

The plan of the 30th Regiment have done a great
 amendment from the 1st Regiment amongst themselves
 at least will during the summer; and from the 1st
 report of the 1st Regiment, for the 1st, and the 1st
 might be valuable with benefit, and have the
 to many useful purposes.

of the country.
 great consequence, and advantage to the public service
 neglecting promise of Spain which might have after the
 an immense knowledge of the military topography of the
 continent which is the important object of planning
 were by itself, in place of being encouraged to make their
 of hands. The officers are compelled to have their
 think the more for, for, the government keeps a part
 about. It would be to help a loan to the officers
 the advantage would be duly appreciated, and to draw
 of all unnecessary expense. But have constant
 about, and parts of change directed to banks, for the
 need for operations, and let it be spent in hands
 I would give the men one day in each
 Engineer's department.

fixing reports under the supervision of the
 would be an advantage, and might be easily at
 here at Gibraltar. Both in Bank and at each Bank
 There is great lack of amendment for the

will answer the convenience of the
 in the morning, and half past four, or five in the evening
 is not a matter of great importance, and, perhaps, too
 from half past six to sunset in the evening. In winter the
 light from four o'clock to half past five in the morning, and
 considered as the hours of duty during the summer months.

The standing general order of the government require
 before the order cannot appear out of his papers.
 of course, accordingly interfere with any other kind
 and that of dinner time - but this day, and for duties will
 Dr Keble. The hour of breakfast, think, should be about 8.

The resolutions were adopted much debate took
 place at home, and within the region, and it is
 difficult here to make out the shape of the present
 shift, only with a smaller opening in part. And I think
 a failure of harvest and cotton might be devised. The
 interest here were not so much more comfortable
 than the present shift.

2nd 1855 - The title of the Conference in the Atlantic; their
 present regulations, and what improvements proposed; &
 the probability of the use of paper in place of shreds?

A. 1855 - The Conference at Washington will in let me
 know for the year of our annual rent of \$200. In
 addition to which the Conference keeps 4/10 monthly for
 every ten years quarters there - it is given some eight
 in the morning to value of night - But I think we not
 permitted to take before 12 o'clock.

I see no advantage in substituting
 paper for shreds in the Conference, unless the same regu-
 lation could be carried into effect in all the waste houses
 in the trade. I do not, an improved mode of handling
 the waste houses, and some reduction of duty on shreds, might
 be beneficial by securing the great source of supplies
 for fraudulent adulteration of the higher tail to the miller.
 as it is at present, each waste house keeper, without any
 reference to the value of his trade, pays a duty of 2 1/2%
 on all waste on all shreds purchased, and 1/2% a duty for the
 privilege of retaining it.

2nd 5 - The speaker knows for the needs of Blackball,
 Limerick, and Dufferin - Dills - Annals etc. etc. with
 the view of establishing some measure, and general diploma?

But the article of sleep, of all others,
of the time on parole.

There being, and always have been, most anxious to see changed
in the medical judgment, in the death, that I should have made
of Stomach in place of liver, and I am confident of

It is of importance not to depend on the
of an efficient defense for he has in light of matters,
but, if more complete were conducted, a much better
not might be decided. The present case if it had been
may thus not, perhaps, deserve all the approbation
that has been cast upon it. And at all events it might
be explained from a large role like the clothing and not
be hinder to chance in of present.

The intervention of the various air between
the hand and, and the crown of the cap, which is remark-
able in that another might be easily terminated by
a few holes punched into the felt before and behind, put
below the binding of the crown, without injury, or almost
perceptible defect of the cap. This plan I have also met
in several hats in the west Indies, and have the opportunity -

of great arrangement to the soldier, and he is compelled to
keep it in light, down on his forehead, and temple, that it
generally gives him a headache when worn for any length
of time.

It is enough, in part, on the inside lining, and to protect the
warmer heat both from hot weather, and external violence,
as it was originally intended, it is thick on the front part
of the head in a horizontal line from the outer angle of
the eyes to the upper and back part of the crown; but, as it is
not permitted to fall over the forehead of the soldier, it
can neither relieve the situation without the support of the
cheek under the chin, nor assist the head protection.

about five hundred: a very little that named the neck:
 a collar of red cloth, lined with tery, and buttons of
 either Oxford button cloth, or linen according to the
 season of the year. Double boots: knitted socks: three
 shirts. The washing consists of a Bohemian fringe
 cap without peak: a light blue jacket of red cloth:
 and trousers &c. as mentioned above in deep. The
 addition to which the soldier here has a loose
 green park, reaching down to his knees, for fatigue
 duties, and an excellent great coat to wear in duty
 of night, or in bad weather.

The deep, if allowed to fit the man with

ease, appears to me, and some few modifications, the thing
 well calculated for the necessities of climate here, and in
 other parts of Europe. But it is too much the custom to make
 alterations in it without due consideration to the comfort of
 the wearer; and the per exposure of the chest, and early
 motion of the arms are frequently interposed with, for the
 soldier may have, what is considered, a well fitting coat -

The stiff leather drink is an uncomfortable

and objectionable article of dress in warm weather, and
 might be replaced by one of flexible patent leather. ^{of some composition} It is dark
 green with yellow markings, attached to the inside of the coat collar,
 and made movable for the purpose of cleanliness; might
 be substituted. The objections to these, I understand from the
 man, would be cost, and want of uniformity -

The cap is at present made of straw

leaves too much of the back part of the head exposed to the
 sun's rays. and so it is under the defect in the
 in possible the soldier is compelled to wear his cap with a
 the front to give him a more agreeable appearance. The plan of
 allowing the cap to sit well down on the head, and has

Have not observed, however, that the late extracts have
produced any injurious effects on the man's health, nor do
I think, a greater proportion of fresh meat would be
attended with any advantage, as I have noticed on many
admissions into hospital or put back days on any other
and the constant hemorrhages of the man themselves has
that the heat and wine disagrees with him, and gave
them great complaints -

The opinion of Gibraltar is entirely
dependent on Barbary, and I have for its supply of cattle,
sheep, poultry, eggs, tallow, a few hogs, & small goats
being all that the Rock produces - The supply from
Barbary, and I have in all times ample, and always
as the intercourse with these places is kept open
there can be no need of resorting to so expensive
a mode of supply as that of importing preserved meats
in Canning.

Fish abounds in the Bay, and might
readily be given to the men with benefit. But
fish is a perishable article, and its supply precarious
which must ever preclude its official adoption as a
constant part of the ration unless
it is not liable to the same objections. It is an article
of Commerce, and might be imported if proper ex-
pense. My own opinion is, that, as an article of diet,
it is very far inferior to the salt water at present
supplied to the men.

Number 104. On the present ship of the Soldier
in the States, and the relations of any and of other
Military ship?

Number 104 - The ship of the Soldier consists of a
Sloop, with a deck of 12, but I have seen a bark in port
and may wish to purchase the ship, keeping it in complete
about five years.

Confinement, and it would be a great improvement
 if Sanks were erected on the spot for their supply. This
 could easily be done a little in front of the Eastern
 end of the Barrack where the ground is favorable for
 their construction. There is a deep well on the Hill
 which affords a supply of water all the year round, but
 it is not considered wholesome, and is only employed
 for washing, and such like purposes. That for ordinary
 use is brought by mules, and carts, from the well and supplied
 by the Regiment, from pumps set in the land pits.

Another defect in the want of officers quarters
 at the Barrack. Only the Adjutant and Quartermaster reside here
 The other officers live on Camp Street, and near Camp Street
 which renders their duty in the Barrack extremely inconvenient,
 and tedious if there has been taken in the course of the year
 if officers quarters were built on the Hill the
 most desirable place, in my opinion, would be on the rising
 ground to the north of the main Barrack.

2. No 3. On the effects of the salt waters. I think we use the
 waters, on the health of the troops, - the substitution of
 fresh meat in a daily ration, and for what periods of time -
 The means of supplying such water, having in mind
 the quantity of meat had on the Island - imports, or the
 possibility of the employment of fresh meat preserved
 in Canning, or of the substitution of fresh water at
 other periods of either Fresh or Salted fish?
 A. No 3. Since the 33rd Regiment arrived at Gibraltar
 the troops have been supplied with fresh meat in the following
 proportions - viz:
 From 13th November 1836 to 14th Feb^r 1837 - Three days a week;
 15th February 1837 to 30 April - five days a week;
 1. May - 5 30 April - four days a week;
 1. October - to the 30th 22nd Feb^r - three days a week

The Remarks at level Hill Hill, which the 53rd Regiment
 has examined ever since the arrival of Gibraltar, are built
 at the northern extremity of an inclined plane, called level Hill
 Hill 5th, forming the bank, at an elevation, of 1000 feet,
 of between 3000 feet above the level of the sea; and are
 protected from the N.E. & N.W. winds by the bank of the rock
 which rises immediately behind them to the height of 4000
 feet.

The building is 328 feet long, has a ground
 and upper story, with a gallery, containing the whole length
 in the rear, which is fronted a great comfort, and convenient
 both in hot, and wet weather; - it contains eight rooms
 in each story, with 12 windows in each story with movable
 shutters. The upper abundant water-tower - is in a
 perfect state of repair, and capable of accommodating
 100 men with comfort.

There is a kitchen attached to each end of the
 building, and the prices are built at the edge of the cliff edge
 nearly distant to prevent any annoyance from their
 effluvia. In addition to the main market a
 building on the western face of the fort, distant 500 yards
 occupies formerly a square house, is used for the accounts
 below the company - The building is nearly full
 lower than the main building, and as it stands in a natural
 dip of the plain the wind blows down towards it in heavy
 squalls and puts its way off the bank of the fort
 forming dampness, and giving rise occasionally,
 if it does, to much sickness in hot seasons -

The Company of the 53rd Regiment quarters
 there for the last eleven months, has not suffered more than
 any other, as will be seen in reference to the entire year
 to quarter 1759.

No place on level Hill Hill can be better
 adapted for a barracks than the one which it is at present
 built. And no means of strengthening walls there, as it is a
 barren rock -

Water in a heavy charge against both
 officers, and men in the 53rd Hill Hill
 Cantonment,

It would be an improvement if actual
 local were partitioned off from the rest of the work,
 as it often becomes necessary, at least it would be desirable,
 to separate particular cases from the rest of the work, &
 the amount of the particular cases will not be affected
 which you may wish being appropriate for the purpose.

The explanation in front has been placed
 within this year again with a double view of convenience
 that it will in a short time will afford the greatest, that
 in the present state of the work, and make the arrangement to
 take account of all parties of the day without inconvenience.

In front of the Hospital there is an Explanatory
 containing the key, which shows the Commission's
 plan for service in fine weather, and shows the interior of
 the building, which forms a square, there is a gallery above,
 and an arcade below that spans from the main
 ground of service during the hot seasons, or the
 ground of service.

Q. 2. The Hospital occupies by the 33^d Regiment in part of the
 large front of the Hospital, which shows River Bay, forming
 the work - a building occupies, and contains, and in
 every respect admirably calculated for the purpose it was
 intended.

Q. 3. The Hospital occupies by the 33^d Regiment in part of the
 large front of the Hospital, which shows River Bay, forming
 the work - a building occupies, and contains, and in
 every respect admirably calculated for the purpose it was
 intended.

Q. 4. The state of the barracks, and hospitals in the
 West and North generally. Shall a statement be
 in any instance undertaken your opinion of the paper
 that the details - the plan of the building, and the price
 of the building being tabulated for barracks - reference
 may likewise be made for their calculation for that as well
 in other troops. An opinion would likewise be desirable
 in the local means which would be available for the
 purpose, in which the employment of the existing buildings
 might be calculated on, at least, for keeping them in use =

The following pieces were given by the Secretary of War early in 1837. Dr Gilbert, Dep's Assistant of

Medals at Fribourg, who received them in April, did not give them to the Regimental Surgeons serving in the Garrison until October - and even then he only allowed the Surgeons nine days to draw up their replies. Also his own answers were not sent in with the March following - In April the Garrison had only sent one copy which had to be forwarded by rank Surgeon, so that the one who came last had to wait three days until he obtained it.

Copy of Queen's Proclamations by Dr Gilbert, Dep's Asst's
General of the 13th 1837 - sent of Surgeon
State answers October 15th 1837 -

2. No. 1. The principal center of disease in the Islands generally?

Answer. My experience does not extend beyond the Service of the 33rd Regiment at Gibraltar, and even of it were greater the Period (viz days) allowed to entertain them queries would not admit of that due consideration which their importance demands, in addition to the ordinary routine duties of my Station.

It appears to me, however, that the principal center of disease in the 33rd Regiment since its arrival here in February last, has been there chiefly in consequence of change of diet, and climate; with one exception, in April last, when an insupportable change in the atmosphere produced an Epidemic Cholera.

kindly, and the entire business was,
 that, it was undertaken your father, Dr James,
 had written to me regarding my employment
 in the office.

If you intend to take private

against you had in such case the a frank
 answer to execute, because when I have for

one part of my agency should like the other,
 hoping as it is, to accompany it.

Dear - Dear Sir
 C. R. McViggin Esq
 Army Agent
 John Deane

17 Charles St. St. James Square
 Dublin

I should have been glad that you had an
 opportunity of filling at the house you had me, but
 you know, to long as there is a Regimental program
 my way against you, as a matter of course, to the house
 employed by the Co^s of the Regiment.

At a future time shall the all to do
 what does work. In the War office people having put
 the side a Regiment against my wife's memorandum
 the Secretary of War, in September last, or there
 about that

I am yours with your wife's affection
 the 10th 1844

I am yours with your wife's affection
 the 10th 1844
 I am yours with your wife's affection
 the 10th 1844
 I am yours with your wife's affection
 the 10th 1844

I am yours with your wife's affection
 the 10th 1844

I am yours with your wife's affection
 the 10th 1844

I am yours with your wife's affection
 the 10th 1844

The discouraging effects of such a course
 vicarious to an officer of whom you are
 your thinking in the same, in the case of his
 Embarkation for the West Indies is not the
 - in the case of Embarkation for such a climate
 as which, he knows, from past experience, his
 are those of constant toil, and anxiety, and but for
 frequently attended by great personal sufferings
 from disease.

Your Memorialist feels his present
 situation one of peculiar hardship, and he wishes
 to apply to you, in kind of that department
 of the Army the which it has been subject to during
 in hopes that you will take his case into your
 favorable consideration, and not permit his just
 claims the employment in his own rank the
 ever looked after a necessary course -
 and your Memorialist will ever remain

Yours Obedt
 James Smith Esq^r Secy of War
 29 Sept 1840
 Gibraltar

Your Memorandum was given to me
 when he was first appointed to the 33rd Regiment
 that he would be brought back to the staff if he
 wished it - that opinion he has always entertained,
 and Sir James Allansons letter of the 28th March last
 was calculated to encourage it: he was Mr. Warburton,
 prepared to report that his objections to the present
 of the bank he has held in the General Department
 for nearly 10 years was not only to be considered
 promoters, but even that there was the desire
 for an independent person as there is in some
 Regiments' letter of the 18th instant, & copy enclosed,
 marked 104, is annexed - The

Your Memorandum allows that bank
 when your Memorandum allows that bank
 (I have not seen) but only not under the name
 of himself, and where one of them is
 command where all the staff Regiments are made
 Committee generally in an inferior grade in a
 bank and not be subject to the mortgage etc.
 to the best advice he will be sensible in his paper
 in the service; and he has of course to return
 Medical Officers of War proper bank attending
 could have had no rank, or intention to deprive
 economy, and convenience of the public service,
 which he considered it necessary to make for the
 Secretary of War, in the arrangement of 1829,
 Your Memorandum feels confident the

To The Right Honorable the Secretary of War

The Memorial of John White

Deposited 28th of August 1829

Samuel Chewett

That your Memorialist was

appointed to do duty in the 53rd Regiment, on

his recruitment was staff Sergeant in 1829, by the

order of the War Secretary at War. That your

Memorialist served with the 53rd Regiment in Louisiana

from December 1829, to March 1832, having previously

served ten years in that State, where his health

suffered so severely as to compel him to return

to Europe for its recovery, at the recommendation

of the Medical Board.

That the 53rd Regiment is again

under orders for the West Indies, and your

Memorialist thinks it hard he should be compelled

a second time to visit that part of the world

in a grade lower than the rank of Major

especially as he has by the accompanying

letters from Sir James Mackenzie, Director General

of the Army Medical Department, date 28 March 1830,

and from Dr John Macdonald Assistant

General, date 6th 1840 (Memorial 1 & 2) (see page 35.)

Chief of the Army.

and it is my intention, in an opportunity
occurring, if again appointing him to his proper
Rank: that of Staff Surgeon.

I consider Surgeon Bate the proper
Officer to act during the absence of Mr. Walker.

From the hour late as is
Signed J. M. Giger

Director General

True copy
(Signed Edward Byles
Feb 2nd)

Army Medical Department

Washington 1840

12/11
1/18

In acknowledging your letter of the
21st instant I have to state in reply that as a
Resident Officer your desire for promotion
will not be overlooked, but a considerable time
will elapse before you can look for it.

From the hour late

Dr

Your most obedient

servant

J. M. Giger

Director General

J. M. Giger Esq
Washington 33rd Street.

from Lieutenant General Sir Alexander Baring
 first, relative to the question as to which of the
 two Departments, or Staff, Department, of the Admiralty
 Department, or Staff, Department, of the 33rd Regiment
 should perform the charge of the Marine De-
 partment at Gibraltar, under the circumstances
 of Gibraltar's affairs, and in returning the
 Evaluation by him to be desired for the consideration
 of the General Commanding in Chief, that
 a regulation of Sir Henry Baring's, when at the
 War Office, as to several questions of the same
 nature in the above, there being a greater number
 of Staff Department than of any other
 of which kind employment for the several years,
 he orders that all of them should be appointed
 to Regiments as regulars, the Staff
 Department in which they were therefore, this division
 of the 33rd Regiment, the Staff Department, is in
 part taken, recommending Staff additional Regiments
 to the rank of Staff Department, and this was the
 case with the Staff when serving in Gibraltar.
 The answer for some time as a Staff
 Department, but on a resolution of both Houses
 was passed upon that day. A necessary measure
 taken after in the 33rd Regiment he was appointed
 Director to that Corps, but not of his own request,
 but for the convenience of the Public Service,

my health was seriously injured by the efforts
 of that unkindly climate; but I am equally
 anxious to return to my proper rank &
 standing in the Medical Department, & I
 trust I may now look forward with confidence
 to the fulfilment of the hopes raised by
 your letter of the 28th March last to the
 Adjutant General, in answer to one from
 Sir's name in Alexander's War Office,
 Governor of Gibraltar, in which you state
 it is your intention to retire me to my proper
 rank, - that of Staff Surgeon.

I have not desired to
 speak in the 33rd Regiment, and am a Staff
 Surgeon of nearly 30 years standing, it would
 therefore, be painful to my feelings to be placed
 under junior Officers, and nearly equally
 tedious to have to make my situation the
 subject of official reference, to say nothing
 of the mortifying, and discouraging circum-
 stance of being compelled to go a distance
 time to the West Indies in a capacity
 officially acknowledged to be below that which
 I have the honor to be in

J. Hall Surgeon 33rd Regt

(Write page 33
 for answer)

When the notification of the change of
 quarter of the 3rd Regiment from the
 makes first arrival here I gathered very kindly offers
 to wait to you in my library. That letter I did not
 see, but, you what he has since told me I fear it
 is not so. I am naturally anxious to avoid
 the West Indies where there are already several squares
 of public yards, and where, they to remain you,
 Dr J McFinger Esq
 my dear Sir
 Army List Dept

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Dr: J
 31st March 1840

I have been your an order in
 hope to be for £50. and they your will done
 the price to act as much from the balance you
 account in your hands a note payable 500 that
 and that the bank receipt of your command
 My dear Sir
 I have been your an order in
 hope to be for £50. and they your will done
 the price to act as much from the balance you
 account in your hands a note payable 500 that
 and that the bank receipt of your command
 I have been your an order in
 hope to be for £50. and they your will done
 the price to act as much from the balance you
 account in your hands a note payable 500 that
 and that the bank receipt of your command
 500-0-0
 31st March 1840

no question of demerit would have been entertained
by the Secretary the former is favor of Washington
of the Ordinance -

In the event of my staff commencing
being left aside, it has been suggested that by
the Military Secretary to present all draft and
difficultly unless I had no power, to act if a
Kingdom of the Ordinance can be nominated here
to the Department of the Department of the
of the time -

Mr. Pickens with yesterday
appears to the former requesting him to
assist me to act during his indisposition which
has given rise to the discussion.

(The reply will
Page 31. 32)

I have the honor like to see
yours of the 24th
Washington 30 April 1840

Yours truly
John C. Calhoun

He pleased to credit to the amount of
admitted expense of the 3rd Regt the sum of \$20.1-
and charge the same to my account.

Very to request you that please this
day draw on your for \$20 in favor of the 3rd
Regt which payment you will draw from the
and charge to my account.
On the 24th I had the honor to receive
from you of the 24th for \$10-10 which I shall not
draw from the honor etc
Yours truly
John C. Calhoun

A general has since been in consequence of the
 instructions of the Secretary of War, and the
 staff, and the Adjutant General that your
 service in continuing it for your consideration & decision.
 You are aware that the staff of the Adjutant
 General to the Army during date of 1827,
 and, in the order of the Adjutant Staff of 1829, they
 are to your recollection that they are appointed to do any
 the 5th Regiment for the convenience of the public service,
 and not of any other division, or the contrary, as
 to the Adjutant General, in relation to him of the
 Adjutant for some of them, the appointment has made
 contrary to the order.
 Since my appointment to the 5th Regiment
 have continued to give the duties of my situation to the
 last of my duties, and, as your former letters to me
 to me your kind expressions the Adjutant here, that
 they have been performed to your satisfaction. I cannot
 know, but you will concern the uncertainty that my
 staff commissions in connection, and the probability
 in it being at all together in my duty, and the
 Adjutant of the Adjutant General should be
 concerned in the Adjutant General's office, and
 become vacant by the Adjutant General's
 The question which has been to submit
 to you is, whether by my appointment to a Regiment,
 after that appointment was made for the same
 service of the service, and contrary to my
 order, should my rank in the Adjutant's
 staff be retained, because, that if I should
 have been holding my staff appointment as
 the Adjutant General.

Yours truly
 General 5 March 1840
 27

My dear Sir
 Enclosed please find the first of the
 of exchange for three hundred and fifty pounds and make
 payable to you on my account, which I request you
 will do me the honor to receive and please to my
 credit - When you should send three hundred
 pounds of the amount to be a 920 to my draft in the
 of ten cent notes - the remaining fifty you will be
 good enough to retain in your hands until you
 hear from me again - This time is just the
 process of a first section of the law in the
 Denmark

Gibraltar 11 September 1839

Johnnie Esq
 Army agent
 17 Bank St. London W

Dear Sir -
 Your early convenience
 as will purchase five bills and instead of present
 so much from the balance you account in your hands
 for 500 - and I request you will have the good note of 200
 About what you are order on my drafts

Gibraltar 4 July 1839

My dear Sir

Gentlemen
 I have the honor to acquaint you that I have
 this day drawn on you for Eight hundred Sterling in
 favor of Johnnie Esq, and for further particulars
 in favor of Mr. Esq which I request you will have the
 good note to honor -
 On the 22 of May I had on your part the
 in favor of Mr. Esq which I have so much to be
 deducted and honored before this -
 I have the honor to be Sir
 Yours etc etc
 Yours etc etc

Gibraltar 4 July 1839

Gyballer 25 April 1839

Dear Sir
I grant Surgeon to the 1st, in, Sunderland

on his way to England for the purpose of visiting
promotions; and in his advertisement, in the event
of the taking place, will receive a vacancy in the
Sunderland Regt. I beg respectfully to submit my
claim to your kind consideration in hope that
you will be pleased to recommend me to be
retired to the situation formerly held on the
Medical Staff. I have the honor to be

Yours
Dr. J. S. - A. S.

Dr. James McFinger
British General
Army Medical Dept

Sunderland
Sunderland 25 April 1839

My dear Sir

You were kind enough to inform
me that I might depend on your interest
with Sir James McFinger to assist me in getting back
to the Medical Staff when an opportunity presents
itself. I grant, Surgeon to the 1st, in, here,
from this moment forward, on his way to England
for the purpose of visiting promotions; and as he
will receive a vacancy in the Sunderland Regt.
the Officers of all other Regts must anxious to obtain
that I am not hesitating to make in your
good nature in requesting your kind office
with Sir James in support of an Officer
applicant from the day as respects to him who

Gyballer
25 April 1839

Yours
Dr. J. S. - A. S.
10 March 1839
Sunderland

Philadelphia 22 Nov 1838

Dear Sir
I have been of your an order on
the order of John Lewis Esq the sum of one
hundred pounds and change the sum to pay
John Lewis Esq the sum of one hundred
pounds and change the sum to pay
John Lewis Esq the sum of one hundred
pounds and change the sum to pay

Why don't you
above don't you an order on
John Lewis Esq the sum of one hundred
pounds and change the sum to pay
the sum of one hundred pounds and change
the sum of one hundred pounds and change
the sum of one hundred pounds and change
the sum of one hundred pounds and change

Philadelphia 22 Nov 1838

On demand he pleads that he is the order of
John Lewis Esq the sum of one hundred pounds
and change the sum to pay John Lewis Esq
the sum of one hundred pounds and change
the sum of one hundred pounds and change
the sum of one hundred pounds and change

Philadelphia 22 Nov 1838

I beg to request that you will please
in your for the following which request you
will please the power to honor -
15 December Mr John Lewis - \$100.00
15 do - Mr John Lewis - 11 - 14 - 6
22 do - Mr Lewis - 5
22 do - Mr Lewis - 127 4.6

Gibraltar 5 September 1838

Gentlemen

Pray to acquaint you that since this day
drawn on you for £50 in favor of Messrs Bly & Childs I
request you will be pleased to honor, & charge to my account -
On the 18th July 1838 on your for £20 in favor of Messrs Bly & Childs of the
£10-10. in favor of Mr Bly. which I think you have done as
the power to pay, & charge to my account -
I have the honor to be

Yours truly
Messrs Bly & Childs
London

Gibraltar 15 Jan^r 1838

£11. 14. 6.

On demand be pleased to pay Messrs Bly & Childs
Bankers of No 3 No 3 Bankers of No 3, the sum of Eleven
pounds five shillings & sixpence the amount of that
Order amount against me for 1836, and charge the same
to my account -
Yours truly
Messrs Bly & Childs
London

Gentlemen. When I beg to say you are
order on Messrs Bly & Childs for £11-14-6. the amount of
your Order amount against me for 1836. The amount
of which I have been debited with.
Messrs Bly & Childs Bankers of No 3 No 3 Bankers of No 3
No 3 No 3 Bankers of No 3

Gibraltar 15 Jan^r 1838

£10-10

On demand be pleased to pay the order
of Mr John Bly the sum of Ten pounds & ten shillings
and charge the same to my account
Yours truly
Messrs Bly & Childs
London

£83.15

Wm. Brown

Exhibition 11 July 1838

I have the honor to enclose an order for
 £21 drawn in my favor by bank Billington of the
 3rd Regiment which you will be pleased to place to
 my credit; and I beg to request you that you
 have this day drawn in your favor for £83.15 - in
 favor of Messrs Brown, at ten days sight, which I request
 you will have the goodness to honor and charge
 to my account - Please the honor to the order

Wm. Brown

Wm. Brown & Co

£6. - -

Exhibition 18 July 1838

On demand be pleased to pay Mr. J. Hunt, the
 sum of six pounds, the amount of his bill for 1836
 and charge the same to my account.

J. Hunt

Wm. Brown & Co

Wm. Brown & Co

London -

£10. - -

Exhibition 18 July 1838

On demand be pleased to pay to the order of
 Mr. John Hunt, the sum of ten pounds & charge
 the same to my account.

J. Hunt

Wm. Brown & Co

Wm. Brown & Co

London

£10. 10.

29 March 1838

On demand be pleased to pay to the order
 of Mr. John Hunt, the sum of ten pounds & charge
 the same to my account.

J. Hunt

Wm. Brown & Co

£ 115

25 - of J. Brown order of 40
 25 - of J. Brown order of 60
 25 - of J. Brown order of 75

My dear Sir,
 I beg to request you that should you have any bills for the amount of £115, which I have drawn on you for the amount of my bill, you will be pleased to charge my bill with the amount of £115, and to pay the same to me. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
 J. Brown

Edinburgh 25 January 1838

My dear Sir,
 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your bill of the 25th inst. for the amount of £115, which I have drawn on you for the amount of my bill. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
 J. Brown

Edinburgh 25 January 1838

My dear Sir,
 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your bill of the 25th inst. for the amount of £115, which I have drawn on you for the amount of my bill. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
 J. Brown

Account of J. Brown's bill for the amount of £115, which I have drawn on you for the amount of my bill. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
 J. Brown

Edinburgh 6 April 1837

I have this day drawn on you for £5000
 in favor of Messrs. 93 Commissioners General of
 America, which will perhaps be presented in two or three
 months, and which I request you will be pleased to
 to honor.

As the commencement of next year I
 shall have completed my forty years service, I
 shall have the satisfaction of an honorable exit, which
 you will have the goodness to return me for.

I am the honor etc. &c. &c.
 Signed W. Hall

Dublin 28 June 1836

Sir

Circumstances have been so numerous of late for that
 of much importance to the Government to which I am
 time: and on the 30th Regiment to which I am present
 being will in all probability proceed on foreign service
 in the course of next Spring. I should seldom be present
 if, in the event of your leaving to make any appointments
 to Regiments either at home or abroad to return to the
 into King's down, your court, consequently with the
 claim of others to be appointed to any of them, with
 an opportunity of bringing me back to the
 possible with. I am the honor etc. &c. &c.
 Signed W. Hall

Sir James B. Inglis
 Dublin 27 June 1836

London 27 October 1836

Sir Both reference to my letter of the 26 June, regarding
 to be appointed to a Regiment at home, I beg leave to
 inform the application: in which case he would be able
 the intelligence of what time of absence from the Government
 to effect the object I have in view when I write it
 I am the honor etc. &c. &c.
 Signed W. Hall

Dublin 27 June 1836

£40-0-0

Henry 1st December 1835

Gentlemen
Please pay to the order of Mr. J. H. 33rd Regt
the sum of forty pounds, and please the same being account
Signed. P. M. York. P. M. 33rd Regt

London

Henry 1st December 1835

Gentlemen

Alas! How the honor & favor an order for
£40-0-0, drawn in my favor by Messrs
in a few days draw on you for the following sum, vizt
£14-7-6 in favor of Mr. J. H. 33rd Regt -
£17-0-0 in favor of Mr. J. H. 33rd Regt -
I have the honor to be
dear Sir
J. H. 33rd Regt

London

Messrs Cox & Co

£17-0-0

Henry 3rd December 1835

Gentlemen
Have the good pleasure to pay Mr. J. H. 33rd Regt of
£19-0-0. Cheque Cash. The sum of eleven pounds the amount
of his bill against me. I have the honor to be
dear Sir
J. H. 33rd Regt

Messrs Cox & Co

Henry 3rd December 1835

Sir
On the other side I send you an order on Messrs Cox & Co
for eleven pounds. The amount of your bill against me
which I have deducted from above on presentation.
I have the honor to be
dear Sir
J. H. 33rd Regt

J. H. 33rd Regt

Messrs Cheque Cash

215. 17.

W. Park Bank, Panama 1st Dec 1831

Dear Sir -

I'm sorry after eight, he pleases to pay to
James Fisher, or his order, the sum of fifteen pounds, due to
himself, in full of his account, and please the same, without
further account, to the account of your charge, through the
Messrs Gurneys & Co

Messrs Gurneys & Co

Messrs Gurneys & Co

Now I send you an order on Messrs Gurneys & Co for the
amount of your bill, which you will have the good note & return
and please bring order. I believe that it is some alteration in our
uniform, but on the agreement made in all probability when it was
in the course of the present year shall either giving any order
until our arrival in England. I am Sir
Yours very respectfully
Wm. Park Bank

Wm. Park Bank
By Order of the Directors
J. B. de la Roche

W. Park Bank, Panama
19 July 1831

Dear Sir

I'm sorry after eight, he pleases to pay to
James Fisher, or his order, the sum of fifteen pounds, due to
himself, in full of his account, and please the same, without
further account, to the account of your charge, through the
Messrs Gurneys & Co

Messrs Gurneys & Co

Messrs Gurneys & Co

By Order

Written I send you an order on Messrs Gurneys & Co
for the amount of your bill, which you will have the good note
and please bring order. I believe that it is some alteration in our
uniform, but on the agreement made in all probability when it was
in the course of the present year shall either giving any order
until our arrival in England. I am Sir
Yours very respectfully
Wm. Park Bank

I'm sorry after eight, he pleases to pay to
James Fisher, or his order, the sum of fifteen pounds, due to
himself, in full of his account, and please the same, without
further account, to the account of your charge, through the
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Messrs Gurneys & Co

I'm sorry after eight, he pleases to pay to
James Fisher, or his order, the sum of fifteen pounds, due to
himself, in full of his account, and please the same, without
further account, to the account of your charge, through the
Messrs Gurneys & Co

Messrs Gurneys & Co

I'm sorry after eight, he pleases to pay to
James Fisher, or his order, the sum of fifteen pounds, due to
himself, in full of his account, and please the same, without
further account, to the account of your charge, through the
Messrs Gurneys & Co

Dear Sir

Messrs Gurneys & Co

London 26 June 1830

My dear Sir

I am very glad to hear that you have
been successful in your endeavours to
procure the same for the use of the
British Navy. I am sure that the
Government will be very anxious to
procure it for the use of the Navy.

Yours faithfully
John Lubbock

I have the pleasure to inform you that
the Admiralty have ordered the purchase
of the same for the use of the Navy.
I am sure that the Government will
be very anxious to procure it for the
use of the Navy.

I have the pleasure to inform you that
the Admiralty have ordered the purchase
of the same for the use of the Navy.
I am sure that the Government will
be very anxious to procure it for the
use of the Navy.

I have the pleasure to inform you that
the Admiralty have ordered the purchase
of the same for the use of the Navy.
I am sure that the Government will
be very anxious to procure it for the
use of the Navy.

London 26 June 1830

Yours faithfully
John Lubbock

I have the pleasure to inform you that
the Admiralty have ordered the purchase
of the same for the use of the Navy.
I am sure that the Government will
be very anxious to procure it for the
use of the Navy.

My dear Sir

London 26 June 1830

I am not a defunctuary member of
 the Society but on being informed, there will be
 no occasion to meet any longer or that kind in your next.

I am not the member to arrive in the country
 in the next year. I am in doubt as to whether I
 hope it will be of short duration. I am, Sir,

I am, Sir,
 your obedient servant

London Jan 10th 1830

26-17-6

I have the honor to acknowledge the order of your Society of
 the same of the 10th inst. I have the honor to acknowledge the
 receipt of your Society of the 10th inst. I have the honor to acknowledge

Prof: Amos B. ...
 Army ...

London Jan 10th 1830

I have the honor to acknowledge the order of your Society of
 the same of the 10th inst. I have the honor to acknowledge the
 receipt of your Society of the 10th inst. I have the honor to acknowledge

Prof: Amos B. ...
 Army ...

London Jan 10th 1830

19.26
 19.26

19.26
 19.26

The four documents which you promised to forward
 have all been as they were put together, and for which I have
 You are at liberty on my agents' High's recommendation, not having
 amount of your the circumstances, but to respect your observations
 as the works in question have been in circulation within the City for
 the last week, Fridays - I send or Monday the 16th inst. as
 you can forward the books in time specified by the above
 paper on Friday, as you will be pleased to consider the
 order on my agents cancelled.

York 8 Nov: 1829

G. D.

High's Agents Office
 The Booksellers of Strand
 London
 York 18 Nov: 1829

My dear Sir
 I have shown your order to the
 you High's Agents Office for the quantity of the book
 books they are forwarded here often here. but
 which they have written to the above name
 them on the subject - You will observe in the list, that
 the order has already been sent, to the order of the
 presented - in regard to the country currency
 signed for me by High's Agents

Dear Sir
 I have sent your bank order of 1000
 please to send up and signed by the High's Agents, which
 High's will answer your book for the High's Agents
 You will be kind enough to pay my subscription
 of the Medical Review, and I must not fail for the

Jan - from London 10 Jan: 1830

Dec 27
1825

General
30 Aug

Dear Sir
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. the Secretary's letter of the 27th inst. and to acquaint you that I have ordered myself to the adjacent general agents etc. notations -

31 Aug 1825

General
30 Aug

Dear Sir
I have the honor to acquaint you that I have ordered myself to the adjacent general agents etc. notations -

31 Aug 1825

Dec 27
1825

General
30 Aug

Dear Sir
I have the honor to acquaint you that I have ordered myself to the adjacent general agents etc. notations -

31 Aug 1825

Received by General 30th 1825
11-10-82
15-16-92

I have the honor to receive & acknowledge from the Military Secy
 at Vancouver stating that there shall be a day in the summer
 when the honor will be

27 May 1829

I have the honor to acknowledge from the General Secy
 that you will be pleased to receive the honor of being
 appointed to the office of Major General & that my claim for the
 same has been decided in favor of the General Secy & that
 the same has been decided in favor of the General Secy & that
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27 May 1829

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 the same has been decided in favor of the General Secy & that

That in no one but at present who can be recommended to succeed
 given, in that the act of objection to the order must go out of the
 command, and my recommendation, relative to the bearing
 that might be desired, by your appointment to the staff
 of Lancaster.

I have submitted much from the same that you
 state and you shall be under the necessity of giving
 the instructions that will show some relief for nearly
 ten years - a circumstance which I hope will induce
 Sir James McGeorge to give my claim a favorable
 consideration -

Dear Sir
 Yours truly
 James McGeorge

25th Dec 1791
 very kind & obliging
 manner, being on the 24th
 when I received the
 enclosed from you, and it
 might be desirable to
 return it to you, but I
 cannot do so, as I have
 no more of it.

Lancaster, January 1828

My dear General

The Gazette will have your appointment here to the
 rank of Major with the important 1st year's consideration
 for the rank of Major.
 While we remained in the present situation the
 Government have to look at the Gazette, but as soon as the
 rank of Major is given, it will be given to you, and
 in that regard I am quite ignorant of my own good fortune with
 regard to the Army Medical Board, which I have not kindly
 advised and have been acquainted with by promotion -

The title, 'My dear General' was not used by the
 & they so like you, and to see your name in the
 a letter, or not being mentioned in the Gazette, and
 who appears - that, however, you may not be a part, and
 important idea of the Government, that you will not be
 respect, but if the present papers of a Gazette that you
 your rank, and perhaps be acceptable to you under your
 mine with feeling

My general health does not appear to be
 you in such a manner, and I believe, that it is

Yours

The regulations of our department only require that an officer should have four
 years in the junior ranks to make him eligible for promotion. But as I understand
 the service in June 1815. that will be no exception in making an application
 in any case. There are some instances of officers being promoted, and even
 promoted, without the rank of Captain and Regimental Major, and
 without making a discharge of some service with you.
 I have no objection to your being promoted to the rank of Major, and
 to be placed in the 1st Battalion of the 82nd Regt.
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 to be placed in the 1st Battalion of the 82nd Regt.
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 to be placed in the 1st Battalion of the 82nd Regt.

I trust your own observation of my conduct, and the kind
 interest you have always shown in respect to me, will be satisfied as my
 apology for this troubling you.
 By the same the doct of Dr Tully, Deputy Register
 of the Admiralty has been mentioned in the National Department of the Army
 to which I formerly held office with leave - but as that is no more the
 specific success him in his present rank, the act of resignation the law
 must possibly be given to some staff or equivalent higher rank of the
 Government - may I therefore, venture to think your kind office will be
 James M'Gurges, in my belief, the remainder of any vacancy that may
 occur elsewhere by the appointment of a physician to the Admiralty -
 I am aware that there is the danger of my rank in the Army,
 but as that rank is in the inferiority class, I am aware if I should
 on the staff in the Army, I hope my claim will not be some consideration -
 I am aware in making the application that my life of service here or years
 but I am sure that the Government has no objection to my going - but that
 last consideration has on my part, or claim of my part - but that
 subject you will better understand.

My dear General

London January 3rd 1827

I have the honor to be
 Sir,
 I have the honor to be
 I am sorry to trouble you with this paper but I
 a matter, but the business requires me to keep my hands steady
 you -
 I am sorry to trouble you with this paper but I
 a matter, but the business requires me to keep my hands steady
 you -
 I am sorry to trouble you with this paper but I
 a matter, but the business requires me to keep my hands steady
 you -

Feb 15 - Full amount of Procy. 5 1/2 - orders the returned by Mr. Baring
 signed with papers & receipts

General Post Office
London
27 Feb 1828

Dear Sir

I have had occasion to forward to the Registrar
General that and have from public departments - the Registrar
General & the Comptroller in account of the Public, and other
departments from the authorities the necessary by papers
I enclose the enclosed communication by the Registrar
General

I hope the above enclosed documents
will be found to contain the necessary documents for
your use

Yours faithfully
John Lubbock

J. Lubbock Esq
15, Old Bailey

Enclosed are
I enclose to you a copy of the account of the Public, and
other departments from the authorities the necessary by papers
I enclose the enclosed communication by the Registrar
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I enclose the enclosed communication by the Registrar
General

27 Feb 1828

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