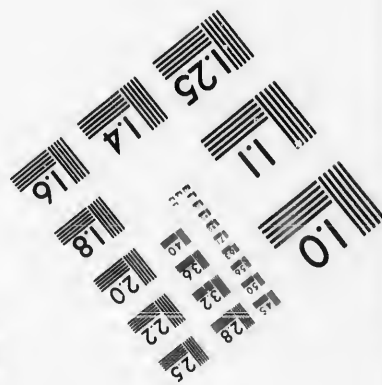
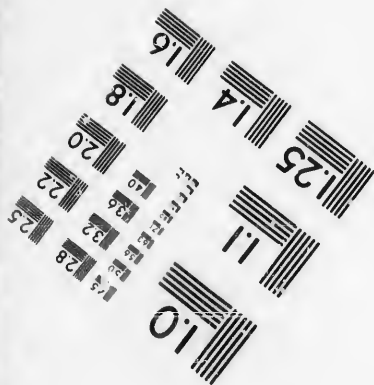
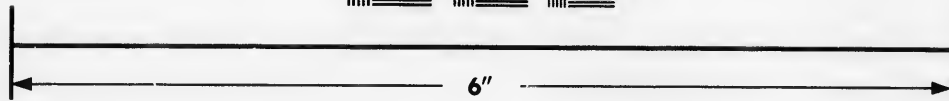
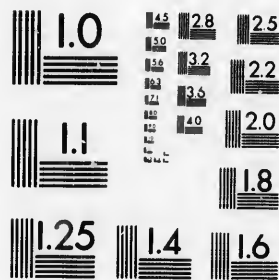


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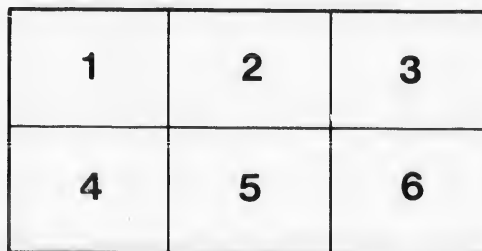
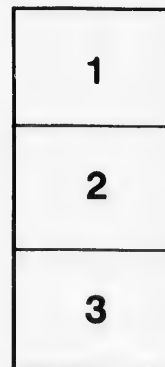
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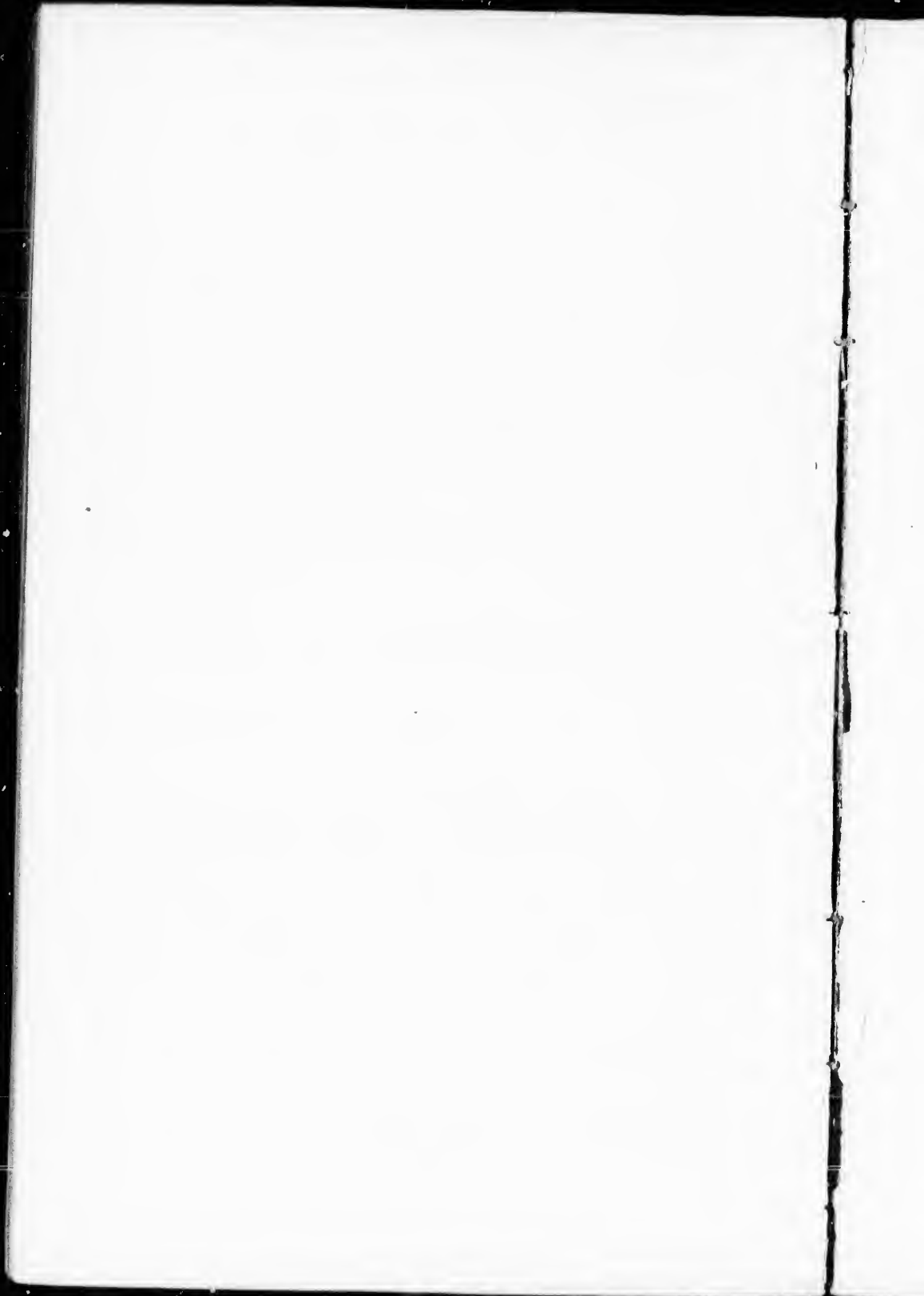
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R E P O R T

FROM

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

COLONIAL MILITARY EXPENDITURE:

WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

A P P E N D I X,

A N D I N D E X.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
7 August 1834.

Veneris, 28^o die Februarii, 1834.

Ordered, THAT a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the Military Establishment and Expenditure in the Colonies and Dependencies of The Crown :

And a Committee is appointed, of—

Colonel Davies.	Mr. Potter.
Mr. Edward Stanley.	Colonel Evans.
Mr. Ellice.	Mr. Robert Gordor.
Sir Henry Hardinge.	Colonel Leith Hay.
Sir Henry Parnell.	Admiral Fleming.
Sir John Byng.	Lord Viscount Ebrington.
Sir Rufane Donkin.	Colonel Maberly.
Mr. Hume.	Mr. Morgan O'Connell.
Mr. Guest.	Mr. Ward.
Mr. Tennyson.	Mr. Lefevre.
Mr. Charles Buller.	Colonel Grey.
Colonel Fox.	Mr. Gisborne.
Mr. Grote.	

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to send for Persons, Papers and Records.

Ordered, THAT Five be the Quorum of the Committee.

Martis, 4^o die Martii, 1834.

Ordered, THAT Colonel Maberly be excused from further attendance on the Committee.

Ordered, THAT Lord John Russell be added to the Committee.

Lunæ, 16^o die Junii, 1834.

Ordered. THAT Mr. Secretary Rice be added to the Committee.

Mercurii, 6^o Augusti, 1834.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to report their Opinion, together with the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them.

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R E P O R T.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS and Expenditure in the Colonies and Dependencies of The Crown, and who were empowered to report their Opinion thereupon, together with the MINUTES of the EVIDENCE taken before them, to The House ;—HAVE agreed to the following REPORT.

YOUR Committee have examined into the Military Establishments and Expenditure of the Colonies of Gibraltar, Malta, the Ionian Islands, the Western Coast of Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Island of Ceylon ; and have agreed to submit to The House the following Resolutions, together with the Evidence on which they are founded :

1. *Resolved, THAT* it is not the Intention of this Committee, by any suggestion which it may offer as to the Amount of Force deemed to be sufficient for the Garrison of any Colony in time of Peace, to relieve the Executive Government from the Duty which constitutionally belongs to it, of providing, on the responsibility of the King's Ministers, a Force sufficient for the Security of His Majesty's Possessions abroad, which Experience has proved is liable to vary in time of Peace, according to several contingencies arising out of internal or external causes.

2. *Resolved, THAT* the Committee are of Opinion, That the strictest Economy should be observed in every branch of the Military Expenditure of the Colonies ; and that any surplus Revenue that may remain after defraying their Civil Expenses, should, in accordance with the Regulations which have been adopted by the Ordnance and Colonial Departments, be applied to the payment of their Military Charges.

3. *Resolved, THAT* it is the Opinion of this Committee, That it is not expedient to make any Reduction in the Numbers of the Garrison of Gibraltar.

4. *Resolved, THAT* it is unnecessary to retain the two Offices of Governor and Lieutenant-governor of Gibraltar ; and that the Committee therefore approve of the arrangement which they understand to have been made by His Majesty's Government, for prospectively abolishing one of those Offices.

5. *Resolved*, THAT it is the Opinion of this Committee, from the Evidence brought before them, that the present Medical Staff at Gibraltar is larger than is necessary for the Public Service under ordinary circumstances; and they therefore recommend that some Reduction be made in it.
6. *Resolved*, THAT the Naval and Commissariat Departments be called upon to take such steps as may obviate as much as possible the necessity of keeping in store so large a quantity of Salt Provisions for the Garrison as when the Depôts are kept distinct.
7. *Resolved*, THAT it is the Opinion of this Committee, That it is not expedient to make any Reduction in the Numbers of the Garrison of Malta; and they recommend that any Reduction which may be made in the numerical Force of the British Regiments stationed in that Colony be accompanied by a corresponding Increase in the Corps of Maltese Fencibles.
8. *Resolved*, THAT the Naval and Commissariat Departments be called upon to take such steps as may obviate as much as possible the necessity of keeping in store so large a quantity of Salt Provisions for the Garrison of Malta as when the Depôts are kept distinct; and that the same steps be taken with the Naval and Military Baking.
9. *Resolved*, THAT it is the Opinion of this Committee, That when the Military Defences of Corfu shall be completed, the present Amount of Force in the Ionian Islands may be diminished by one Battalion; which, under existing circumstances, would leave a Garrison sufficient during Peace for those Islands.
10. *Resolved*, THAT the Offices of Lord High Commissioner and Commander of the Forces in the Ionian Islands should be united, except where special circumstances may warrant a deviation from this principle.
11. That when the Offices of Lord High Commissioner and Commander of the Forces are united, the Military Staff should consist of the following Officers: One Aide-de-Camp for the Commander of the Forces; one Colonel on the Staff, with one Aide-de-Camp; one Deputy Quartermaster-general; one Assistant Military Secretary; one Brigade Major.
12. *Resolved*, THAT the attention of the Government be directed to the present state of the Commissariat Establishment in the Ionian Islands, with a view to its Reduction as far as the Public Service will admit.
13. *Resolved*, THAT it is expedient, in order to bring under the more effectual control of Parliament the Military Expenditure of the Ionian Islands, as defrayed by the British Government, that all the Charges for that Expenditure should be included in the Annual Estimates, credit being taken for the fixed amount contributed by the Ionian Islands.
14. *Resolved*,

14. *Resolved*, THAT it is the Opinion of this Committee, That it is not expedient to make any Reduction in the Amount of Force employed in His Majesty's Possessions in Western Africa.

15. *Resolved*, THAT it appears to this Committee, That a Reduction may be made in the Ordnance, Store and Barrack Departments, at Sierra Leone.

16. *Resolved*, THAT the Evidence taken before this Committee, by which it is stated that a further considerable Reduction may be effected by the Consolidation of the Naval, Victualling and Commissariat Departments at Sierra Leone, is entitled to the immediate and serious attention of the Government.

17. *Resolved*, THAT it is the Opinion of this Committee, That as the Military Force maintained at the Cape has been reduced since 1816 from 4,032 to 1,778 rank and file; and as an alteration of Law is in contemplation, by which the System of the Defence of the Frontiers will be conducted on new Principles; it is not expedient that any Reduction should take place in the Amount of Force employed at the Cape, further than the application to that Force of the proposed Reduction of six Men per Company.

18. *Resolved*, THAT it appears to this Committee, from the Evidence brought before them, that a Reduction of one Staff Officer may hereafter be made at the Cape, without detriment to the Public Service.

19. *Resolved*, THAT although it has been suggested in Evidence that a Reduction may be made in the Barrack Department of one Barrack-master, it appears to this Committee, from an Ordnance Minute of the date of the 19th August 1833, that an immediate Reduction of the Barrack-master at Port Elizabeth would occasion an increased Expenditure of 12 *l.* 18 *s.* 3 *d.*, in consequence of the Retired Allowance to which he would be entitled, and the pay of a Barrack Sergeant; whereas, by carrying into effect the intentions of the Master-general and Board of Ordnance, a future annual Saving of 82 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* will be effected.

20. *Resolved*, THAT inasmuch as it appears that the Military Force in the Island of Ceylon has been reduced from 6,169 rank and file, the Amount of the Garrison in 1816, to 3,732 on the 1st December 1833, and as the possibility of making a further Reduction is now under the consideration of the Government, it is not necessary for this Committee to express any Opinion on the subject, although it has been suggested by some of the Witnesses examined before them that a Reduction of one Battalion may be made.

21. *Resolved*, THAT it appears to this Committee, That the Services of the Junior Staff in the Adjutant-general's Department may be dispensed with.

REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE

22. *Resolved*, THAT it appears to this Committee, That by entrusting to the Officer who is sent out as Civil Engineer a Proportion of the Duties of the Quartermaster-general's Department, an Officer in that Department may be reduced.

23. *Resolved*, THAT, adverting to the Returns of the separate Stations which have been laid before this Committee, it appears that the Number of those Stations may be reduced; and that a corresponding Reduction may be made in the Salaries and Allowances of the Officers employed.

Your Committee beg, in conclusion, to recommend that the Inquiry into the Military Expenditure and Establishments of all the remaining Colonies and Dependencies of the Crown, may be resumed with as little delay as possible; and that a Committee may be appointed for that purpose early in the next Session of Parliament.

7 August 1834.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Martis, 11^o die Martii, 1834.

LORD VISCOUNT EBRINGTON, IN THE CHAIR.

Robert William Hay, Esq. called in; and Examined.

1. YOU are Under Secretary of State for the Colonies?—I am.
2. What branches of colonial and military expenditure are brought under the review of your office?—Generally the amount of force to be employed and the staff, in the different possessions of the Crown abroad.
3. You have been requested to furnish certain Returns for the use of the Committee, relative to the establishment of Gibraltar?—A Memorandum had been already given to me from the Committee, and I have procured the whole of the Returns required, with the exception of the first, containing the details of pay and allowance; those of the staff of the garrison of Gibraltar I not being able to obtain: at the same time, by reference to the Army Estimates and to financial statements from the colony, I dare say that I shall be able to satisfy the Committee on the particular points which relate to the salary of the governor and lieutenant-governor: with respect to the officers on the military staff, I cannot answer with sufficient precision, but the Return will, I dare say, be forthcoming in the course of the day, though it had not arrived when I left Downing-street.
4. Are you able to give a statement of the number of effective force in Gibraltar?—Yes, I am; I have the paper before me.
5. Will you state the governor's salary and emoluments and all his receipts?—Lord Chatham receives 2,800 *l.* a year as governor.
6. Charged upon what fund?—Charged upon the colonial revenue; he also receives 691 *l.* from Army Estimates, formerly paid from the charge for garrisons, now transferred to the charge of allowances for distinguished services; page 68, Army Estimates.
7. Is he not also colonel of the 4th foot?—He is.
8. Is the governorship of Gibraltar a patent place?—The governor holds his commission under the great seal.
9. Is there not an Act of Parliament, the 22d Geo. 3, which enacts, that no person holding a patent place shall be absent from the colony?—He is absent on the King's special leave.
10. Is the present governor generally resident?—He resided for four years, and came back in 1825, on special leave, on the ground of ill health.
11. Do you know what Lord Chatham's age is?—He is upwards of 70 years of age, and has very infirm health.
12. Do you know whether his leave has been renewed on the grounds of his health being so bad as to render him unable to return?—When he last came back, he said it was totally impossible for him to return to Gibraltar, the heat of the climate had disagreed with him to such an extent; and since that it has always been supposed that he would be quite unequal to the duties of his office, and it has therefore not been pressed.
13. What are the pay and emoluments of the lieutenant-governor?—He enjoys 2,000 *l.* a year out of the colonial revenue; he is also a lieutenant-general on the staff.
14. Can you procure a Return of his allowances for the Committee?—Certainly.

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15. They

*Robert Wm. Hay,
Esq.*

11 March 1834.

2 MINUTES OF EVIDENCE BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEE

Robert Wm. Hay,
Esq.

11 March 1824.

15. They are the allowancees of a lieutenant-general on the staff?—They are so.
16. He has coals and candles?—The allowancees are probably worth between 300 *l.* and 400 *l.* a year, in addition to his staff pay.
17. Has he not allowancees for his servants?—Yes, he has rations.
18. Has any arrangement been made in consequence of the recommendation of the Committee last year, for any prospective alteration of the appointment of governor?—A prospective arrangement was made long prior to last year: it was made by Lord Goderich in 1831.
19. Can you state the particulars of that arrangement?—The arrangement with regard to the governor is simply to reduce the emoluments to 5,000 *l.* a year, to make it a net sum of 5,000 *l.* a year, without any allowancees whatever, as in the case of the governors of some other colonies.
20. With a house?—With a house.
21. Without any staff pay and allowancees whatever?—Yes.
22. And that sum to be defrayed from the colonial revenue, as the 2,800 *l.* to the governor, and the 2,000 *l.* to the lieutenant-governor now are?—Yes.
23. Therefore the governor at present enjoys altogether about 3,500 *l.*?—Yes.
24. Is the office of lieutenant-governor to be abolished?—That was differently dealt with by the Commissioners that sat in Downing-street and the Secretary of State; the Commissioners proposed the continuance of the lieutenant-governor; the Secretary of State thought it might be done away with.
25. Is any business now done with the governor?—Upon occasions I have seen Lord Chatham on business, either by his own desire, as I have already mentioned, or by the desire of the Secretary of State.
26. Generally speaking, the business is transacted with the lieutenant-governor?—Yes, it is; the usual business is carried on by correspondence with the lieutenant-governor.
27. The Report of the Commissioners having been referred to, have any alterations or reductions taken place since, or in consequence of their Report?—I believe it would be more satisfactory to the Committee, after the discussion which has taken place upon the subject of the lieutenant-governor's appointment, if I were to read a Memorandum which I have prepared upon this subject, because it is made in detail; and with the permission of the Committee I will present this Memorandum: "Lord Chatham was appointed to the government of Gibraltar on the 5th of March 1820; while he administered the government and held the command, his emoluments consisted of salary as governor, 2,800 *l.*; pay as commanding officer, 3,500 *l.*; from Army Ordinaries, 691 *l.* 19 *s.* 7 *d.*; total, 6,991 *l.* 19 *s.* 7 *d.*, besides the regulated allowancees of rations, forage and fuel, of the annual value of about 700 *l.* During the governor's presence the lieutenant-governor received pay as lieutenant-governor, 365 *l.*; from Army Ordinaries, 346 *l.* 15 *s.*, with it is presumed, the usual allowancees. But during the governor's absence the lieutenant-governor received, in addition to the above pay, the pay of the officer commanding the garrison, 3,500 *l.*, making together, 4,311 *l.* 15 *s.*; the governor remaining in the receipt of his salary of 2,800 *l.* in addition, it is presumed, to his military pay of 691 *l.* 19 *s.* 7 *d.*, voted in Army Ordinaries. The Downing-street Commission recommended the following establishment: governor, 5,000 *l.*; allowancees (not valued, but say) 700 *l.*; lieutenant-governor, 711 *l.*; allowancees (not proposed, but say) 300 *l.*; total, 6,711 *l.* His Majesty's Government, however, in March 1831, decided that when the office of governor should become vacant, the salary should be 5,000 *l.*, but without any allowancees whatever. But it being then intended to recall the lieutenant-governor, Sir George Don, it was at the same time decided that the lieutenant-governor should be of the rank of a lieutenant-general, receiving staff pay, 1,385 *l.*, and salary during the governor's absence, 2,000 *l.*; total, 3,385 *l.*, with allowancees of his rank, say 300 *l.*; total, 3,685 *l.* These are the emoluments now received by Sir William Hous- ton. If the office of governor should become vacant, the lieutenant-governor's salary would of course cease; and it would then become a question whether a lieutenant-general should be continued on the staff of the garrison."
28. You state that the total emoluments received by the lieutenant-governor are somewhere about 3,600 *l.* a year?—With the reservation as to the allowancees, it is so, 3,685 *l.*
29. You include the allowancees?—Yes.

30. The

Robert Wm. Hay,
Esq.

11 March 1834.

30. The lieutenant-governor, who receives these emoluments, is, in point of fact, doing the duty of governor?—Yes.

31. He is exposed to all the expenses that a governor would be exposed to?—No; I should say not.

32. If the lieutenant-governor can perform all the functions of a governor, as far as respects the maintenance of the good government of the garrison, is there any occasion for giving any other individual 5,000 *l.* a year for performing the same functions?—I do not think that he is called upon to perform all the functions which are expected from the governor. In the first place, he is only there under a temporary arrangement; his functions may cease by the death of Lord Chatham; it is not a matter of necessity that he should succeed to the governor.

33. Is he not in the meantime doing every thing that the governor could do, as far as the interest of the garrison is concerned?—He is discharging all the duties of governor; but as far as the means of representation are concerned, he cannot, I should suppose, receive the officers of the garrison and others so frequently as the governor would; for I am aware that applications have been received from Sir W. Houstoun, complaining of the inadequacy of his pay.

34. Has Sir William Houstoun ever requested to be recalled?—No; he has a private fortune which enables him, I believe, to remain.

35. Does he not consider that a permanent situation?—No, certainly not.

36. Is it contemplated to appoint the next governor for life?—I never heard of such a notion; he would be appointed like other governors, for a limited period, I suppose.

37. At the time Sir William Houstoun was appointed, were there many candidates for the situation?—I do not recollect as to there being many, but there were candidates.

38. Were they aware of the amount of emoluments they would receive?—Those were hardly settled till after the appointment of Sir William Houstoun.

39. What personal staff has the lieutenant-governor?—He has two aides-de-camp, 9*s.* 6*d.* a day each.

40. Is there any other general officer on the staff at Gibraltar besides the lieutenant-governor?—No.

41. Are there any of the governor's staff there?—No.

42. Has the person who acts as governor at Gibraltar many claims upon his hospitality?—Very many; he has a vast number of officers to entertain, both of the army and navy; foreign officers connected with Spain, and all travellers and strangers who visit the Mediterranean.

43. Have you not heard that it is the usual practice of the governor or lieutenant-governor of Gibraltar to invite the officers of the navy who may land there, or any other strangers, as a necessary act of hospitality?—I can speak for myself. On returning some years ago from the Mediterranean in a ship of war, we put into Gibraltar, and Sir George Don was prepared to show us the greatest hospitality, though from the sudden change of wind we were unable to profit by it.

44. Is it not difficult to obtain accommodation for strangers at Gibraltar?—I should apprehend so; but I cannot speak to that, for the reasons I have stated.

45. Were the emoluments received by Sir George Don much larger than those received by Sir William Houstoun?—Yes, they were greater.

46. Are you not aware that, exclusive of the British fleet and strangers, French men of war, and foreigners of all descriptions, stop at Gibraltar, and that the governor is equally liable to the expenses of their entertainment?—I believe so, and that he cannot escape from it.

47. Should you not consider that the government of Gibraltar is one of the most expensive, on account of those demands that are made upon him, of any of our foreign governments?—I should think so.

48. Was not the salary of 5,000 *l.* a year fixed as being upon the same footing with what it was proposed to allow to Malta and the Ionian Islands?—Yes, it was.

49. Have you been at Malta?—No, I have not.

50. Have you any reason to know that the expense to which the government of Malta is liable is equal to that of the government of Gibraltar?—No; I should think it less; I should think there is less general intercourse with Malta than with Gibraltar.

51. Is there not a greater rendezvous of ships of war at Malta than at Gibraltar?—Yes; Malta is the rendezvous of the Mediterranean fleet.

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52. And therefore are there not more frequent calls upon the governor there?—That may be counterbalanced by the more frequent visits of strangers.

53. Are not foreign ships of war more likely to visit Malta?—Yes.

54. In that case, is not the governor of Malta expected to entertain those foreign officers quite as much as the governor of Gibraltar?—He would entertain all that appear there.

55. On what do you found your remark that there are greater claims upon the governor of Gibraltar than upon the governor of Malta?—Because it does not depend entirely upon the resort thither of the naval service. There come to Gibraltar, in addition, travellers from the interior of Spain. I fancy there are no means of ascertaining matters of this kind with any degree of accuracy; it must be founded on conjecture.

56. Considering the relative difference in importance between Algeiras and Gibraltar, should you not consider that the governor of Algeiras, presuming his pay is 30,000 dollars a year, is better paid than the present governor of Gibraltar at the present rates of pay?—Considerably.

57. How long has Sir William Houstoun been there?—About three years.

58. He has never requested to be recalled, notwithstanding the heavy expenses to which he is put?—No; there has been no application of that sort.

59. Do you think that there would be any prejudice to the service by the lieutenant-governor exercising fewer acts of hospitality than the governor?—That is a point upon which I cannot give a deliberate opinion; it is for those who are better acquainted with garrisons than I am to speak on that point.

60. What are the emoluments of the military secretary?—Nineteen shillings and sixpence a day.

61. Has he any allowances?—He has the usual military allowances.

62. Will you procure for the Committee the whole of his allowances?—I will do so.

63. What establishment of clerks has he?—I do not now know.

64. Can you ascertain that point?—I can, and will do so.

65. What are the emoluments of the town major?—He has 10 s. a day.

66. Does he have that in addition to his military pay?—Yes; he is a lieutenant-colonel.

67. Are you enabled, from any documents in the Colonial Office, to state what has been the amount of military force at Gibraltar at any former periods as compared with the present, distinguishing war and peace?—I have, since I knew of the appointment of this Committee, examined the papers which are to be found in the Colonial Office, and I have selected two periods in war and peace as being adapted to give the opinions of two military officers of distinction with regard to the force of Gibraltar. I refer to General O'Hara in 1796, and Sir George Don in 1816. The papers themselves are of a very secret character, but there are certain points connected with them which perhaps it would be satisfactory to the Committee to know, and I am prepared to read a Memorandum upon the subject, if it should be the wish of the Committee, and to explain the details of the two letters as far as they bear upon that question.

68. Does that paper contain the amount of the actual force at Gibraltar at those periods?—It contains a detailed account of the amount of the force and of the garrison.

69. Will you be so good as to read it?—“On the 2d of August 1715, a year after Gibraltar was formally ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht, the total strength of the garrison of Gibraltar was 1,343, including officers and ‘sentinels;’ of the ‘sentinels’ there were five sick, and 1,055 fit for duty. In January 1719, it was reported as the opinion of the chief engineer, that the number of men necessary for the defence of the place, in case of siege, would be 1,300 men daily, 2,600 for one relief, 3,900 for two reliefs. In 1720 Lord Portmore, who went out to take the command of Gibraltar, gave it as his ‘own, and as the opinion of all good and impartial judges, that Gibraltar, considering the many posts that were to be maintained, and the great extent of them, could not be defended with less than 3,000 men.’ In March 1782 (on the eve of the siege of Gibraltar), the garrison consisted of nine regiments of foot, five companies of artillery, one company of artificers, furnishing a force of 4,702 men *present and fit for duty*. But the Governor, Eliott, was constantly representing the necessity of sending out reinforcements, and it does not appear to what extent the garrison may have been increased. The opinions of Governor O'Hara and of Sir George Don, respecting the amount

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of force which should be allotted for the garrison of Gibraltar, will be found in their despatches. The garrison consists at this moment (March 1834) of total rank and file, 2,777.

Since it appears to be the wish of the Committee, I will recapitulate the chief points in these despatches, which seem to be deserving of their attention. General O'Hara was of opinion that as there were only 230 artillerymen in the garrison, a reinforcement of 300 ought to be sent out; that there were 550 pieces of artillery to be worked besides the field train; that the garrison consisted of six regiments and a garrison battalion, furnishing a force of only 2,287 men fit for service; that he required 1,000 men, with or without arms, for duty daily; that the services of the garrison battalion were altogether nugatory, and that they only consumed the provisions which might be supplied to better men; and that the garrison in time of peace should not be less than 5,000 men and 500 artillery. The consequence of this representation of General O'Hara was, that six regiments were ordered out from home, on their full establishment of 1,000 men each. In 1816 Sir George Don stated the effective rank and file of the troops of the line which he had at 3,354, of which he had 200 men sick and 392 at drill, leaving 2,262 fit for duty. He stated that when certain works, which were then going on, and which required the aid of a portion of the troops, should be finished, the peace establishment, in his opinion, might be fixed at 3,000 men. The lines of defence extended upwards of four miles.

70. Is that including artillery and engineers?—The whole force. The artillery force amounted to 344, and they were seldom above two nights in bed. The general, therefore, applied for an additional company of artillery. He stated, though he did not describe in what particular quarter, that he was about to reduce the guards, and that the rank and file he hoped then would have three nights in bed.

71. From what you have stated, it appears that the present garrison of Gibraltar is about 240 men below that which Sir George Don conceived to be necessary in time of peace?—Yes; the present garrison consists of 2,777 men in all.

72. You state that Sir George Don arranged his garrison in such a way, that the men might be three nights in bed and three nights out of bed?—Yes.

73. Are you aware that the soldiers on duty here, the guards, are two nights in bed and three out?—I believe that is the case; but no doubt upon that point it would be proper to consult a military officer. But Sir George Don, in enumerating the grounds upon which he applied for an increase of force, proceeded to state, that although he thought 3,000 men might be sufficient in time of peace, there were many circumstances peculiar to the possession of Gibraltar, which rendered it of the highest importance that Gibraltar should be constantly prepared on all points.

74. Does he make any statement of the population of Gibraltar?—He estimated it at 11,424.

75. What was the actual strength of the garrison?—Three thousand three hundred and fifty-four of all arms, and 2,762 fit for duty.

76. Does he state whether there is any restriction on the inhabitants of the place with respect to the possession of arms?—They would not be allowed to carry arms in the garrison.

77. Are there any similar reports since that of Sir George Don?—No; I think this is the last occasion of any serious representation respecting the strength of the garrison; there may be occasional communications from the lieutenant-governor respecting the condition of the place, but I do not know any that go so much into detail. There is another point necessary to be considered in estimating the amount of force necessary for Gibraltar, which is, the occasional visitation of epidemic fever, and the consequent necessity of keeping the force at an amount which would render any sudden diminution by disease less inconvenient to the public service. The troops here, on the occasions when fevers have of late years prevailed, suffered considerably.

78. With regard to that point of health, the only Return which you have given in showing the number of effectives and the number of sick, refers to the most healthy period of the whole year?—Yes, it does.

79. Therefore, if the Return had been given at any other period, the effective strength of the garrison would have been less than it appears to have been at that time?—No doubt it would.

80. And the proportion of sick at the present time is very much below that which it will be in the hot seasons?—Yes, in all probability it would be so.

81. Does he state the number of foreigners?—Yes, about 8,000.

82. Do you know whether the population has increased since that period?—It

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has increased to between 16,000 and 17,000; but subsequently to the last fever, which produced an inquiry as to the number of the inhabitants, every step has been taken to exclude those who have no business to be there, and to make it difficult for the establishment of new persons.

83. Do you state the present number of inhabitants to be 16,000 or 17,000?—Yes; I cannot speak positively, it is upwards of a year and a half since the last census was taken. The Secretary of State very much wished to reduce the population, and keep it as low as possible; the inconvenience of having so large a body of persons in the garrison during the fever was found to be very considerable. A great expense was occasioned by the establishment of a small village on the neutral ground, for the reception of those who were obliged, by the diseased state of the garrison, to seek for a more healthy atmosphere. The disorder, too, was of course much increased by the crowded state of the town.

84. Are there not some restrictions on permissions to persons to settle at Gibraltar?—Yes; every possible precaution is taken to prevent the increase of new residents.

85. Are not applications frequently made by persons, and refused by the Secretary of State?—Very frequently. There is even a Return made of the applications from Gibraltar, and sent home.

86. Is there much land belonging to individuals on the Rock?—I do not distinctly know what proportion belongs to private individuals; but there is great care taken of that which belongs to the Crown. All applications for land are referred to the Secretary of State; they are accompanied with the separate opinions of the Governor, the Attorney-general, the Receiver and the head of the engineers.

87. In what way is the land granted; is it alienated?—It is generally on lease.

88. Will you read the Return that you hold in your hand, relative to the commissariat department?—One deputy commissary-general, one assistant commissary-general, three deputy assistant commissaries-general and one temporary clerk.

89. Is that the whole establishment?—It is. The Treasury have also sent me printed copies of the circulars which are addressed to the commissaries, because a Return was called for by the Committee as to the mode in which provisions are supplied at Gibraltar; it is by tender, as in all other cases. There is a peculiar arrangement with Barbary, under which we obtain fresh meat from thence.

90. Will you state what vessels are employed in the service of the garrison?—There is one vessel, a brig, called the *Guardian*, attached to the department of the captain of the port, for the purpose of enabling that officer to execute his duties.

91. Is it employed to suppress smuggling, or for what other purpose?—To enforce quarantine and police regulations in the port; she acts as a small guard-ship; never goes to sea, and she is manned, as occasion may require, from the men belonging to the boats of the captain of the port.

92. The expenses of maintaining that vessel are borne entirely out of the colonial fund?—Entirely. During war there used to be a flag-officer stationed at Gibraltar, and it has been of late years represented that it would be desirable to have a ship of war constantly there, but the present has been considered a more economical arrangement. The captain of the port is a captain of the navy, of old standing.

Sir John Bissett, called in; and Examined.

Sir John Bissett.

93. HAVE you been at Gibraltar?—I have.

94. In what capacity were you there?—I was there as commissary-general; I went from Lord Wellington's army to raise money there in 1813 or 1814, and I was there nine months.

95. Have you never been there since?—No.

96. Have you been on active service since that?—Yes; I was commissary-general of the Army of Occupation in France, and I went with the last expedition to Portugal.

97. Can you state the number of persons in the commissariat department when you were there?—I had six or eight officers; but I went there not only to take the garrison duties and to reform them, but also to raise money for the army that was then on the east coast of Spain, to assist the Maltese chest to remit money to Lord Wellington.

98. Then the duties of commissary were more extensive then than they are at this time?—Yes, much more.

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99. Do you remember the amount of garrison at that time?—It was about 4,000 men, besides the garrison at Ceuta, where there were 500 men.

100. Then those persons in the commissariat were employed not merely at Gibraltar but at Ceuta?—Yes.

101. Can you give the present amount of the commissariat?—There is a deputy commissary-general, two assistant commissaries-general and three deputy assistants.

102. There were only six when you were there?—Yes; but I had also five clerks who were appointed under an arrangement with Lord Liverpool; at the peace they had a great number of officers that they did not know what to do with, and I suggested that it would be better to employ those men as clerks, by which they would assist; a deputy assistant has 15 s. a day when employed in war, 10 s. in peace; I suggested their being employed as clerks, in order to save the expense of their half-pay, and they are doing the duty as clerks.

103. Is the establishment, in fact, much less than at the time you allude to?—Very little less; and I should think with less it would not be possible to do, for then we had a deputy paymaster-general, and I had nothing to do but to draw cheques upon him, whereas now the military chest is in the care of the commissaries, and for the security of that chest it is impossible to have less than two officers, because each must hold a key, and the chief a third.

104. Then your opinion is that the commissariat establishment is not larger than is required?—As regards the officers, I should say not.

105. The officers are still acting as clerks?—Yes.

106. The commissariat department are also doing the duty of the deputy paymaster?—Yes, precisely.

107. Do you recollect what was the establishment of the paymaster-general at Gibraltar when you were there?—At the time I was there the office of paymaster-general was held by some person in this country, and he had a deputy there who was a merchant, and we used to send half a million of dollars at a time.

108. How many years have you served in the commissariat department?—I have held the King's commission nearly 30 years.

109. You have been employed in the Peninsula?—Yes, I was with the Austrian army. I was in Walcheren with that expedition. I was in South America with that expedition. I was with the Duke of Wellington for two campaigns.

110. And in the Army of Occupation?—I went with the commissary-general in the Army of Occupation, and in the last expedition.

111. Can you point out to the Committee any reduction in the present state of the commissariat department at Gibraltar, knowing as you do the duties that they have to perform?—I should say, certainly not; I do not think it is possible.

112. What is the value of the Spanish dollar?—We paid 5 s. 8 d. as far as I recollect, and that was one of the things also that was contemplated in my going to Gibraltar, because at Malta they were giving 6 s.

113. You gave 16 dollars for an ounce of gold?—Yes.

114. What is the difference of pay between the deputy-assistant and clerk?—The clerk had 7 s. 6 d.

Veneris, 14^o die Martii, 1834.

ROBERT GORDON, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Robert William Hay, Esq. called in; and further Examined.

115. HAVE you any papers to produce?—I have a Return from the War-office of the military staff and the medical staff; one from the Secretary of State's office containing the payments from the colonial revenue to certain officers, for civil pay; there is a Return of the commissaries, which I partly stated the other day, from the Treasury Return. The details of the commissaries' allowances, I suppose, are on their way from the Treasury, but the paper is not ready; it contains an answer to the inquiries made as to fuel, forage, rations, and the minor allowance to officers, over which the Secretary of State has no control. On these details, as I have before observed, I wrote to the Treasury, by direction of the Secretary of State, on my return from this Committee, on Tuesday last, to point out the necessity of supplying to the Committee the information required.

[The Papers referred to were delivered in.]

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116. It appears by a document you have produced, which purports to be a Return of the military pay and allowances of the staff at Gibraltar, that the pay and allowances of Sir William Houstoun, who is lieutenant-governor, but at that moment acting as commander of the garrison, are 1,383 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.*, as staff pay, exclusive of commissaries' charges for forage, lodging and other contingencies which amount to 300 *l.*?—Yes.

117. In addition to those already mentioned, what civil salary does the lieutenant-governor receive from the local revenues?—Two thousand pounds a year.

118. Making the total amount of his military and civil allowances 3,692 *l.*?—Yes.

119. Are there any reductions which you can suggest in the general staff of Gibraltar?—None that I am aware of.

120. Are there any other contingent profits that have been obtained by the governor, from letting gardens or other sources?—None with which I am acquainted. On the last revision of the Gibraltar establishment there were some minor advantages, which were taken from the officer in command, as was the government cottage.

121. Would the emoluments of these gardens appear in the accounts of your office?—If they went to the officer in command they ought to be reported to the Secretary of State; if to the public, they would be found in the accounts sent home at the close of each year. It does not appear in any of the Blue Books, containing the statistical returns from Gibraltar, that there are any emoluments of that nature derived by the governor or lieutenant-governor.

122. Have you any note in your office of what General O'Hara had?—I have no means of answering that question at the present moment; Lord Chatham's allowance amounted to between 6,000 *l.* and 7,000 *l.* a year.

Sir William Pym, K.C.H. called in; and Examined.

Sir William Pym,
K.C.H.

123. WHAT rank do you hold in the medical department?—Inspector-general of Army Hospitals.

124. Is not that one of the highest appointments in the service?—It is one of the highest next to the medical board.

125. Are you acquainted with the colony of Gibraltar?—I have served there from the end of 1795 till 1812, with the exception of 18 months while I served in Sicily.

126. Have you not been there since?—Yes; I went out during the last fever for six months; I went out at the head of the quarantine department, but before I arrived the principal medical officer had died, and Sir George Don insisted upon my taking the department, which I did.

127. By the Return, it appears, that the medical staff consists of a deputy inspector-general, of five assistants, and a deputy purveyor, exclusive of the regimental surgeons; are you of opinion that so large a staff is necessary?—During the time I was there as the principal medical officer, I had a much smaller staff, two assistants only; I was then garrison surgeon, staff surgeon, and surgeon major.

128. Was there at that time any deputy inspector-general?—No, from the time of the siege till 1804 the garrison staff consisted of a garrison surgeon and two assistants.

129. What was the number of the garrison at those two periods?—Generally five or six regiments; I believe stronger than they are now.

130. Do you remember what was the staff when you were there upon the last occasion?—There was a considerable increase of staff at that time on account of the fever; a considerable number of civil practitioners had been hired as supernumeraries. The day after I arrived I recommended ten to be discharged.

131. That was during the prevalence of an infectious disease?—Yes, during the prevalence of that disease, which had not been in the garrison for 14 years before.

132. In peace times what in your opinion would be the necessary establishment?—I think one staff officer, a deputy inspector or assistant inspector (any one of that rank), and a staff surgeon with two assistants.

133. Would not a staff surgeon and two assistants be sufficient?—I served a long time with that establishment myself.

134. You found no difficulty in carrying on the medical duties?—No, it is

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a most healthy situation, except when the disease called the yellow fever prevails there, and which I consider as an imported disease.

135. There was no complaint made at that time of the smallness of the establishment?—No.

136. Is a deputy purveyor necessary?—I think it is unnecessary; I think the principal medical officer should take charge of stores, assisted by the two junior officers.

137. Then, instead of having seven individuals, you think three would be sufficient?—I should think so from what I have known of the garrison myself; the regiments are considerably reduced in numbers now, instead of ten companies they have only six, and they have two medical officers to each.

138. Are the duties strictly confined to the garrison?—Yes, strictly to the garrison.

139. Will you state to the Committee what the duties of the staff surgeon and his deputies in Gibraltar are?—The duty of the staff surgeon or principal medical officer is to superintend the different regimental hospitals, to visit them occasionally, and to receive reports from the surgeons, and to make a general report from them to the governor and to the medical board in England.

140. Is the general health of the garrison under his direction?—It was in former times, when I was principal medical officer. I was then at the head of the quarantine department; but at present there is a board of health established, and a medical officer attached to that board.

141. Do you think that board necessary, under ordinary circumstances, in Gibraltar?—No, I should think not; when the governor consulted me upon the formation of such a board, I disapproved of it.

142. What are the principal patients who come under charge of the medical staff?—They have very few patients of their own; the staff assistants during the absence or indisposition of any of the medical officers belonging to a regiment, are occasionally attached to such regiments, when their services are required.

143. Do the staff surgeons attend the civil officers of the garrison, the Custom-house and other officers in the Government department?—They are liable to be called on; but there are a great many civil practitioners there.

144. Have those individuals in the civil department no claim on the attendance of any medical officer?—I should look upon all the people employed by the Government to be entitled to call upon all those gentlemen, and without any remuneration.

145. It is the practice, is it not?—It is.

146. Custom-house officers and persons of that description?—All persons in offices under Government.

147. Do they provide medicines without remuneration?—I should conceive that all persons in the Government are entitled to receive medicines from the garrison store; at least it was the custom in my time.

148. Is there not a medical officer at the head of the quarantine department?—There is.

149. What is his name?—Dr. Broadfoot.

150. Do you know what his emoluments are?—I think 500 *l.* a year.

151. Does his name appear in the Return of the medical staff?—His name is not in this Return; he has nothing to do with the military medical duties of the garrison; as a civilian, his duty is to prevent the introduction of disease.

152. Do you think that one of the regular medical staff could undertake that office, in addition to his other duties?—I always did that duty myself, and my predecessors did it from the time of the surrender of the garrison to the British in 1774 till this gentleman was appointed in 1827.

153. You were the first person put into that office in consequence of sickness, were not you?—No; all my predecessors had the management of the quarantine.

154. Was it without extra pay?—At that time there were fees upon each ship under quarantine to the officers, but latterly there was a pound a day allowed to the inspector of quarantine, and that was paid out of a fund produced by one dollar being charged to every ship arriving, whether placed under quarantine or not.

155. Those assistant surgeons appear in the Return of the medical staff as receiving 126 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* per annum each; are there any other allowances they receive

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receive that you are aware of?—They receive their rations of provisions, according to the staff warrants.

156. Is there not, in addition to the military hospital, a civil hospital?—Yes, established since Sir George Don was there; formerly the Jews, the Catholics and the Christians had each of them a small hospital establishment of their own, but in 1819 Sir George Don gave them up one of the most valuable barracks in the centre of the town, and in my opinion in a very improper place for a hospital. I recommended that he should give a shed to each, on the neutral ground, by which the garrison would get possession of a most valuable barnack and very valuable quarters.

157. Is there any charge to Government exclusive of the occupation of that barrack?—I believe not, they are supported by the inhabitants; there is but one medical officer; he is paid, I believe, by the subscriptions of the inhabitants.

158. Do you know anything of the terms of agreement on which it was given up?—No, I am not aware of any agreement.

159. You are not aware of any agreement under which that barrack was given up?—No, it was what was called a hobby of Sir George Don's.

160. Your opinion goes to its being an unnecessary establishment for the purposes to which it is applied?—I think it is on too great a scale.

161. Are you aware that the inhabitants were much averse to the being carried to a military hospital?—I never knew of an intention of carrying them to the military hospital; all the departments had places of their own.

162. Have you any suggestions to make relative to the supply of medical stores?—I am not aware how the medical stores are supplied; I suggested, when I had charge of the department, that oil and wine, and spirits and other articles, which could be supplied from the Mediterranean, should be supplied in the garrison itself, and not sent from London.

163. You mean that oil and wine and spirits were sent from Great Britain?—Spirits and oil certainly, and there have been instances of wine.

164. How are the medicines supplied?—By the apothecary-general. I should think the expense must be very small for medicines, the garrison is so very healthy in general.

165. Have you anything to suggest generally respecting the medical department of Gibraltar?—Nothing; I can only say what I consider equal to the duties of the garrison when I was there, and I believe the garrison has not increased.

166. You think three persons would be sufficient?—Yes, I think there should be three; one person might be ill, or one might be absent.

167. But that those three would be not only competent to discharge all the duties of the medical staff, but the care and custody of the medicines, so as not to require a purveyor or purveyor's clerk?—Yes.

168. Supposing the officers in the civil department not to have a claim on the military department, do you think you might part with another?—I think if the apothecary or purveyor is done away, one assistant will be required to do his duty, and the other to assist the regiment in case of the sickness or absence of the surgeon or assistant of any regiment.

169. Under the circumstances of an epidemic, such as you saw at Gibraltar, might the reduction you have referred to be inconvenient?—I should think not, for in the course of an hour they might get 10 additional surgeons, there are so many civil practitioners in the garrison; I paid off 10 the day after I arrived, in the year 1828.

170. Is it not the duty of the staff surgeons to attend the staff corps and the engineers?—I believe the artillery surgeon attends the engineers, he attends the ordnance department; there was no staff corps when I was there; if there is one I should think they ought to be under the ordnance.

171. Is there any naval surgeon stationed there?—No, there is a naval hospital; I believe it is reduced since I was there; the hospital in possession of the army is the naval hospital.

172. Do you know whether in the time of your previous residence at Gibraltar there was a separate naval hospital?—The naval hospital we occupy as the army hospital was the naval hospital; they gave us up half of it.

173. Were any surgeons connected with naval services attending that hospital?—Yes, attending the naval hospital the naval people only.

174. May not the union of the naval and military service under one establishment require the assistance of a medical staff beyond the surgeon and two deputies,
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should you think that sufficient for the whole establishment?—If there was any naval hospital established, that would require separate attendance.

175. Would the general number of patients in those hospitals, from the military or the naval service, require any addition to the establishment beyond the surgeon and two assistants you have referred to?—I am not aware that in time of peace there is any necessity for a naval establishment.

176. Are there any naval surgeons there?—Not now, there is no naval establishment there.

177. When a sailor is ill now, he is taken to one of the regimental hospitals, is he not?—Yes.

178. Do you consider fresh or salt beef most wholesome for the garrison?—Fresh beef permanently, certainly.

179. Supposing it were possible to supply them solely with fresh beef, would that be injurious to their health?—I should think not; it will be necessary to keep a certain supply of salt provisions for the garrison, in case of necessity.

180. Did you ever know the health of the garrison in Gibraltar affected by too great a consumption of salt provisions?—I have met, during the war, with a few persons who suffered from slight scorbutic complaints, resembling sea scurvy, in consequence of too great a use of salt provisions, but not during peace.

181. How many salt-beef days are there?—The present issue is, I think, two days in the week fresh, but they get more when they have a good supply, so that it is equal perhaps to half and half.

Sir James M'Grigor, called in; and Examined.

182. YOU are aware that in the army medical staff at Gibraltar there are one deputy inspector-general, five assistant staff surgeons and one deputy purveyor?—Yes; the latter acting in the capacity of a clerk.

183. Do you know what is the quarantine establishment at Gibraltar?—I believe there is one officer, but I do not know what clerks or establishment he has.

184. What is the officer at the head of the quarantine?—A deputy inspector-general of hospitals, on half-pay.

185. What is his pay?—I am not aware.

186. Is this a larger staff than has been heretofore usual in time of peace at Gibraltar?—No; I should rather think, speaking from recollection, it is smaller.

187. Sir William Pym has stated that when he was at the head of the medical department, as staff surgeon in Gibraltar, the whole duties of a garrison, not exceeded in amount by the present garrison, were then done by one staff surgeon and two assistants, and has stated an opinion that there was a sufficient medical establishment at that time, and that no complaints having been made of the insufficiency of the medical assistance, that staff would be now sufficient for the present garrison; do you agree in that opinion?—There are some circumstances that I conceive may make some difference in the present staff; Sir William Pym, when he was there, held the appointment, now abolished, of surgeon-major of the garrison; he was the surgeon-major of the garrison. There are many circumstances of late years that have occurred that make the situation of Gibraltar one very much requiring to be watched. A very formidable disease, the yellow fever, has of late years appeared, and at different intervals made great ravages in Gibraltar, general alarm has been excited, and in one year the mortality was frightful; more lately the disease known by the name of cholera has prevailed, and is at this moment prevailing in the adjoining provinces of Spain; an increase of medical staff has been demanded on these accounts for the pauper civil population; and at the earnest request and repeated demands of the late Sir George Don and Lord Chatham, and those successively in command at Gibraltar, the present establishment of the staff assistants was granted.

188. Are you aware that there are as many civil practitioners in Gibraltar as the wants of the civil part of the population require?—No, I am not informed on this; but I have understood there were some of very inferior degree, that is, Jews and Spaniards.

189. In recommending the addition which appears to have taken place in the medical staff at Gibraltar, did you inquire into the state of the civil practitioners at that place?—No, I am not aware that I did; the representations for increase came from Gibraltar; they were always supported successively by Lord Chatham and

Sir William Pym,
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Sir Jas. M'Grigor.

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the late Sir George Don and the present governor, on account of the civil population, and the necessity of having British officers.

190. What are the last representations you have received upon this subject?—Within a few days, in a letter I had from Dr. Gilchrist on Monday, it was stated that there was considerable alarm on account of the great prevalence of the cholera in the neighbourhood, and urging me to send off some officers that were at home on leave.

191. How many officers are there at home on leave?—To the best of my recollection, three; a surgeon of one of the regiments and two hospital assistants, one of them in almost a state of total blindness.

192. Two hospital assistants at this time are at home?—Yes.

193. Is that the usual proportion of officers to be relieved?—It is not; I have sent out one from Ireland, to go out with the 70th regiment as a staff assistant surgeon.

194. A representation has been made a few days ago from Dr. Gilchrist, who has the charge of the whole medical staff at Gibraltar, that with the three assistants he had at present, he still required the additional assistance of those members of the staff who were absent?—Yes; in previous letters he pressed very much, on account of the necessity of those two coming home, my sending out two to relieve them, for in the state of matters in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar, he did not think it fair to take any officers from the garrison; my answer was, that our establishment was so short in this country, I could not spare two officers till the others arrived in this country to replace them.

195. Are you aware that there are a great many medical practitioners at Gibraltar?—No, I am not informed as to the number.

196. It has been stated to the Committee that ten or a dozen might be summoned together in an hour?—The space the garrison stands on is very small, and therefore whatever number may be there could be summoned in a short time.

197. There appear according to the last account to be very few sick?—Yes.

198. Do you know of any difficulty in uniting the office of chief of the quarantine and chief of the medical staff?—I see none; on the contrary, I think it would tend very much to the dispatch of public business; in fact, for some time back, when an officer went out to the quarantine, I mentioned to a gentleman in the Colonial Office that the officer at the head of the medical department there could very well discharge the duties, and recommended it; but this was in conversation with Mr. Hay, and not a public representation on my part.

199. You stated to Mr. Hay, when they sent out an officer to superintend the quarantine, that the appointment was unnecessary, as the officer at the head of the medical department could perform the duties?—I saw Mr. Hay not in the case of the present, but some years back, in the case of his predecessor, who came home in bad health and died; that he had long served in Gibraltar, that he was very adequate to the civil and military duties.

200. At what period was that?—At the time of the last great sickness in Gibraltar, in 1827 or 1828.

201. The officer of quarantine was then appointed?—He was.

202. What are the duties of the purveyor?—Actually at present there is no officer of that rank at Gibraltar; and, unless at Chatham and Barbadoes, none of that class is employed any where. As a measure of economy, a deputy purveyor is employed at Gibraltar and likewise at Jamaica, as a clerk. The duties of the clerk are multifarious at Gibraltar; but though he happens to have the rank of deputy purveyor on half-pay, he is a clerk, and is sent there to save the necessity of appointing a clerk to the duty.

203. What is the half-pay to which he is entitled?—I think 5*s.* a day.

204. Do you not consider Gibraltar a very healthy place?—Certainly.

205. And that the disease prevalent there at different times is an imported disease?—That is a point extremely disputed by medical men; but my opinion is, that the disease is contagious, although it is not so clear that it has been imported.

206. Have not the garrison been very healthy of late?—They have been very healthy since the last yellow fever.

207. Are all the medical stores sent out from this country to Gibraltar?—They are; such as medicine, instruments, and materials, as bandages, &c.

208. Are wine and oil sent?—No; the wine, oil and spirits are purchased there;

there; and none of the stores, commonly called purveyor's stores, are now sent to Gibraltar, only medicines, bandages and medical applications. Sir Jas. M'Grigor.

209. It has been stated to the Committee that the medical staff are expected to give their assistance to persons in the civil departments of Government; if they were relieved from that duty, would it not be possible to dispense with the services of some of them?—They are not only expected to attend the several departments, but application was made on account of the pauper population of Gibraltar, through whom that alarming disease, yellow fever, has been supposed to be introduced, and with a view to give the poor proper medical aid.

210. If there are but five or six of those medical gentlemen, and the population of Gibraltar is 10,000 or 12,000, can they attend them?—They attend the indigent in the hospital, and likewise at their habitations. In the first appearance of yellow fever it was considered very important that the habitations of those persons should be visited, and any impropriety in the police pointed out; and those gentlemen made a report to the governor, and the daily approach of the disease, and its increase, were reported by them daily.

211. There is a civil hospital for the use of the inhabitants, which was formerly a barrack?—I have never been at Gibraltar, and am not acquainted with the locality of it; but I am aware there is a civil hospital.

212. Would not that be sufficient for the population, and the people connected with the Government?—Only a certain proportion of them could be brought into the hospital; a number of them must be seen at their habitations; and when a disease of this character appeared, it would be necessary that by far the greater number should be treated in their own habitations. I think the civil hospital is attended by a military medical officer.

213. Is not attending the civil officers more a matter of courtesy than duty?—No, it has been considered a matter of duty; but as regards the ordinance, there has lately been a regulation issued, that unless in particular cases, where individuals could not afford to pay for medical attendance, or when no civil practitioner was near, medical officers were not called upon to attend them; but still it would be thought a hardship and unkindness to refuse in case of accident or disease. I may say at this moment that the civil department of the army are attended by the medical officers of the army wherever they are.

Francis Knowles, Esq. called in; and Examined.

214. WHAT situation have you held in Gibraltar?—Assistant Commissary-general. Francis Knowles,
Esq.

215. How long have you been returned from it?—I arrived on the second of this month.

216. How long were you there?—Rather better than 12 years.

217. What is the amount of the commissary's staff at Gibraltar?—Five officers; one deputy commissary-general, one assistant commissary-general, and three deputy assistants.

218. Were you ever employed in making contracts for the supplies of the garrison?—Yes; that is one of the principal duties.

219. Are the contracts made on the spot?—They are.

220. Does that consume a great deal of time?—The contracts are various and voluminous, not only for the army but for services of the ordinance department.

221. Specify the different kinds of contract?—The commissariat contracts are for provisions of various descriptions, fuel and light, and transport; and the ordinance contracts for building materials, as also the land and water transport of the ordinance. I believe those embrace all the most important.

222. Is not there a considerable baking establishment?—Yes.

223. Does that bakery supply the navy as well as the army?—No.

224. You have a store of salt provisions?—Yes.

225. To what extent?—It is generally equal to six months' supply; that is, it would supply the garrison three months, without the intermediate issue of fresh meat.

226. That supply is kept up to that amount to provide against any contingency?—Yes.

227. Have you large supplies of fresh meat?—No, not large supplies; we have a contract of two years' period, but the supplies actually in the garrison are limited.

14 MINUTES OF EVIDENCE BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEE

Francis Knowles,
Esq.

14 March 1834.

228. What is the amount of the fresh meat as compared with the salt?—The supply is about half and half; that is, equal quantities of each for the twelve months.
229. Does not the salt meat cost nearly 5*d.* a pound?—I should conceive it would nearly be about that.
230. And the fresh meat about 3*d.*?—Yes.
231. Do you think, in point of health, the fresh meat is superior to the salt?—Yes.
232. Would it not be possible to increase the supplies of fresh meat, if required?—Certainly, it is possible.
233. Where do you get your fresh meat from?—From Barbary.
234. Could you not procure it from Spain, if necessary?—We could purchase meat from Spain, but not equal to that from Barbary, and at a much higher rate.
235. The reason you supply the garrison with salt meat is, that you think it necessary not to allow the meat to remain long in store, and therefore, you keep a constant succession of meat going through the depôt?—I believe that is the reason why the salt meat is sent there; we are supplied with salt meat from England, and we issue it as a matter of course; it is supplied to the garrison.
236. Would it not be possible to make an arrangement by which you might supply the navy from your stores, and supply the troops almost exclusively with fresh meat?—Most certainly that could be done.
237. That would be a great saving?—It would be attended with a saving.
238. Is there any depot of naval provisions at Gibraltar?—There has not been of late to any extent.
239. Is there a separate officer to superintend that supply?—Yes.
240. Could not the supply be made without additional expense, for both services, by the commissariat?—The two departments might be consolidated, but the present expenses of the naval department are not very great in Gibraltar.
241. Whether great or small, the whole duty might be performed by the commissariat, without any second establishment?—Yes, certainly.
242. There is an agent victualler?—Yes, whose pay is now so small it would be difficult to say whether there would be any saving in consolidating the departments.
243. Still there are two depôts of provisions and two warehouses, and of course two establishments?—Yes.
244. Those are not necessary, one being sufficient for both purposes?—Certainly, one would be sufficient for both purposes.
245. Without any increase to the commissariat buildings?—The stores of the naval department are much more extensive than those of the commissariat; they are very large, whereas the stores of the commissariat are very limited.
246. Could those stores take in sufficient for three years' supply?—I should think they could.
247. Might the same number of commissariat officers do the duty, if the whole were joined?—Yes, I should think, with respect to officers, they could.
248. Can you make out a statement of the comparative expense of supplying the garrison with six months' fresh meat and six months' salt, or supplying them wholly with fresh meat?—Yes. [*The same was delivered in, as follows:*]

STATEMENT showing the Comparative Expense of supplying the Garrison of Gibraltar with Meat for one Year, at the Calculation of the Issues being confined to Six Months' Salt Meat and Six Months' Fresh Meat; and of supplying the Garrison wholly with Fresh Meat.

3,500 rations of salt meat, per day, for 182 $\frac{1}{2}$ days, calculating upon equal quantities of beef and pork, and estimating two rations, viz., 1 lb. of beef and 1 lb. of pork, at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i>	£.	s.	d.
3,500 rations of fresh meat, for 182 $\frac{1}{2}$ days, at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i> per ration	12,420	2	9
	8,649	14	10
	£.	21,069	17 7
3,500 rations of fresh meat, for 305 days, at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i> per ration	£.	17,299	9 8

18 March 1834.

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Francis Knowles,
Esq.

14 March 1834

249. Do not the garrison receive, in the course of the year, at least one-half of their provisions in salt meat?—One-half salt, and one-half fresh meat.

250. Supposing the naval and military stores of salt provisions were united, it might not be necessary to keep so large an amount of salt provisions for the supply of the troops, who might then use fresh meat?—I speak not from positive information, but I believe the supply of naval stores is very limited, in consequence of the demand being limited.

251. You must of course have a supply of salt meat against any contingency; supposing you were to give out to the navy those stores, always keeping three months' provisions, that in case of emergency might thus be supplied to the garrison, you could always furnish your garrison with fresh meat?—Yes, if we had a large supply; but what we should require for the army for a month, would last the navy for six months; there is seldom more than one vessel at Gibraltar.

252. How long would salt provisions keep without injury?—I should think probably eighteen months or two years.

253. Even if you did not supply the navy, do you apprehend you would be able, by having three months' provisions in depot, to supply the army with fresh provisions for nine months out of the twelve?—Yes, if we knew what to do with the salt.

254. Could they be sold to advantage at Gibraltar?—No, not now.

255. What is the extent of supply?—About 3,500 rations daily.

256. Is a great proportion of the salt provisions issued, pork?—No, equal quantities of beef and pork.

257. Whence do you obtain your supply of flour?—From America.

258. Have you any bakery?—Yes, the troops are supplied entirely by means of the public bakery; it is a Government establishment.

259. Is that included under the head of commissariat?—Yes.

260. How many persons are employed in that bakery?—I think nine bakers, with a master-baker.

261. How long has it been established?—I believe many years.

262. Are the bakers soldiers?—That was formerly the case, but not now; they are entirely civilians.

263. Were you in Gibraltar when the troops were fed by contract?—They are now partially supplied by contract and partly by the commissariat; the bread is manufactured by the commissariat.

264. Do you think that you furnish it cheaper than it could be supplied by contract?—Decidedly.

265. Were you at Gibraltar at the time when the troops were wholly supplied by contract?—No, I was not.

266. Is there any bakery for the navy?—No.

267. Do you supply them with any bread?—No.

268. How are the contracts made for the supply of fresh meat?—It is a contract for two years.

269. Is it an open contract?—Yes, by public advertisement and sealed tender.

270. Is the contractor for fresh provisions allowed to sell a portion of the beef to the inhabitants of the town?—He can sell what he thinks proper; he is to furnish a certain quantity, which quantity it is the duty of the commissariat to see is furnished; any above that quantity he may do with what he thinks proper.

271. You say the bread is furnished more cheaply by the bakery than by public contract?—Yes; the flour is provided on the best terms, and there is no charge for the bakery building; it is a public establishment.

272. You are supplied with wine from Catalonia?—Yes.

273. Is that cheaper than it could be supplied in the neighbourhood?—Yes.

274. Are any supplies of spirits or oil sent from England?—None.

275. Have you any spirits in store?—No.

276. Are you aware that the salt provisions are brought to Deptford and re-shipped?—Yes.

277. Are no salt provisions shipped direct from Cork?—No; they are inspected at Deptford, and then re-shipped to Gibraltar.

278. Suppose bad stores were shipped from Cork for Gibraltar, would they not be rejected there?—Most decidedly, and have frequently been so rejected, owing to many unworthy attempts of the contractors to pass inferior meat upon the commissariat. Since the shipment of the meat from Deptford, the good quality of the meat has never been questioned.

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Francis Knowles,
Esq.

14 March 1834.

279. Would it not be very easy, by having, at Cork, a very small establishment, to provide against frauds being committed there?—Certainly.

280. Would not that be less cost to the public than the expense of double shipment?—Decidedly.

281. You make an official inspection, and report on the provisions you receive?—Yes.

282. Therefore if a contract was made in this country for the shipment of provisions from Cork, conditioned on the provisions passing inspection at Gibraltar, the whole expense of bringing them to this country might be saved?—Certainly.

283. By whom are they inspected at Deptford?—By the Victualling Department of the Navy; I do not know who the individuals are.

284. In no way by the commissariat?—No, not that I know of.

285. When they arrive at Gibraltar, is there not a board constituted?—Yes; of an officer of the commissariat, an officer of the naval department, and a quartermaster of one of the regiments.

286. In the event of a rejection, on whom would the loss fall?—On the public, I apprehend; because the provisions are presumed to be actually the property of the public.

287. If they were exported from Cork, might not the responsibility be made to rest on the contractor?—I should conceive so.

288. Are you certain that the contractor is not bound to send provisions that shall remain good for a certain number of months; in which case the loss would fall on the contractor, in case they did not remain good that time?—That would depend upon the stipulations of the contract, with which I am not acquainted; it may be taken for granted, however, that the contractor is strictly bound that the provisions shall remain good.

289. What are the duties of the deputy commissary-general?—He has the general control of the department; making contracts, raising money; in fact, seeing and observing that the duties are strictly and regularly carried on.

290. Do you know what his pay is?—Yes.

291. Is it 695 *l.* a year?—That will be about the pay.

292. Will it, together with other allowances, amount to 773 *l.*?—Yes.

293. Is that exclusive of the rations for himself and servants?—I should conceive it is inclusive of the rations.

294. Does he perform any other distinct duties, except in reference to the control of the commissariat?—He is responsible for the contracts being observed, and for the raising money for the pay of the troops; he has a controlling power, without any distinct duty.

295. There is an assistant commissary-general?—Yes.

296. What does the assistant do?—It depends upon what the deputy appoints him to; my duties were the custody of the military chest.

297. Is it necessary to have three to provide for the performance of those duties in person?—Most certainly, according to the present regulations, for the deputy commissary-general cannot take upon himself the charge of the chest; the chest is under the key of two officers, viz. the deputy commissary-general and the cashier.

298. You consider, for that reason, it is desirable to have an assistant commissary-general?—The deputy commissary-general could not take the charge of it upon himself; it would lead to great inconvenience if there was a suspension of the payments, and which his other duties would frequently occasion.

299. In fact, the commissaries perform all the duties formerly performed by the paymaster-general's department?—Yes, all.

300. They not only furnish money for the expenses of the garrison and the expenses of the ordnance, but also for the expenditure of the navy?—Yes.

301. All the money is issued by the commissary for every military purpose?—Yes.

302. The commissary is the banker to issue the public money?—Yes.

303. Does the deputy commissary-general draw bills on the Treasury?—Yes.

304. Is there any other person in the commissariat department who does draw bills on the Treasury?—No.

305. Those bills are always countersigned by the governor?—They are.

306. Previous to the drawing of those bills the governor's pleasure is taken on the estimate?—Yes, always.

307. Is not the officer who is charged with the military chest put into general orders? is not that sanctioned by the governor?—Yes, it is by the officer commanding the troops.

308. You

308. You consider it, generally speaking, impossible to perform the duties now devolved on the commissariat, with a less staff?—It would be impossible.

309. Do you supply wine for the medical department?—No, the hospital make their own contracts.

310. Might not that be supplied from the commissariat department?—It might, but I believe the quality of the wine issued to the troops is not sufficiently good for the invalids.

311. There is one temporary clerk in the Return, is that a new appointment?—No, it is an appointment now of some standing; he is an assistant to the officer in the charge of the provision branch, and, speaking from very late experience, he is absolutely necessary; there is only one officer and this clerk in this branch of the department; they are almost daily employed till five o'clock on office duty.

312. Are three deputy assistant commissaries-general constantly employed?—Yes, and they are constantly and well employed.

313. What is the annual value of the rations for one man?—The Treasury have that information; it would be about 7*d.* a day for 365 days, but I could not state it precisely without making the calculation; and it would depend whether it was fresh meat or salt.

Francis Knowles,
Esq.

14 March 1834.

Martis, 18^o die Martii, 1834.

LORD VISCOUNT EBRINGTON, IN THE CHAIR.

Sir William Pym, K. C. H. called in; and further Examined.

I BEG leave to add to my evidence the existence (*formerly*) of two situations at Gibraltar, which, as relating to the medical department at Gibraltar, I did not mention, as I considered them supernumerary and temporary; viz. the extra garrison surgeon appointed originally at the express desire of the Emperor of Morocco to attend one of his sons, and Dr. Nooth, superintendent-general of hospitals, who was called from Canada as the personal attendant of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.

Sir William Pym,
K. C. H.

18 March 1834.

314. Those two officers are no longer in existence?—No.

315. During the war the regiments were 800 strong at Gibraltar?—From 800 to 1,000.

316. They had three medical officers?—One surgeon and two assistants.

317. The regiments not being now above 400, what medical attendants have they?—They have either a surgeon and an assistant or two assistants.

318. Therefore they are better attended now than during the war?—I consider them so.

319. Some of the surgeons are on leave of absence?—I understand there are three of the surgeons in England now.

320. Therefore in that case there is only one medical officer to each battalion?—I take for granted there are two assistants.

321. Do you declare that of your own knowledge?—No, but I take for granted, as the surgeon is in England, that the assistant who ought to be with the depot in England, has been sent to the service companies.

322. Have you not heard that the inspector-general has recently made application to the inspector-general in England, to send out all the medical officers on leave, in consequence of some alarm about the cholera?—No, I have not.

323. Are not the assistant surgeons of the garrison employed in attending the civilians in the garrison?—Since I was examined on Friday, I have seen an assistant surgeon belonging to the garrison lately come home with invalids, who informs me that the town is divided into districts, and one of the assistants is attached to each district for the purpose of attending the poorer part of the civil population.

324. You do not wish it to be understood that the civil servants of the Government are entitled to receive medical attendance gratuitously, and that the town is divided into districts now, in case of any epidemic disease breaking out, and that one assistant staff surgeon has a district assigned to him, for the benefit of those who were unable to obtain medical attendance?—Yes.

325. And the assistant surgeon is responsible for the health of the district?—That is the present system established by Sir George Don.

326. They were appointed for the express purpose of looking after the pauper population?—Yes, and detecting cases of epidemic fever.

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327. And

Sir William Pym,
K. C. H.

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327. And that not merely as a measure of humanity, but a measure essential to the security of the health of the garrison?—I should think a combination of both. I am of opinion that there is no danger of epidemic fever except in the three or four hot months; the disease does not exist in a cold climate.

328. Are there not many civil practitioners besides these assistant surgeons?—Yes.

329. Are you still of opinion that those officers might be dispensed with?—I am.

330. Do the civil practitioners afford their services gratuitously?—Certainly not.

331. What would be the effect upon the poorer classes of the inhabitants, if the gratuitous assistance now afforded by the staff surgeons was withdrawn?—I take it for granted that the medical officers attached to the civil hospital would attend those poorer people; there are two medical officers belonging to that establishment, one a retired surgeon of the army, who after 30 years service retired upon 15 s. a day, a Mr. Amiel; and the other is one of the garrison assistants attached to the hospital as dispenser of medicines, and paid extra.

332. That person is one of the assistant surgeons of the staff?—Yes, he remains in the civil hospital, and dispenses medicines.

333. He is one of the five?—Yes.

334. By whom is Mr. Amiel paid?—He is a retired officer upon 15 s. a day, and is paid by the merchants for his duty at the hospital.

335. Therefore if those district surgeons were dispensed with, would not the sick be taken care of by the two officers you have mentioned?—They were taken care of by civil practitioners.

336. But none of these severe epidemics had then prevailed?—The first epidemic was in 1804, and it was in 1814 that this establishment was first carried into effect, after Sir George Don's arrival in the garrison.

337. The first epidemic broke out about 100 years after we first took possession of the fortress; are there any causes why epidemics should be more frequent in future than formerly?—I believe epidemics are more frequent, in consequence of the greater communication with the West Indies and Spain than formerly.

338. Do you conceive that increased density of population has anything to do with the spread of an epidemic?—Yes; the more dense the population, the more rapidly it will spread; but the dense population is not the cause of the disease.

339. The disease is the same that has prevailed in Spain?—Yes, and in the West Indies.

340. Do you know how often it has prevailed in the garrison of Gibraltar between 1804 and the present time?—It appeared in 1810, and by prompt and decisive measures the disease was eradicated, with the loss of only 13 persons.

341. When, at any subsequent time?—In 1813 and 1814, and the last in 1828.

342. Would there be any difficulty in getting the civil practitioners in the garrison to attend the civil hospital instead of the assistant staff surgeons, if paid the same remuneration?—I think not.

343. You have stated that the spread of the disease was stopped with the loss only of 13 persons, by very prompt and decided measures in 1810?—Yes.

344. That was previous to the establishment of these staff surgeons?—Yes.

345. What were the measures to which you allude?—I was at the head of the department myself, with only two assistants, and one extra garrison surgeon. When the disease was reported to me, I visited the district where it prevailed, and I found it was the yellow fever, what was commonly called the black vomit fever. I went to General Campbell, the governor, and stated to him my opinion: he was rather alarmed, and asked what was to be done. I asked him if he would leave it to myself and the town-major. He said, "Most certainly." I replied, "The only thing is, not to let anybody know of it." I went to the town-major, and arranged with him to have camp equipage sent out to the neutral ground, and a certain number of tents pitched, with bedding and every thing proper for the reception of the sick. At 12 o'clock at night a picket of 100 men was ordered, with a considerable number of carts belonging to the garrison, which proceeded to the infected district, called Scud Hill, very near the dockyard. We surrounded the district, and placed sentries at the door of each house in which there was any disease, and immediately all the inmates of the infected houses were removed into the carts and conveyed to the neutral ground, and a certain number of persons who had had the fever before, were appointed to take charge of and attend them, and a cordon was formed round the district, which was continued for a fortnight, during

Sir William Pym,
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during which time one or two persons who had been infected were removed to the neutral ground. Three days afterwards the disease appeared in a garrison battalion; one or two rooms of this regiment were infected; the whole of the regiment was immediately removed into camp upon the neutral ground, and the sick removed into separate tents, and persons who had had the disease in the West Indies appointed to attend them; by these means the disease was cut short and did not spread in the town, although a priest who had visited the sick in the infected districts had been attacked with it, and was removed also. Those are the measures that were taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

346. Of what character and description are the medical people not attached to your staff; are they persons who have received an education at home?—One or two are retired military men, and several distinguished men, Spaniards and foreigners; a few have not been well educated, but the majority of them are very well educated men and very scientific.

347. When were you there last?—In the last fever, in 1828 and 1829.

348. How is the civil hospital supported?—By voluntary subscriptions from the inhabitants.

349. Are you of opinion it would be proper to call upon the inhabitants to defray the expense, by subscription, of the civil hospital, to provide medical assistance for the poor inhabitants of the garrison generally?—I think they ought to do it.

350. Did they not do it before the appointment of these individuals?—Yes.

351. Has the Government the power of compelling such appropriation of the funds that are furnished by voluntary subscription?—I am not aware that the Government can compel anybody to subscribe, or dispose of their funds.

352. Should you, as a medical man, think that it was safe or desirable for the Government, in a garrison situated like Gibraltar, and with such a population as that of Gibraltar, to leave the medical attendants of the population entirely dependant upon such means as they might receive from voluntary and charitable contributions?—It had always been so before 1814. When I was there last I drew up a code of regulations, by which I thought any case of epidemic fever could be immediately detected. The governor has the medical men under his control; and I recommended, that every medical man, when he saw a case of disease, should be compelled to report any case of fever within a certain number of hours, to the principal medical officer, who would of course immediately visit the patient, and take precautions, if necessary; he was also desired to report every case of death, so that the body might be examined before interment. The only use of the present inspectors of districts is that duty; their only object is to ascertain whether any case of contagious fever exists; and during eight months in the year there is no chance of any such fever prevailing. The disease never was imported before July or August, and it always terminated in December.

353. Your opinion is, that it would be safe and prudent, looking to the circumstances of the garrison of Gibraltar, to do away with the division into districts, and the inspection of those districts by military medical officers, under the immediate superintendance of the Government?—Yes, I consider it perfectly safe, provided that proper regulations are established to make the civil medical men report cases of disease to the principal medical officer.

354. Should you propose that they should perform that duty without remuneration?—The civil officers are acting as civil practitioners; the people who call upon them remunerate them.

355. The advantage of the medical attendance furnished by the Government was, that the poorer classes of the population had medical assistance furnished to them, which they could not otherwise procure; you propose to substitute civil officers; do you propose that they should perform that duty gratuitously?—I look upon it that the employment of those men gratuitously, is an encouragement to the poor and sickly people to make their way into the garrison, in order to be attended by the English medical men.

356. From the country?—From Spain and different places: sick seamen and other persons, foreigners, belonging to the ships, when they once get ashore, are tempted to remain on shore on that account.

357. Then we are to understand that you wish to do away altogether with the system of affording gratuitous medical assistance to the poorer inhabitants of Gibraltar?—Yes, by the Government.

358. Have not the poor resident inhabitants, in point of fact, gratuitous assist-

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ance afforded them by the merchants and others, who are voluntary subscribers?—
They always had before 1814.

359. No person can come into the garrison without the permission of the governor?—No.

360. Then how can the residence there of medical practitioners encourage people coming into the garrison without they have the permission of the governor?—
Many seamen come on shore, intending to go on board again; they come to the house of a friend, and get permission for each day.

361. They do not become inhabitants?—They come to their friends, and sometimes stay with their friends, and fall sick, or pretend to do so, with the view of remaining.

362. You say they pretend to be sick; is that to get relief?—No, it is to get settled in the garrison. Until the arrival of Sir George Don, the Protestants and Roman Catholics and Jews had each a separate small establishment, and I look upon this large establishment rather as an encouragement to people to go to it and remain in the garrison.

363. How were you made aware in 1810 of the existence of that disease in the garrison?—It was reported to me by one of the civil medical men.

364. Who attended gratuitously on the poor?—No, not gratuitously; they were not very poor people who were attacked.

365. Before 1814 were not the inhabitants of Gibraltar in a much better state than now, and better able to provide for their sick?—The labourers were better paid.

366. The whole garrison, as to trade, was better off?—Yes.

367. Would they be able to raise any considerable sum for the sick now?—
There used to be very few sick in the garrison, and the funds were ample.

368. At the time an epidemic takes place, is not all communication cut off, and is not great distress brought upon the trading and mercantile classes, as to their mode of living? How are they to provide in cases of sickness, when the sources of their industry are cut off by the quarantine regulations?—If there is any disease in the garrison there is no prohibition upon anything being brought into the garrison; but the Spaniards will not let you go into Spain.

369. The trade is stopped?—Yes, in a great degree.

370. What is to become of the people who depend upon trade, and how can they support themselves?—Provisions have in some instances been issued from the Government stores, and subscriptions raised. In 1804 they lost nearly 6,000 people. I arrived in the garrison on the 18th of October, and 161 died that day.

371. The inhabitants were not above 6,000?—Sixteen thousand.

372. What are they now?—About the same number. I beg to observe, in the case of an epidemic appearing now, there is very little chance of much mortality for some years; for no person who has had the disease once, has it a second time. I took a census of the population last time I was there, and I found 6,068 persons who had had the yellow fever, and for this reason I recommended the old regiments to make a memorandum in the muster-books of all the soldiers who had had the fever; so that in the event of the disease appearing again, they might be employed to attend the sick, and do the duty of the garrison, while those who were pre-disposed to the disease might remain in safety, cut off from communication with the sick.

James Meek, Esq. Comptroller of the Victualling and Transport Services,
called in; and Examined.

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373. THE Committee perceive, by a Return which you have signed, you have only one naval officer receiving permanent pay at Gibraltar, the clerk in charge of the victualling and navy departments?—Yes, that is the fact; a clerk in charge, at the salary of 350 *l.* a year.

374. What objections do you see to the business under his charge being transferred to the commissariat department, so as to consolidate those departments?—
It is not the duties of the victualling department only that he has to attend to; he has charge also of the dockyard, anchors, cables, spars, boats, naval stores, coals for steam-vessels (of which there is a great quantity in the yard), and all the houses, storerooms and public buildings belonging to the naval department; being specially charged to take care that they are kept dry and in good repair, and that the premises generally for the victualling and naval services, which are nearly half
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a mile apart, are kept clean and in good order. When the Naval Estimates were taken under consideration in November 1832, the expense of the establishments for the naval and victualling departments amounted to 3,550 *l.* per annum. That charge was diminished (by the present establishment being reduced to one clerk in charge, one cooper, four labourers, one warder at the dockyard, and one warder at the victualling yard, and a man as a waterman to take care of an expensive tank formerly prepared) to 741 *l.* per annum, effecting a saving of 2,809 *l.* In addition to the victualling service, there is frequently duty to be performed as connected with the refitting and repairing of His Majesty's ships; such has lately been the case with regard to the *Revenge*, the *Philomel*, and the *Flamer*, steam-vessel; all of them having required supplies and repairs, some of them from damages at sea recently received. The dockyard establishment at Gibraltar is always available also for vessels that may meet with accidents while going to other stations besides the Mediterranean. Both the dockyard and the victualling yard have cost the Crown large sums of money, and, in case of war, would again become indispensably necessary. It is requisite, therefore, that they should be taken great care of, and the probability is they will be taken more care of by a person acting under the authority of the Board of Admiralty, than by any one belonging to any other department, even admitting that the commissary was capable of taking charge of the dockyard duty, in the room of the experienced clerk now there, who has been 36 years accustomed to its duties. Whoever has charge should have a competent knowledge of the cure and management of provisions, as well as of naval stores; and it ought to be a permanent appointment; the commissaries, I believe, are removed periodically. The present clerk in charge receives the same salary, 350 *l.* a year, as he did when he was senior clerk to the late naval storekeeper, before the reduction. If he had been superannuated, he would, from his length of service, have been entitled to 262 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum; so that if the office was transferred to another officer, who must be remunerated, there would only be 87 *l.* 10 *s.* to pay him with. The persons employed under him now must remain, even if the establishment and its duties were transferred, as it would be absolutely necessary to keep the premises clean and in good order. There are only four labourers, and there is a great extent of premises; altogether I think, therefore, that the public service would not be benefited by any change.

375. But upon any vacancy occurring, would the same objection exist to transferring the duties of this clerk either to the commissariat, the ordnance, or the civil department?—Perhaps another person having had some experience in victualling yards or dockyards, might be found who could conduct it as well; but I doubt whether any person selected from other departments would be able to do it.

376. Are the provisions under his charge in one part of the town by themselves, and the naval stores in another part?—Yes.

377. Suppose that the provisions were transferred to the commissariat, might not the other stores be transferred to the storekeeper's department of the ordnance?—It would be a matter of discretion with the Government, whether they thought the ordnance could conduct the duties of the dockyard as well.

378. Are they not very trifling in time of peace?—They are not very great; but there are occasions when there is more to do, as in the case of the three vessels I have mentioned. The *Revenge* went in with the loss of her main-yard; and to make a main-yard is not a business likely to be understood by a commissary.

378.* The clerk does not make the main-yard?—It was made under his direction.

379. Are there not persons on board a man-of-war competent to superintend that work?—Yes, and they all take a part in it.

380. Has this officer in charge sufficient employment in the performance of the duties now enjoined upon him?—I should think from the number of accounts connected with the victualling and naval departments, and his current duties, that his time is pretty well occupied. The accounts are very numerous.

381. Do you conceive by subdividing the duties, and having three separate departments, such as the ordnance department, the commissariat, and admiralty, if that officer had three masters to obey and three separate accounts to give in, and during a period of activity various persons to please, would he not be liable to great collisions between these different departments?—It would be totally impossible for any active service to be performed by any one individual under those circumstances. In the present reduced state of the public service, he may conduct it in time of peace; but if there was any active duty to be performed of the nature described, he could not do it; the establishment would require to be immediately extended.

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382. Do you not conceive that the principle upon which establishments of this description ought to be conducted, should be this; that in time of peace they should be organized in that manner which has been found to work best in time of war?—Undoubtedly; but upon the smallest possible scale; and that was the principle that governed the Admiralty in reducing the establishment at Gibraltar to the extent I have stated.

383. Otherwise, you consider upon the breaking out of a war, when great activity is required, you would have to re-organize these establishments?—Certainly.

384. Do you conceive there would be any great economy, supposing it practicable in time of peace, in making the consolidation proposed by the previous questions?—I should think not. It is better, where establishments already exist, to keep the services distinct, upon the smallest scale possible. I can illustrate that by the process arising out of the duties that are performed by the commissaries, in other cases: in two instances, where there are no naval establishments, the dépôt of provisions has been placed under the care of the commissary; at New Providence, in the Bahamas, where it has existed for five or six years past, and at Barbadoes, since last year. When Sir George Cockburn went out to the West Indies, Mr. Bowers, the commissary at New Providence, who had been conducting the service four or five years, submitted a proposition to the Victualling department, which, with the full concurrence of the Board of Admiralty, was submitted to the Treasury; by that Board it was referred to the Comptrollers of Army Accounts, who saw, or imagined they saw, reasons against its adoption, and Mr. Bowers's proposal was therefore not acceded to. Of course, all accounts connected with naval supplies continue to be transmitted to the Treasury department, instead of coming direct to the Admiralty. I think every person who is charged with duty for any department ought to account to that department direct.

385. In consequence of this consolidated officer at Gibraltar having two or three masters to obey, might he not excuse his want of attention to one department, by alleging he had various duties imposed upon him, at a particular time, by another; and in that case, would it not be very difficult to trace and fix upon him a responsibility, that would be practicable in its working?—I think that very probable; it is quite enough for the present officer to have charge of the victualling and naval departments, without any subordinate trusty person under him, to turn a key upon the stores in his charge, or to attend to his duties in ease of sickness.

386. Suppose such a consolidated officer at Gibraltar, he would be under the orders of the naval officer upon the spot, under the orders of the ordnance officer, the commissariat officer, and under the order of the general commanding in chief?—Yes.

387. Might not conflicting orders be given in many instances by those heads of departments, and in cases of difficulty, whose officer would this consolidated officer be?—That would depend entirely upon his instructions.

388. Can you devise any instructions under which this responsibility could be fixed?—Not when there are so many departments; it would be next to impossible.

389. Therefore you consider such a consolidation for all useful purposes impracticable?—Undoubtedly; and it would be found to work injuriously to the public service.

390. The Navy make the contracts for supplying salt provisions to both services?—They do.

391. It has been stated by a witness connected with the Commissariat department, that the public was exposed to greater expense in that supply, in consequence of the provisions being first transmitted from Ireland to the river and there examined, and sent from the river to Gibraltar; why are those arrangements considered necessary?—Perhaps the Committee will allow me to read to them the course of proceeding to obtain salt meat for the garrisons abroad, and that will show the principle upon which it was formerly conducted, and that on which it is conducted at present.

[The Paper was read, as follows:]

ARMY SUPPLIES:—SALT BEEF AND PORK.

PREVIOUSLY to the year 1822 it was the practice of the Victualling Board to ship from the stores at Deptford all the salt meat required for the use of the troops in the colonies.

In August 1822 that practice was changed, under an impression that it would be found more

more advantageous to His Majesty's service to enter into contract for the delivery in the colonies of all the salt meat which might be demanded for the use of the troops.

This opinion having obtained the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, as stated by the then Chairman of the Victualling Board, the plan was adopted, and contracts were accordingly made in September following for the supply of all the salt meat required for the colonies in the West Indies, including the quantities required for Gibraltar, for 12 months, from the 24th June 1823.

This practice of obtaining the supplies of salt meat for the colonies by contract prevailed until the year 1827, when the system was again altered, the Victualling Board having found from experience that the practice was injurious to the public interests, and they therefore determined again to revert to the former mode of supplying the colonies by shipments from Deptford, as was the case before the year 1822.

The following were the reasons assigned by the Victualling Board for reverting to the old system: 1st. That the quantity of salt meat delivered at Gibraltar by the contractor for that station, so much exceeded the quantity necessary for the troops in the year ending June 1827, that it was not thought necessary to demand any salt meat from the party who took the contract in September 1826, for supplying the troops at Gibraltar for the year between June 1827 and June 1828, in consequence of which the Board were obliged to take off his hands about 1,800 tierces of salt meat, being a part only of the quantity which he had provided in the expected execution of his contract.

2dly. That the contractor for supplying salt meat to the troops in the West Indies, having in a similar manner, on the first moiety of his contract for the supply of the year between June 1827 and June 1828, delivered very large surplus quantities at all the colonies; and,

3dly. That in the uncertainty which existed with respect to the quantity of salt meat which might be required at the several foreign stations for the use of the troops, and the probability that, in consequence thereof and of the circumstances which had occurred in the then recent instances of the demands upon the contractors for the Gibraltar and West Indian supplies being so inconsiderable, compared with what they calculated upon, very exorbitant prices might reasonably be expected to be demanded for such supplies of salt meat as might be required for the troops in the event of contracts for local supplies being again made.

For these reasons it was thought advisable to contract, in the year 1827, for the whole quantity of salt meat required for naval and colonial services, to be delivered at the home ports, the Chairman of the Victualling Board having previously stated the concurrence of the Treasury in the propriety of such an arrangement being made for one year, by the expiration of which time they (the Treasury) expected to have the commissariat returns made upon a more correct system.

The same plan was pursued in 1828; the year following the Victualling Board considering it, under the then existing circumstances, to be more expedient than attempting again (for that year at all events) to obtain local contracts for the delivery of salt meat in the colonies.

The same practice has continued ever since; for from the year 1828 to the present period all supplies of salt meat for the use of troops in the colonies, and at Gibraltar, have invariably been shipped from the stores at Deptford in the spring and autumn, on half-yearly requisitions from the Treasury, for the specific quantities required for each station.

This course of proceeding has been fully justified: there have been, since its adoption, no excessive deliveries, nor any important condemnations, except one in 1829, which was of a very improper nature and of great magnitude, an attempt evidently made to frustrate the present practice. On that occasion two entire cargoes and a large portion of a third were condemned, "as not being of a quality required by contract; but, on the contrary, of a mixed, old, rancid and unserviceable quality, and unfit for the use of the troops." It appeared that the salt meat thus condemned was, to a considerable extent, of the same brand and parcels as another shipment, which was allowed to be in all respects good, and that when the condemnation took place, neither the commissariat officer nor the agent victualler were present; the former, as he stated to the Treasury, that he might not influence the military committee in their decision; and the latter, owing to his absence from the garrison without leave, although he signed the reports of survey.

This meat was afterwards returned to Deptford, where it was examined by the Victualling Board; was found perfectly good and fit for the service; was afterwards issued to the navy, and not a single cask of it was condemned.

The freight from Cork to Deptford may apparently increase the cost of the salt meat delivered at Deptford, from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per tierce, or about 20s. per ton, but this is in appearance only; for independent of the advantage arising from the careful examination of the meat by two officers at Deptford, and of the great care and attention which is paid to it afterwards, by the casks being frequently examined, coopered and filled up with pickle, London affords facilities in freight to all parts of the world, which are not enjoyed by Cork. This has been strongly manifested during the two last years, when, by combining the different services, and as far as possible taking up the whole instead of only parts of ships, freight generally, for the public service, has been obtained at nearly 30 per cent. less than it was previously. This has arisen entirely from a better system of management, and not from the general rate of freight in the market being reduced.

But without reference to the advantage arising from the superior management of salt provisions at Deptford, the delivery there may be justified on the ground of economy with regard to freight; for the trade of Cork either with Gibraltar or the other colonies to which

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396. Have you no means of ascertaining the difference in the rate of freight from Cork and from London?—No; Cork has little direct intercourse with Gibraltar.

397. Are not the contracts made for the delivery of certain quantities?—Yes, at Deptford and the King's ports.

398. Did it not argue on the part of the officers who made that improper condemnation, a great neglect of duty?—Yes; it led to the removal of the officer connected with the navy.

399. Are you of opinion there are not many individuals to be found in the naval department, who might be fully competent to undertake the duty of examining stores when they arrived at the different ports?—I should doubt that; it could not be done so effectually as it now is at Deptford, where they have had great experience.

400. Would it not be easy to have an establishment at Cork to examine provisions there?—There can be no question you can form an establishment there, but it must be at an increased expense. At Deptford you have the advantage of the examination of two officers, assisted by other inferior officers who have long been accustomed to the business.

401. Is not one trustworthy person at Cork, assisted by competent clerks, sufficient for the examination of provisions that may arrive there for the colonies or the navy?—They should be always subject to the examination of more officers than one.

402. What salary has the officer at Cork?—£. 500.; the same as at Deptford; he is the agent victualler and naval storekeeper, and has lately had transferred to him the additional duty of resident agent for transports.

403. If you added one officer to him, that would be 500 *l.* a year?—Yes.

404. Would not that be more than saved in the cost of the shipment direct from Cork to the colonies, if you were to advertise for it?—I should say, generally, there has been so little satisfaction in the delivery in the colonies, that the present system is more economical.

405. Under a new system, if there was an ample examination at Cork by competent persons, under the peril of losing their situations, would that remove the objection?—If there were persons equally competent at Cork as at Deptford, they might be as well examined.

406. Supposing a person now at Deptford that you know you can rely upon, why not remove him to Cork to examine the provisions there?—You must replace him at Deptford, and it is not easy to get persons so experienced.

407. Is Cork the only port they can be shipped from?—There may be some from Waterford, Limerick and Dublin, but the greater part of salt provisions are sent from Cork.

408. You have stated the freight from Cork to Deptford is 20 *s.*?—Yes.

409. And from Deptford to Gibraltar only 8 *s.*?—Yes, it has been taken up for the last year at that rate on an average.

410. Do you not imagine that it would be easy to find ships that will carry provisions from Cork to Gibraltar upon the same terms as from London to Gibraltar?—I doubt it; Cork has not the same intercourse with the Mediterranean that London has.

411. Do you think that as satisfactory an inspection could take place at Cork as at Deptford?—Not by one individual. I do not think the Crown would be so secure under the inspection of one as it is under the responsibility of two individuals, and inferior persons assisting them, who have been long accustomed to the business. There is a small quantity of salt provisions received at Cork by the agent victualler, a small depot being kept at Cork for vessels that call there.

412. Can you state how many tons of salt provisions are contracted for at Cork and sent to Deptford?—In the three last years: in 1831 the quantity of salt provisions contracted for was 16,000 tierces, about six to the ton; in 1832, 15,000; in 1833, 19,000. There was a large stock in 1830, but it has been gradually getting down.

413. Was that the whole quantity contracted for, both for the army and navy?—Yes, it embraces all the services; army, navy, convict and transport services.

414. There has been none prepared at Deptford since when?—Since 1830, when 1,052 tierces of beef were cured; no pork has been cured there since the war.

415. Would the appointment of any additional people at Cork enable you to make any reduction at Deptford?—No; it has been necessary recently to add an officer at Deptford, the duties were so great; an assistant to the storekeeper.

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416. Would it be necessary to replace the individual you sent to Cork?—Yes; there are only two officers in Deptford yard, besides the captain superintendent; one is the master attendant, and the other the storekeeper. The master attendant has much duty to do, and the storekeeper still more; formerly there was a clerk of the check, but that office was abolished.

417. Would it be necessary to give the individual you sent to Cork so large a salary as 500*l.* a year?—No, I should think not; it is a very difficult matter to arrange; it is opening a new field that has not been considered at all. Salt meat is only delivered from December to May, and all the rest of the year that individual would have nothing to do.

418. Might not a proper individual be sent over from Deptford to Cork during the months of delivery, and thus obviate the necessity of any permanent establishment there?—I am not aware whether he can be spared from Deptford without having an opportunity of consulting the officers there.

419. Have you deliveries going on at Deptford and at Cork at the same time?—The quantities are very small at Cork; there are deliveries of salt provisions going on at Deptford, Portsmouth and Plymouth constantly, from December to May.

420. Are there constant duties to be performed by the officer now employed at Deptford, and who might be sent to Cork?—I think there is full occupation for all the officers at Deptford.

421. If they are fully occupied, the plan of sending them from May to December could not be carried into execution?—No.

422. By whom are the stores trans-shipped?—By the storekeeper.

423. Do the persons employed by him unship the provisions from the vessel in which they are brought, place them in store and reship them?—Yes.

424. If all that unshipping and reshipping were done away with by having the goods shipped and sent from Cork to Gibraltar, would not that render a great portion of the persons now employed unnecessary, and might they not be dispensed with?—Of course it would go to diminish their number to the extent of the labour now employed upon salt provisions for the army only, that are brought to Deptford.

425. Who ships the goods at Cork?—The contractor is bound to deliver them at Deptford.

426. Supposing he, instead of engaging to ship them for Deptford, were to engage to ship them for the colonies, would not the whole establishment now employed in the shipping and unshipping and storing be dispensed with altogether?—Then you would lose the security at once of the present effective mode of examination.

427. Might not they be examined before they were put on board?—Would you have them examined in the contractor's warehouses, or in your own establishment?

428. Let the contractor bring them to the establishment at Cork, and after examination there, ship them for their ulterior destination?—I have not local knowledge of the state of the stores at Cork, and am therefore not able to say whether they are of sufficient magnitude to contain what is required.

429. Supposing it should be found out upon trial there are not sufficient conveniences, might they not be lodged in the contractor's warehouses as they are now, and there submitted to examination by the proper inspectors?—That would be highly objectionable; you would have no security that the same provisions went out that were examined.

430. Is not the security of the strict examination of these stores a most important point to the advantage of His Majesty's Navy?—Not the least doubt that it is, of the very first importance.

431. What was the cause of your establishing the mills at Deptford to grind the corn of which the biscuit for the navy was made?—Because no person knew of what the biscuit was made until it was manufactured under the direction and superintendence of the servants of the Crown.

432. Therefore of late years it has been the practice of His Majesty's Navy to manufacture the biscuits to obtain security for the seamen having wholesome food?—Certainly.

433. Are the provisions re-packed at Deptford?—No; one cask in ten is opened, and all the pieces taken out, counted and weighed. The pieces are then thrown upon a table and examined; the quantity of salt and the quality of the casks are also looked to, and if the whole be found agreeable to the contract, the parcel is received.

434. Where are those provisions cured?—In Ireland.

435. At Cork?—Probably; they are generally shipped at Cork.

436. Are they not cured at Cork?—I believe a great part are.

437. The tops of each barrel are not opened?—No; one in ten is opened and examined as before described. Immediately the meat is received the whole of the casks are coopered, and filled up with pickle, which is made for the purpose. The casks are then carefully stowed away in tiers, with passages between them; every tier of two casks admitting of persons passing for the purpose of examining them from time to time as to their state, whether they require re-pickling. If they remain in store 18 months, the casks are re-coopered, and re-filled with pickle about four times in that period. No distinction is made between navy and army provisions, each undergoing the same process. In all cases, immediately before any casks are issued, the bung is taken out, and the casks coopered and filled up with pickle.

438. Are there any other provisions besides salt meat shipped from Cork to Deptford?—No other.

Robert William Hay, Esq. called in; and further Examined.

439. IT has been stated by a former witness, that there would be no inconvenience sustained by transferring the civil medical department at Gibraltar to the general superintendence of the staff surgeons of the quarantine establishment; has any such proposal at any time been made to the Colonial Office, and what were the objections there felt to that proposal?—The last proposal upon that subject was made by Sir George Don in 1827; until that time quarantine was very loosely administered, and the frequent occurrence of epidemic fever in that quarter of the world, had made it highly necessary that some fresh system should be adopted. Accordingly Mr. Huskisson determined to look into the subject, and I have before me a letter from him which was written in answer to one from Sir George Don, making the proposition that the senior garrison surgeon should continue to discharge the duties of head of the quarantine, as had been done in the case of Dr. Pym and Dr. Fraser, Dr. Fraser having created a vacancy by his promotion at home. This was in 1827; and if the Committee please, I will read the letter from Mr. Huskisson.

440. Did Sir George Don wish it to be under the head of the medical staff?—He wished the system to be continued which Mr. Huskisson had found so unoperative as to make him desirous of altering it. This is Mr. Huskisson's letter:

[The same was read.]

441. What are the duties performed by the inspector of health, which should seem to render it desirable he should be continually in attendance at the port?—The duties of the inspector of health are to visit all vessels, boats, or persons in quarantine once in two days, or as much oftener as may be requisite for the public health; to visit all dead bodies found in the sea or beach; to visit all salt fish or other provisions when suspected or reported to be unhealthy or putrid; to report every occurrence or information regarding the public health either to the lieutenant-governor, the Board of Health, or to the captain of the port, as circumstances may require; and to examine every sick or sickly-looking person attempting to land at Gibraltar previous to their admission into the garrison.

442. Was not it thought that the performance of those duties, which are wholly and strictly of a civil nature, would be better guaranteed by having a person to perform them under the officer charged with the quarantine of the harbour?—Decidedly.

443. Would the transfer of one of those duties to a surgeon upon the staff render them liable to be called upon by the military authorities, to the detriment of his civil duties?—No doubt; he might be ordered away to duty in another quarter.

444. Is it desirable that the officer on the quarantine should have any peculiar knowledge that may not be required by any regimental surgeon in attendance upon the troops in the garrison?—He should be in the confidence of the governor, and by that means possessed of all the sources of intelligence to which the governor has access as to the appearance of diseases in the neighbouring countries.

445. Is it necessary he should be acquainted with the quarantine laws?—Yes, and in the present case the inspector assisted in drawing up the Order in Council which is now in operation.

446. You are not of opinion, if a reduction of the medical establishment was thought practicable or advisable, that it would be desirable to withdraw one officer, for the performance of purely civil duties?—By no means.

447. You have stated that experience has shown in several of the colonies that

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18 March 1834.

*Robert Wm. Hay,
Esq.*

Robert Wm. Hay,
Esq.

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there was an inconvenience arising from the mixture of civil and military functions of this description?—In those cases specified by Mr. Huskisson the inconvenience was felt.

448. And it was from a sense of those inconveniences that it was thought better to separate the two departments more completely than before?—I have no doubt of it, for such was the bad name which from the imperfect administration of the quarantine regulations Gibraltar had acquired, that few vessels proceeding up the Mediterranean would go into Gibraltar if they could avoid it, for they could not obtain pratique in a port of the Mediterranean.

449. What is the salary of the inspector of health?—£. 500.

450. Is that clear of all other emoluments?—He has no other emolument whatever except his half-pay.

451. Do you know whether this inspector of health is under the captain of the port?—Yes, no doubt he is.

452. Who are the two officers filling the office of superintendent and master of quarantine?—The superintendent is Captain Shirreff, and the inspector of health is Dr. Broadfoot.

453. Is Dr. Broadfoot a military man?—He belongs to the medical department of the army.

454. If he is a military man, how do you get rid of your objection to the employment of military men?—He is not on the medical staff of the garrison.

455. He is on half-pay?—Yes.

456. And liable to be called upon at any time?—Yes.

457. How many years was Sir George Don at Gibraltar?—Seventeen or 18 years.

458. Sir George Don may be presumed to have a very competent knowledge of whatever is necessary for the discharge of the duties of the various departments under him?—There may be different opinions upon that. He might, from the length of time that he had resided there, have acquired prejudices and partialities which warped his judgment.

459. Is the quarantine law a very intricate code?—I should think it required a great deal of delicacy in the administration.

460. Is it one that requires considerable practice to acquire a knowledge of it?—It requires a knowledge of the regulations and practice of the neighbouring ports.

461. Are the quarantine regulations of the Mediterranean governed by a mutual system of agreement between the different parties, regulated by rules of their own?—Yes; some years ago an arrangement was made with the French government and with the ports of the Mediterranean, for assimilating our practice with theirs. As at Gibraltar, there was only a quarantine of observation; it was not included in this arrangement.

462. Did the other powers in the Mediterranean refuse to take pratique from Gibraltar previously?—Yes.

463. Have they since the alteration admitted pratique from Gibraltar?—I believe so.

464. Do you recollect the period when clearances from Gibraltar were not admitted at Leghorn?—It must have been prior to the introduction of these regulations.

465. Do you not conceive that a regular and permanent officer, such as you have described Dr. Broadfoot to be, more likely to ensure a strict performance of his duties than a military officer, liable to be exchanged, and who may have particular theories of his own as to contagion, and so on?—No doubt.

466. Are you aware whether Dr. Broadfoot considers himself under the directions of the superintendent of the port?—I conceive so.

Lieutenant-colonel *George Judd Harding*, called in; and Examined.

467. YOU have lately returned from Gibraltar?—About two years since.

468. Did you command the artillery there?—The engineers for a short time.

469. The storekeeper's department was under your control?—I was a member, for the time, of the board of respective officers, of which the ordnance storekeeper was one.

470. By a Return delivered in from the Ordnance-office, it appears that the storekeeper receives 620 *l.* a year salary; it also appears by another Return, that in 1829 his salary was only 567 *l.*; do you know upon what grounds it was increased?—In the storekeeper's department the salary is increased by length of service.

471. The

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471. The deputy storekeeper is increased from 280*l.* to 350*l.*, what duty has the storekeeper to perform?—He has the charge of the gunpowder and every description of store supplied by the ordnance, and the ammunition for the troops.

472. There is besides a deputy and six clerks, do you conceive that that establishment is necessary?—I should consider they were necessary.

473. Have they much to do?—Yes, the Returns made are very numerous, in order to keep up a knowledge of the stores.

474. You think they are fully employed?—Quite so.

475. Do you think it would be practicable to place under the storekeeper's department the depot of naval stores at Gibraltar?—Yes, I should think it might; I am not quite acquainted with the whole extent of the naval stores; I should think it might be managed.

476. They are that description of stores that a person in the ordnance storekeeper's department could have a sufficient knowledge of?—Certainly.

477. Have you ever been in the naval store at Gibraltar?—Yes, I have been there.

478. What distance is it from the ordnance store?—About half a mile.

479. Is it so much as half a mile?—Yes, fully that. The naval stores are kept in the dockyard, and the ordnance are kept in the town.

480. The barrackmaster's department comes under the ordnance board?—Yes.

481. Of whom did that board consist?—Of the commanding officer of the artillery, the commanding officer of the engineers, and the storekeeper.

482. Were you a member of that board?—Part of the time.

483. What are the definite duties of that board to which you allude?—It is called the board of respective officers; they take all the duties of the ordnance department relating to the stores and expenses.

484. Is the correspondence between the office at home and the garrison, respecting those stores, carried on by that board?—Yes.

485. Is there any person acting as permanent secretary to the board?—No; the deputy storekeeper used to be secretary, but he is not now a member.

486. By whom is the correspondence carried on?—It is written out in the first instance by the storekeeper, or one of the members, and re-written afterwards by some of the clerks.

487. Is there any separate establishment of clerks belonging to this board, or do they make use of the clerks belonging to the storekeeper's department?—They make use of the clerks in the storekeeper's department.

488. Are the indents sent home from Gibraltar, and are they prepared by the board with or without the previous sanction of the governor?—The demands for stores are made out by the commanding engineer, the commanding officer of artillery, and the storekeeper; the yearly demands go before the board of respective officers, and are then forwarded home to the Board of Ordnance.

489. The indents for naval stores do not come before them?—No.

490. For the purpose of taking care that not more than a certain quantity of stores are required, the storekeeper would make out his estimate of what would be required, and that would be submitted by him to the commanding officer of engineers, and the artillery officer?—Yes.

491. Would they sign his requisition as approving of it?—Yes, they sign it before it goes home.

492. So that while each officer is responsible for his own duties as connected with the artillery, engineering and storekeeper's department, he has, by attending the board, a superintendance over the department of the ordnance at large?—Yes, a general superintendance.

493. The construction of this board is somewhat similar to what you may have heard to be the construction of the Board in Pall-mall?—Yes.

494. Each respective officer has his own responsibility, while all his acts are liable to be known to the officers of the board?—Yes.

495. In cases where new works or repairs to any extent are to be carried on, are those submitted to the board?—Yes, to a certain degree as to stores; but they are sent home to be determined upon by the inspector-general of fortifications.

496. Are there any reports made from this board as to the propriety of those works being carried on?—No; as it is a military question, the storekeeper does not interfere; the communication is with the inspector-general.

497. Is it not the regular channel that these reports should come home from the

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board of respective officers?—It goes before them in respect to stores, but it is sent home to the inspector-general.

498. With respect to the barrack-master's establishment, there are two barrack-masters, and six barrack-serjeants; do you think that any alteration or reduction could be made in that establishment?—Hardly, I should think; in consequence of the great extent of the barracks, which are in different parts of the garrison, they have a great deal to do.

499. Do you not know that the barrack-master at Gibraltar is constantly at work?—Yes, constantly: the quantity of stores in his charge is very great.

500. The engineering department consists of two clerks of the works, an overseer, a barrack clerk, and two clerks of the engineer department; is there much building going on at Gibraltar?—Yes, a good deal in the barrack department, and constant repairs.

501. Have you not received orders in every department at Gibraltar to make every possible reduction, without reference to keeping up any establishment?—Almost every year we have received orders to that effect.

502. Have you not been ordered to make experiments, where you have resisted the recommendations of the Board in London?—Yes.

503. Have not your estimates been cut down considerably?—Yes, every year; so that we have in some instances not been able to carry on the works considered necessary.

504. The engineer's department is on the lowest scale it can be?—Yes, I think it is.

Martis, 22^o die Aprilis, 1834.

LORD VISCOUNT EBRINGTON, IN THE CHAIR.

Colonel Sir *George Whitmore*, called in; and Examined.

Colonel
Sir G. Whitmore.
22 April 1834.

505. YOU are a Colonel in the Engineers?—I am.

506. You had the chief command of the Engineers at Malta?—I had, (with the Greek Islands) nearly 18 years.

507. Were you, during the greater part of that time, resident at Malta?—The whole time except five years.

508. Are you well acquainted with the situation of the island generally?—I think so.

533. Was there any trade or manufacture in Malta which has now ceased?—There was, and I may say it has now entirely ceased to exist; I mean the cotton manufacture. They raised the cotton, and wove it by hand; but as manual labour in the present day occasions a much higher price, now that it can be worked by steam, the manufacture has ceased to be productive.

534. Does not the manufacture exist at all now?—It does in a small degree; chiefly for home consumption; the peasantry are clothed by their own manufacture.

537. The Maltese corps is a very efficient corps, is it not?—I think so: they are employed chiefly in police duties.

539. Are there any English officers in the corps?—There are two English officers.

541. Might not troops be raised in Malta for service in the Mediterranean colonies generally?—I think they might, but they have a great aversion to quitting their own island; their attachment is so strong to it, that it is fondly styled by them "the flower of the world."

542. But they do quit it for all parts of the world?—With great reluctance.

543. Would they not be disposed to go to the West Indies?—I think not; they are all married; they marry at an early period, and have families; and what are they to do with their families?

544. What is the strength of the Maltese corps?—I do not know their strength.

545. Are you of opinion, that if a due proportion of British officers were introduced into the corps already in existence, and another corps were raised for service in Malta, officered generally speaking by British, that you might dispense with one battalion of British?—I should think so, but I would rather have the colonel and adjutant British officers, and let the other officers be Maltese. The present regiment is commanded by a foreigner.

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546. Were you in Malta in the years 1818, 1819, 1820, and 1821?—I was chiefly in the Greek islands in the years 1819, 1820, and 1821.

547. Were you there in 1824 and 1825?—Yes, the greater part of those years.

548. Was there any complaint of the insufficiency of the garrison?—Always.

549. That the garrison was not sufficiently large?—Not sufficient for its duties.

550. By whom were those complaints made?—Often by myself; for when I have requested sentries over the fortifications, I have very rarely been able to procure them. The same has happened to the storekeeper's applications.

551. What class of people are there in Malta who could fill the situation of officers?—A very respectable class, the brothers of those who hold situations in the church; *that* class of persons.

552. Do you not conceive that would have a tendency to conciliate the population, and extend our influence amongst them?—Very much.

553. How are persons of that class employed at present?—There are a great many idlers, for the church is full. They are very frequently brought up to the law.

554. Are they the sons of the proprietors of the island?—Generally speaking.

555. Are you aware of your own knowledge, from their manner of living, what the average income may be of that class of persons?—I imagine from about 100 *l.* to 200 *l.* a year.

556. Are you aware how that class of persons were employed during the existence of the Order?—The population was smaller at that time; I am not able to say definitively; but the Order had a naval and a military force, and there were moreover some civil situations then held by Maltese which do not exist at present.

557. Having stated an opinion favourable to the formation of a colonial corps composed of Maltese, do you think there would be any objection to having the British part of the garrison composed of British troops, raised in Great Britain for service in Malta exclusively?—I think the present system is the best.

558. What is the objection to the employment of British troops raised exclusively for service in Malta?—I think they would form connexions there, and in time have Maltese feelings, and not English feelings.

559. Have not the Maltese themselves all connexions in the island?—Certainly.

560. Have not the men composing the Maltese corps connexions there?—Undoubtedly; but I think it is contrary to all military principle to keep a regiment stationary for any length of time in a garrison.

561. Do not some corps go into the Mediterranean for 14 or 16 years at a time; and are they not kept there?—I do not know that they are.

564. You have stated that a Maltese corps composed of natives, with a few British officers amongst them, would be perfectly trustworthy?—In certain numbers; say, two Maltese regiments, with three or four regiments of the line.

565. Do you not think *à fortiori*, a regiment composed of natives of Great Britain, would be more trustworthy than a corps composed of natives of Malta with a small number of British officers in it?—I think the British are not able to stand the climate so well as the Maltese, in the first place. They cannot stand exposure to the sun in the summer months in the same way the Maltese do, but I think they might be trusted much better.

566. Do you think a British soldier, consigned to duty at Malta exclusively and permanently, would be as contented as when he has the hope of being brought back to his own country?—Decidedly not.

567. Would not the officers of such a corps, confined to exclusive service in Malta, be necessarily of an inferior class to the officers now in the British service?—Certainly.

568. Would not those officers be inclined to become settlers, and engage in trade, and lose the character a British officer has at present of attending exclusively to his duties as an officer?—I think he would form connexions, and might enter into mercantile speculations.

569. Would not the regiment, under the circumstances of exclusive service at Malta, have all the defects of a militia corps, and none of those merits which we trust distinguish British regiments of the line at present?—Certainly.

571. The troops of the line at present are available for any service; they may be sent to any part of the Mediterranean, or any part of the globe, with the greatest facility and with perfect contentment on the part of the military; but if

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a regiment were raised for Malta exclusively, would not that facility of employing our troops on general service be at an end?—I think so, certainly.

572. You seem to express an opinion, that troops serving in Malta, if raised for service in that colony exclusively, might be discontented; would that be the case, if when they were raised, it were distinctly understood they were for service in that colony only?—No, I think troops raised on purpose for service in Malta would have no right to be discontented.

573. Is it not the fact, that soldiers serving in the Mediterranean, having cheap provisions, great abundance of wine, and those luxuries which soldiers are fond of, generally speaking, like their stations very much?—I never met with a soldier yet who did not wish to change his station after he had been in it a twelvemonth or even a shorter time.

574. Is it the fact, that all those advantages stated in the former question are to be had at Malta?—Wines and fruit are extremely cheap, but I cannot offer an opinion with respect to provisions, such as bread, &c.

575. Is it your opinion, in fact, that a soldier enjoys greater advantages in these stations in the Mediterranean than any other of the colonies?—Than in several, I think he does; it is a pleasanter climate than the West Indies or than Ceylon, for instance.

576. Is it a better climate, or one in which the troops enjoy greater advantages, than the North American colonies or the Cape of Good Hope?—I am not able to say; I never was in those colonies.

577. Is there anything in Malta which would prevent men entering for a limited period of five or ten years, to serve that time and return? Do you think that would be an object generally desired by men, to return after a service of five, ten or fifteen years?—You certainly could raise an English regiment to serve there for five years.

578. Having stated that a soldier is tired of his quarters in a twelvemonth, be he where he may, are you aware that regiments are sent into the Mediterranean for 14 or 16 years sometimes?—I do not know what period they are sent for.

579. Is it not a common occurrence that soldiers manifest a spirit of discontent and insubordination, who have been a considerable time in the Mediterranean?—No, I cannot say that.

580. You stated, in answer to a former question, you are of opinion the officers of a regiment raised for colonial service would be of an inferior description to those belonging to other corps; if it were made a rule of the service generally that a great portion of the colonies should be garrisoned by troops raised for those specific services, and the officers were to circulate through those regiments as through the regiments of the line, are you of opinion you would not have as good and as available a body of officers as under the existing regulations?—Probably you might have as good officers, but I think you would not have as good men.

581. Exclusive of the inferiority of the men, and in addition to the doubt whether the officers would be as good as they are under the present system, is it not a most valuable advantage for any government to have the power of making its troops available for general service?—Undoubtedly. Supposing, for instance, that the Greek islands were attacked, you could not send reinforcements from Malta; nor, in case of an attack on Gibraltar, could you avail yourself of a force raised expressly for Malta.

582. In your estimation, would any moderate pecuniary saving in the expense of that corps compensate the State for that disadvantage which you have just now stated?—Certainly not.

583. Would not the last objection you had stated, as to the efficiency of the troops, be answered, if the troops were raised for service in the Mediterranean generally?—I should think the troops raised even for the Mediterranean generally, would never be so effective as troops that came from this country periodically.

584. Have you ever observed that regiments that had been long in the Mediterranean have become inefficient?—The exhaustion of the Maltese summer months, and the facility of indulging in liquor, may and do influence both the constitutions and appearance of a regiment.

585. Are you of opinion that any reductions may be made in the storekeeper's department?—None can be made, I should think.

586. While you were at Malta, do you think in the existing establishment there was ample employment for the officers of the different regiments?—I think so.

587. Have

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587. Have not the Boards of Ordnance here frequently written to the respective officers, including the military as well as the civil officers of the Ordnance, desiring them to propose any reductions that could be made?—Yes.

588. And have not the same Boards frequently desired that reductions should be attempted as experiments at Malta, so that every practicable economy might be effected?—Yes, they have uniformly.

589. Can you suggest any economy that is practicable in your opinion, from your experience in this department, consistent with the efficiency of the service?—None.

590. Have you found the officers of your own department, clerks and other individuals, as much worked in the performance of their duties as men ought to be?—Yes, and sometimes more so.

591. With respect to the property of the inhabitants generally, do you suppose there are a dozen, or how many of the native gentry who possess incomes of 500*l.* a year?—As far as I know, there are two families who possess 2,000*l.* a year, but after that, I should think 500*l.* a year was the average. I speak on this point with great hesitation.

592. Do you think there are many who possess 500*l.* a year?—I should think there may be as many as six.

593. With respect to the economy of the military force, do you suppose a militia corps of 2,000 or 3,000 men, with British officers, might with safety be employed, by being paid during the temporary period they were employed? Would a corps of that kind be expedient and safe to be employed, so as to lessen the necessity of a large regular garrison?—They would not answer so well as a regular garrison does.

599. Are there many of the Maltese employed in civil offices under our government?—Yes, in the lower departments.

600. Do you think they are competent and trustworthy, and that it would be expedient to increase the number of Maltese employed in our civil departments?—Certainly.

601. You stated you thought the militia might be extended with advantage; can you state what proportion of the civil establishment of the Engineers and Ordnance departments were Maltese born at the time you were there?—My own clerk of the works there was a Maltese. I do not know exactly, but I should guess there might be four or six Maltese employed in the Ordnance offices.

602. From what class was the clerk of the works taken?—He was the son of a person who was the master-builder in the time of the Order, and who subsequently acted as adjutant to three companies of Maltese sappers and miners.

603. Do you not think 12*s.* a day to the clerk of the works is very high pay?—It is a very hard duty, and I do not think it is too much; he has served the department 28 years, and is highly talented.

604. Do you consider the clerk of the works at Malta should be put on a footing as to pay with a lieutenant-colonel of the line?—I think my clerk of the works was quite worth the money given to him. I believe he has less than, by the Board's regulations, he is entitled to for talent and length of service.

605. Then is it your opinion, that clerks of the works generally, without allusion to the merits of a particular person, should be placed on that scale of allowance in Malta?—I know but that one clerk of the works in Malta.

606. Is not the scale of pay to the clerk of the works at Malta higher than it ought to be, without reference to any individual, but as compared with the income of the same class of persons in the island?—I think if he were succeeded by a less competent Maltese, his successor might have a reduced salary. The present clerk of works is as liable to be moved from the station as an English clerk of works would be.

607. Do you think a different amount of pay would be given to natives employed in civil departments from that which is given when English are employed?—Certainly.

608. Then employing a greater number of Maltese who are capable of filling civil offices in the Ordnance and Engineer departments would lead to a saving in the expenditure?—Certainly. All our workmen at present are Maltese.

609. What encouragement is given in the Engineers and Ordnance civil departments for the employment of Maltese as clerks?—I believe at present the clerks are sent out from England. The copying clerks, generally speaking, are appointed in England.

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610. Do you know whether any Maltese are employed as clerks in any of these departments?—Yes, there are some.

611. Do they receive a different rate of pay from that of Englishmen sent out to fill the same situations?—I cannot tell.

612. What is your opinion of the general efficiency of the Maltese whom you have known employed in the civil departments, to perform the duties of their offices?—I think very highly indeed of them.

613. Are the Committee then to conclude, that you are favourable to the extension of the employment of the native Maltese in situations which they may be competent to fill?—Undoubtedly.

614. I see the foreman of the masons put down at 8*2*l. 14*s.* a year; was he an Englishman or a Maltese, when you were there?—A Maltese, I believe.

615. I observe the ordinary pay of a labourer is 1*s.* and 1*s.* 3*d.* per day; was that the ordinary pay of labourers in the island when private individuals employed them?—That I cannot say; they work from sunrise to sunset, which, I believe, is longer than in any other place.

616. Do you know the ordinary rate of pay for labourers employed in the vineyards and other works?—No, I do not; I have heard they have been employed in the naval hospital at 6*d.* per day, so scarce was work and so great their necessities.

617. Do you think that reluctance, which you seem to imagine the Maltese have, to quitting their own island would prevent their enlisting in battalions to serve at Gibraltar or the Ionian Islands for a limited period, supposing the greater portion of the officers of the corps were natives of Malta, and persons whom they respected?—I think they would be very willing to enlist, but that they would not quit the island but for a limited period.

618. What would be the state of those men, having served for a limited period at Gibraltar, on their return to their native country? Having no claim to a pension, would there not be a considerable discontent on the part of those Maltese soldiers?—I think there would be great destitution. I have stated they are all married and have families.

620. The men so returning would be in all probability in the prime of their age, supposing they enlist as in the British service, from 18, and serve for seven years?—Yes.

621. The population being in a state of great destitution, and there being a superabundant population, would not the employment of the Maltese in a colonial corps be in the first instance a relief to that population?—Certainly.

622. And if those men were, instead of serving seven years, to serve 15 or 20 years, and receive a trifling retiring pension, would not that have the effect of allaying all the irritation which has been supposed likely to prevail?—Yes, I think it would lessen it.

623. You have stated that the Maltese are in general married men; would they in your opinion willingly consent to enlist for service out of their own island for 20 years?—No, I should think not.

624. Are you able, from your experience in the Engineers' department, to give an opinion how far a portion of the garrison might be composed of marines, to be posted there for the general service of the garrison, not as to the general service of the Mediterranean?—Yes, I think they might.

625. Is it the practice at Gibraltar to train the garrison to work the guns?—They are practised occasionally at the guns.

626. All the corps at Gibraltar?—Yes, and at Malta also.

627. That is practised in all the garrisons?—Yes.

628. In what manner is the training of the infantry to the use of the guns carried on?—They are put under the temporary command of an officer of artillery.

629. Have you had an opportunity of showing whether that is with the satisfaction and concurrence of the commanding officers of infantry?—It is out of my department, so that my answer is rather by guess than otherwise; I should think there would be no objection on the part of the commanding officers of regiments.

630. You stated that in 1824 and 1825, when you were at Malta, you considered the amount of the garrison inadequate to the duty to be performed?—I thought so.

631. Can you state that such was the opinion of the military authorities there at that time?—Yes, I think it was.

632. Do you recollect the amount of force in those years?—I think in 1824

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we had three regiments of eight companies each, and in 1825, four regiments, consisting of six companies each, independent of the artillery and Maltese Fencibles.

633. Do you know what is the number of men employed daily upon guard and on the works of Malta?—I can tell you how many were employed about that period in Valetta, but I do not know the number on the other side of the water.

634. What number should you consider?—I know they had barely two nights in bed out of three.

635. Do you consider that to be harder service than is usual or proper for soldiers on garrison duty?—If less than two nights, it is decidedly hard duty.

636. I wish to know whether during the time you alluded to, of 1824 and 1825, the hardship upon the garrison was not in consequence of the great sickness of the 95th regiment?—I remember perfectly well the sickness of that regiment, but I believe the guards also were more numerous at that time than they were subsequently.

637. Do you consider, then, that the establishment which you considered inadequate at that time would be adequate to the performance of the garrison duties now, in consequence of the reduction of the number of guards?—I think you could not reduce the present garrison.

638. Are you aware what the amount of the present garrison is?—The present strength of the garrison disposable for guards is about 1,236 men, of the four regiments of the line. The Maltese regiment is confined to police duties generally, the coast towers, and Fort Chambray in Gozo, and in peace time the coast towers may be considered police duties; they are to assist the quarantine laws.

639. You do not then consider that any reduction can be made in the strength of the present garrison of Malta?—I should think no.

640. Do you think that garrison is fully adequate to the duties to be performed?—I did not think so when I was there, because I could not get sentries when I asked for them.

641. The question refers to the increased force since that time?—I should think the garrison I have been speaking of, which produces the 1,236 men, is sufficient. We have reduced the quantity of our stores very much, particularly of powder, and much of the ammunition, which required guards, has been removed to the large depôts, so that many guards have been reduced.

642. Does that statement as to the number of men refer to the amount in 1825, or that of the garrison in 1833, which consists of a larger force?—It refers to the end of 1827 principally. I left it in the year 1829, so that I cannot speak positively to the number after that period.

643. Do you consider the establishment in 1829, which was 2,616, was not more than sufficient for the duties to be performed?—At that time I should not think it was; that is, after deducting the non-effectives.

644. You do not consider that an establishment producing that number of effective men was more than sufficient for the duties to be performed?—I should think it might be, if it produced that number of really effective men.

645. Were you at Malta in 1818?—Yes.

646. Are you aware that the garrison was reduced 1,100 men in that year?—No, I do not remember that.

647. Were the people employed at the dockyards, Maltese?—A great many of them were.

648. You stated that the Maltese made good clerks; would they be ready to accept situations in other colonies?—Yes, if attended with emolument.

649. In the West Indies would the Maltese be as liable to diseases as the British?—I should think not.

650. Do you suppose the clergy would accept situations in the Catholic colonies and in Gibraltar?—Yes, I do.

651. Would such employment relieve the distress of the Maltese in some degree?—In a very small degree. I apprehend you would not dispose of above 20 in that way.

652. Suppose the quarantine restrictions were entirely done away at Malta, and communication opened with the Levant and Barbary, would it increase the trade of Malta and relieve the distress of the inhabitants?—Yes, I should think it would; but if we do away with the lazaretto, it would put us in perpetual quarantine with every other power.

Mr. *William Cumming*, called in ; and Examined.

Mr.
William Cumming.

22 April 1834.

653. ARE you in the Commissariat?—Yes.

654. What rank do you hold?—Deputy Commissary-general.

655. How long were you stationed at Malta?—About three years and a half.

656. How long is it since you left the island?—Twelve years. I left it in July 1822.

657. When you were at Malta were the garrison principally supplied with fresh or salt provisions?—They were supplied generally one day in the week with salt provisions, and the rest with fresh.

658. By what means is the garrison supplied with fresh provisions?—By contract. The contractors bring live cattle from Africa or Sicily, or from where they please. There is a contract made by them with the Deputy Commissary-general to supply what quantity of fresh provisions may be demanded; the Deputy Commissary-general giving a statement from time to time that so much will be required.

659. Were provisions generally cheap at Malta when you were there?—Yes, generally they were.

660. That observation is not confined to butcher's meat, but I suppose it extends to other articles?—Generally; all articles of provision are at very moderate prices.

661. Would there be any difficulty in supplying the troops altogether with fresh provisions?—I should think not.

662. That would be an economical arrangement, would it not?—I think it would.

663. What was the reason they were not supplied entirely with fresh provisions?—At the time I was there it was considered necessary by the Government to keep a large supply of salt provisions, and also of biscuit, in store, in case of any emergency; and as it was in the nature of things that the provisions so kept in store, and more particularly in that climate, would be subject to decay, it was necessary to issue a certain portion to the troops from time to time, to prevent its being lost. We always consumed what had been longest in store.

664. If, instead of being issued to the troops, it were issued to the navy, would not the object of saving the provisions from loss be attained, and at the same time an economical arrangement might be made for supplying the garrison with fresh provisions?—I suppose so.

665. Would there be any difficulty in making an arrangement with the navy for occasional transfers of salt provision and biscuit from the Commissariat to the navy?—I think there would be no difficulty in that arrangement, of transferring from one to the other whenever the navy required it.

666. Is there not a naval bakery and an army bakery at Malta?—There was during my time.

667. Might not those two departments be put under one management?—I should think they might.

668. And of course with a very considerable reduction of the establishment?—I should think so; at least there would be a saving.

669. Do you think the bakery established for the use of the garrison would, without any additions, be sufficient for the supply of the navy on that station?—I should think it might, except that there might be some more labourers required; the overseers might be sufficient. But if you double the quantity of bread to be made in that bakery, the number of labourers must be increased. The apparatus would be abundantly sufficient.

670. Are the Committee to understand you think the establishment would be sufficient with the addition of a few labourers and persons of inferior grade?—I do think so.

671. And thereby a considerable saving of expenditure would ensue?—I think so.

672. Are there separate depôts of flour and biscuit for the army and navy in separate buildings?—They were entirely separate when I was in Malta; there was no affinity whatever between them. I know the navy had a bakery, but I was not acquainted with what establishment they had; they provided their own biscuit, and of course their own bakery.

673. There were also a certain number of troops necessarily on guard for the safe

safe custody of the bakery?—I am not sure whether it was marines from the navy that guarded the navy bakery, or garrison troops.

674. In your opinion can biscuit be supplied by contract as cheaply as you manufacture it at your bakery?—That calculation was made, but not by me, and it was found to be about the same. I believe it was made out satisfactorily to the General, on the application of the Commissary of Accounts in the year 1821 or 1822, that the biscuit provided by us was a little cheaper than it could be done by contract, calculating the price of bread in the town.

675. And was the quality of your biscuit superior to that obtained by contract?—Very much better, because we made it from genuine corn received from the government.

676. Did you purchase flour, or corn for grinding?—Corn; we received it from the government of the island, because the supply of corn at that time was a monopoly in the hands of the government; no one could introduce corn into the island but government.

677. Was the corn you received principally from America?—No; it was principally from Odessa or Taganrok.

678. Is that equal in quality to the American corn?—I believe it is as good, but it does not look so white. It used to look brown, but it was the finest bread in the island, and the people would buy it of the soldiers.

679. Were you supplied with corn duty free?—That belonged entirely to the government. It was a monopoly in the hands of the government, and we received it at the government price.

680. That monopoly no longer exists?—No, it was broken up about the time I came away.

681. In making these contracts for fresh provisions and other supplies, was there much detail required; were there many persons employed as clerks?—No; it was done in the common way, by publishing an advertisement, that at a certain day and hour sealed tenders would be received, as they do at the Treasury here.

682. In point of fact, it did not impose on the Commissariat department any great additional labour?—It was necessary to fill up a deed, which was the contract that bound the two parties; it was executed in duplicate, and copied in the office books, and contained all the regulations and penalties that were to be in force during the time of the contract.

683. The whole labour of hiring the provisions to a given point was executed by the contractors?—The whole.

684. It appears by this Return there are at Malta a deputy commissary-general, an assistant commissary-general, and four deputy assistant commissaries-general, a principal storekeeper, a deputy storekeeper, and an under-storekeeper; are you of opinion so very large an establishment is necessary for the supply of the garrison at Malta?—Yes, I am; the stores are delivered at a number of different places, and the same person has to go from one place to another on the same day; the four deputy assistants are employed, one of the military chest, one of the army bakery, one of the correspondence, and one of the general stores; to each of these, except the correspondence, there is a detail of complex accounts attached.

685. Would it be possible to adopt any mode of concentration of these stores?—I do not think it would be easy to do so. The bread is delivered at the bakery; the meat is delivered by the contractors, and it is necessary to have persons present to see no injustice is done. The wood also is delivered at the water-side, and the expense of carrying it into town would be very great. Some of the people are in the island of Gozo.

686. Is the establishment larger or smaller than when you were there?—Very much smaller; it is not much more than half. The commissariat of the Greek Islands and Malta were combined at that time, but now they are separated. If you will allow me to observe, I would say, perhaps these persons in their different stations might do more, but you could not dispense with them altogether. The man who is at the bakery might distribute as much bread again perhaps, but it is necessary he should be there during most of the day to deliver bread.

687. As I understand, the army and navy are supplied with money by the Commissariat department?—Yes.

688. Might not both services be as easily supplied with provisions by the Commissariat?—The only provisions for the two services are salt provisions and biscuit, and that the commissary could take an account of and deliver to the navy with ease.

Mr.
William Cumming.

22 April 1834.

689. Would not that effect a considerable saving in the expense of the establishment?—I should think it would.

690. Do you know any objection to that mode of supply?—I do not know any objection, farther than the objection of the person employed in the other establishment. I understood it was proposed some years ago.

691. Do you know of any inconvenience that could arise to the service?—No.

692. Did you ever hear any reason why it was not carried into effect some years ago?—I cannot give any certain answer to that. I have heard that the persons engaged in the naval department were unwilling to give it up.

693. Independent of the expense of supervision, would it not effect a considerable diminution of expense with regard to the places of keeping stores?—I think it would; but I must add, that these receptacles belong to the Crown, and I believe they would be of little use if you were not to occupy them in that way.

694. Are there not sentinels placed over all these different storehouses, supplied by the troops of the garrison?—Yes.

695. Would it not have the effect of diminishing the duty of the garrison if these storehouses were diminished in number?—Not very much, because they are in ranges of buildings, and one sentry guards several stores.

696. Are they stationed in different parts of the island?—Yes, the ranges of buildings are. The troops are in separate places; one portion suppose at Islington, another here; and the stores are placed as far as possible to be convenient to several quarters.

697. Is there a sentry placed over the flour and the mills?—Yes.

698. If the article of flour were provided by contract, would not it so far diminish the duty of the garrison?—All the process of turning corn into bread is done in the same building. It is inclosed in a square, and all the apparatus is contained in it; the ovens, kneading mills, and every part of the apparatus for making bread. It is a large building, which belonged to the Chapter, and one sentry guards the whole.

699. And in that building you might make bread for the navy as well as the army?—The apparatus in that building would make bread daily for 100,000 men.

700. If the Naval Victualling Board were abolished, might not the navy be supplied from the same establishment?—Biscuit and bread might be made in that bakery for the navy.

701. Without increased expense?—Except a little more labour.

702. In point of fact, you think the naval victualling agent and his department might be abolished altogether?—I am not sufficiently acquainted with it to say that. The agent victualler and his department may have duties to perform which are unknown to me.

703. As far as provisions are in question, that office might be dispensed with?—I have no doubt the Commissariat department might, with a little additional labour, manufacture as much biscuit or bread as the navy required; and also that they might receive from England, keep in store, and deliver at any time when demanded, any quantity of salt provisions which the navy might require.

704. Is the army commissariat sufficiently acquainted with the nature of sea provisions to inspect them?—I cannot say. We have a great quantity of provisions sent for the sea as well as the land there.

705. Could the army commissariat bake bread and supply the navy without any additional clerks?—I should think they could bake the increased quantity with a few more labourers; and I should think the person who superintends could supply it without new clerks, or with a small addition. I am not precisely acquainted with the duties at present, but at the time I was there I think they could.

706. From what department are the salt provisions supplied to the army at present?—It is in the charge of the under-storekeeper.

707. Where are they supplied?—At Calonna, on the harbour.

708. Where from?—I cannot precisely say; I believe they come chiefly from Cork, in Ireland.

709. Could not the naval victualling department supply the garrison with all articles of provision?—I should suppose they could.

710. But at all events one or other of the establishments might be dispensed with?—I think one might be so arranged in the island; but if you had to send out troops from the island, they might be found deficient. If the proposition is, whether

ther the two departments could not be conjoined, with a little addition I think they could.

711. Could not you undertake to supply the army and navy with the same establishment that now exists?—As far as receiving quantities of salt provisions arriving from England, putting them in the magazines, and giving receipts for them; and when the navy required it, I could give them 1,000 or 10,000 casks of provisions, or bags of biscuit; I think I could do that, with the commissariat department as it now exists, only some additional labourers might be required, as I have stated before.

Mr.
William Cumming.
22 April 1824.

Jovis, 24^a die Aprilis, 1834.

LORD VISCOUNT EBRINGTON, IN THE CHAIR.

Captain *William Henry Penny*, called in; and Examined.

712. WHAT regiment have you been serving in?—The 80th and 94th; I was adjutant of the 80th six years in Malta.

Capt.
William H. Penny.
24 April 1834.

713. How many years were you in Malta altogether?—Six years; from the latter end of the year 1821 to the latter end of the year 1827.

714. What was the general condition of the regiment as to health, while you were there?—The first year that I was there, in the summer, it was not good; but otherwise very good indeed, equal if not better than it would have been in England. The first summer the regiment was particularly sickly; I cannot convey my meaning better than by stating the men were in the hospital, on an average, three times over; it was an excessive hot summer.

715. Then when the troops become inured to the climate they are in better health, you think?—Yes, I do.

716. Do you consider the climate at Malta on the whole as healthy?—Yes, I do, particularly so.

717. You were there, were you not, in the years 1823, 1824 and 1825?—Yes, I was.

718. Was there any complaint in those years of the troops being overworked?—The 95th regiment came to Malta, and was very sickly; in fact, it was almost inefficient.

719. How long were they so very sickly?—I should think they were so for nearly eight or ten months.

720. Then it was not in consequence of the weakness of the garrison, but in consequence of the accidental circumstance of the sickliness of the 95th regiment, that your regiment was overworked?—Yes, it was.

721. What year was that in?—In the year 1824.

722. But on the 95th regiment arriving the duty was not very great?—Not particularly.

723. Can you furnish the Committee with any detail of the amount of duty taken daily by the garrison?—I will confine myself, in the first instance, to two districts; the detail for guard in Valetta and Florian amount, as far as I can recollect, to between 270 and 280 men daily.

724. At what time do you mean?—For the six years that I was there, there was hardly any reduction; and as far as I can recollect, the regiment in Cottonera amounted to between 85 and 90 men, say between 80 and 90; I am only speaking from memory.

725. Would you say upon an average that they amounted to 350 a day?—Yes, I should say so decidedly.

726. That is for the one island of Malta?—Yes, it is. The island of Gozo, Forts Manoel and Tigné are furnished with detachments proportionate to the number of men required for guard.

727. How many nights were the soldiers in bed?—They were generally two nights in bed and one on guard.

728. Has not a soldier on guard, in point of fact, a good deal of rest, although he is in his accoutrements?—I can hardly say that; he mounts sentry two hours out of six; my conception, as a military man of 24 years standing, is, that two nights in bed is a very fair proportion of rest; but I think less would be very hard.

Capt.
William H. Penny.

729. In what year did you leave Malta?—I left Malta on the 1st of January 1828.

24 April 1834.

730. If the number of men on duty daily were considerably reduced, might not the garrison bear a proportionate reduction?—As far as I can judge of the different works at Malta, I do not think that they would admit of reduction.

731. In the case of their being reduced, might not the garrison bear a reduction also?—Yes, if they were reduced the garrison might be reduced in proportion.

732. You hold in your hand a memorandum of the number of men for a battalion who may be considered non-effective, do you not?—Yes, I do; it is as follows: a battalion consists of 492 privates, the casualties amount to 183; deducting that number from 492, leaves for actual guard 309.

733. State in detail to the Committee what are the non-effectives, and from what cause they are so?—There are acting corporals, 18; officers servants and batmen, 30.

734. How many officers are there to a battalion?—To the service companies, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, six captains, thirteen subalterns, including the adjutant, one surgeon, one assistant surgeon, one paymaster, and one quartermaster.

735. How many does that amount to?—To 25.

736. Now go on with the next item?—Attending the officers' mess, three; hospital orderlies, four; sick and convalescent, on an average, 35; tailors, 15; shoemakers, 12.

737. Does not the number of tailors and shoemakers appear to you to be very large?—From my experience, I think them perfectly necessary; there are periods of the year when the number of tailors might be less, but it is my decided opinion that that number of shoemakers cannot be done without. At all times the other casualties are, pioneers, six; band, 14; cooks, six; staff servants and orderlies, on an average, five.

738. What is your opinion of the comparative efficiency of a battalion under the old system, consisting of from eight to ten companies, and the weaker battalions under the present system, with only six companies?—I give the preference to the former system, decidedly.

739. How long was the battalion to which you were attached, in the Mediterranean?—Ten years.

740. That was 10 years altogether?—Yes, it was.

741. Have you any reason to suppose, from what you have seen in your own battalion, that the discipline of the troops is impaired by remaining in the Mediterranean?—I should say decidedly it was not.

742. While you were in the Mediterranean, was your battalion under the new system or the old system?—It was under both.

743. Then, when you say you give the preference to the old system, you are speaking from your own experience, are you not?—I am speaking from opinion; the service companies that were in the Mediterranean were as effective as companies could be; I consider the service generally would be more efficient under the old system, but no regiments could be in finer order than those at Malta.

744. Do the soldiers generally like the Mediterranean as a station?—I think they do very much.

746. Is not Malta a cheap station in point of provisions, and in the different articles of living?—With the exception of bread, every thing is much cheaper there than in England.

747. You have stated, that in a battalion of 492 privates, 35 were sick at one time; is that an average during what you consider a healthy period, or during a period of sickness in the regiment?—It is an average for a general period, unconnected with the first year referred to.

748. You have stated that two nights out of three is what you consider a fair average of rest for a soldier?—Yes, I consider that very fair.

749. Do you mean that to apply to Malta only, or do you mean it to apply to all colonial service?—I mean it to apply to every station.

750. You have served on other colonial stations besides Malta, have you not?—Yes, I have served in the East Indies and at Gibraltar.

751. Is that about the average of rest that a soldier has at the different stations at which you have served?—In Gibraltar they have more than two nights in bed, as that garrison is in proportion stronger.

752. But they do not have that in the other stations?—No, not in the others.

735. Not

753. Not in the other colonies in which you have served?—In the East Indies they have considerably more than that.

754. Did you see much of the Maltese corps when you were there?—Yes, I saw them frequently.

755. Did you consider them as efficient corps?—I consider them efficient, but by no means to be compared with a regiment of the line.

756. If they were officered by British officers, do you think that they are capable of high military discipline?—I think a mixture of British officers would be an improvement, certainly.

757. Either for Malta or anywhere in the Mediterranean?—Yes; I think a mixture of British officers would render them more efficient anywhere.

758. Do you not consider the Maltese corps far more efficient for the service which they are employed in, in Malta, than an English corps would be?—Yes, I think the special service in which the Maltese are employed, particularly adapted for such a corps.

759. Do you not consider that the Maltese population would do well as soldiers in Gibraltar, or in any part of the world, either tropical or temperate climates?—I think they would answer very well; I think that they would be equally efficient at any other station as at Malta.

760. You have been at Gibraltar, have you not?—Yes, I have. There is one thing I wish to state to the Committee, which is this, I do not think that the Maltese would be inclined to leave the island; my reason for so thinking is, that during the time that the Marquis of Hastings was governor, an order was issued, authorizing each regiment to enlist 50 Maltese; the Maltese objected to enlist, on a supposition that they might be ordered from their own island.

761. Is it your opinion that this objection would hold good in battalions of Maltese, or large portions of Maltese employed as labourers in those hot climates?—I think it would hold good under any circumstances, if the absence were to be beyond a limited period.

762. What do you mean by a limited period?—Perhaps eight or ten months.

James Meek, Esq. again called in; and further Examined.

763. IT has been stated to the Committee, that the commissariat of the army can take charge of the sea provisions and victualling department at Malta, and supply the navy, and bake biscuit, without additional expense, excepting workmen, thereby saving the expense of that department; is it your opinion that this is practicable, and that the military commissariat possesses sufficient knowledge of what is required to keep sea provisions in such a state as to make them always fit for service, and prevent disappointment and discontent among the crews of His Majesty's ships?—I am of opinion, that if such a measure was attempted it would in its working be found wholly impracticable, and injurious to the public service; for, with all the care that can be taken now, even with experienced officers to correspond with, it is not always that precision can be attained, or that that degree of regularity can be accomplished which is desirable for the purpose of insuring the efficiency of an important squadron of considerable magnitude, like that which has of late been employed in the Mediterranean. How much more would that be the case if a commissariat officer, unacquainted with the nature of the sea service, and having his own business to attend to, had to be depended on, instead of an experienced naval officer, who had a thorough knowledge of naval affairs, and who had long been accustomed to the discharge of the important duties of his office! Besides, at an important station like Malta, where suitable naval establishments are already formed, I am decidedly of opinion that it would be most injurious to the King's service to make any change that would have the effect of rendering the navy dependent for its supplies upon the officers of another branch of service, who had other duties to attend to, and who could not be expected to be well informed either as to the quality or quantity of biscuit or other articles required, more especially so as the navy has already ample means of its own, under the direction of an experienced officer who understands his business. A similar proposition was under consideration in the year 1824, upon the suggestion of Sir Thomas Maitland, but it was relinquished by the Lords of the Treasury, who, after mature consideration, were of opinion, "that it was not expedient to disturb the existing arrangement." The same system therefore still remains in force; but it has in many respects been greatly improved.

Capt.

William H. Penny.

24 April 1834.

James Meek, Esq.

24 April 1834.

With respect to the latter part of the question, I do not believe that the commissariat officers do possess a knowledge of the cure and management of sea provision, equal to that which is possessed by officers of the naval service, who have been so long accustomed to it as those employed in the victualling department at Malta. I am convinced, therefore, that discontent would soon arise, whether there were grounds for it or not, if the navy had to depend upon the commissariat of the army for its supplies; because if, under any circumstances, the provisions did not happen to be as good as usual, or if they were different in any respect from what the seamen had been accustomed to when supplied by officers employed under the Admiralty, they would immediately assert that they were the refuse provisions of the army, and that would occasion clamour and dissatisfaction, although there was no real ground for it, and would also create a bad feeling between the two branches of service. The duties at Malta in the naval department have been so great as to prevent the offices of agent victualler and naval storekeeper from being combined, as has been the case in other places; and it is not probable, therefore, that the duties of the victualling branch could with advantage be transferred to the commissariat. But, in addition to these objections, I am further of opinion, that at a large naval station like Malta, the commissariat department could not discharge the duties now performed by the agent victualler in addition to their own. In proof of this, I beg permission to read the following extracts of a report which I made upon the 15th instant upon a proposition from the commissary at Sierra Leone for uniting the two services on that station, by which he proposed to effect a considerable saving:

(Extract.)

"With respect to Mr. McLean's suggestion, that the duties of the agent victualler may be conducted by the commissariat, it may be observed, that the provisions for His Majesty's ships on the coast of Africa, were formerly taken charge of and issued by the Commissary of Sierra Leone, and that that arrangement was acted on from 1819 to 1824, when the late Board of Admiralty appointed an agent victualler for the performance of that duty.

"This appointment took place for the following, amongst other reasons: 1st, On account of the repeated representations from successive commissaries of the impossibility of their effectually executing the duties of the naval service in addition to those of their own departments, coupled with their inability to find any person in that country who would accept the situation of clerk for the victualling business, at the salary of 200 *l.* per annum: 2d, On account of the want of store-room, which had frequently occasioned the mixing together of the army and navy supplies, by which considerable injury had arisen to the latter: and, 3d, More particularly on account of the great inconvenience which had been experienced from the want of proper returns whereby to regulate the quantities and species of provisions to be sent out, as well as of accounts by which to examine pursers' accounts, and to clear the commissaries of the charges raised against them in the books of the victualling department.

"The duties which the commissaries thus represented themselves unable effectually to execute, in addition to their own, were then confined to the victualling only of the ships at Sierra Leone, whereas the agent victualler is now charged with the care of seamen's clothing as well as provisions, and also of naval stores, when any are sent out for the use of the squadron, which, however, has not of late been frequent, the ships having generally been supplied with naval stores from Ascension.

"Of the difficulties experienced with regard to accounts, it is only necessary to add, that it appears from the records of the Victualling Office, that the accounts of the three commissaries, who successively had charge of the provisions for the navy sent to Sierra Leone, from 1819 to 1824, were furnished in so incomplete and unsatisfactory a manner as to preclude the possibility of passing them in their original state, and it therefore became necessary, previously to their being passed in the victualling department, to make up entirely distinct statements of them from the office books, and from the accounts of the several pursers of His Majesty's ships. In this unsatisfactory manner the accounts in question were at length unavoidably passed, instead of from statements furnished by the commissaries themselves.

"In all cases where there are no victualling establishments, and where commissaries may be charged with naval provisions, it is, in my opinion, indispensably necessary that the commissaries should be strictly enjoined to keep all the provisions and accounts for the navy wholly distinct from those of the army, and that they should be ordered to render their accounts in the established forms direct to the victualling department of the Admiralty, instead of through the Treasury."

If under these circumstances, where the force was small, difficulties arose in procuring satisfactory accounts, what would it be at Malta, where a large force had to be provided for? Why, a scene of inextricable confusion, complaint and delay, as well as disappointment, inconvenience, and injury to the public service.

704. What

764. What is the nature of the accounts kept by the agent victualler?—The accounts are numerous and important, as well of provisions, victualling stores, and seamen's clothing as of money; and it would not be doing justice to the present agent victualler, and those employed under him, not to state that the accounts from Malta are generally rendered with such great clearness, accuracy and regularity, as to be an example to most other naval departments.

765. What is the nature and description of the provisions supplied at Malta to His Majesty's ships?—Nearly the whole of the supplies of provisions and seamen's clothing required for the ships in the Mediterranean are drawn from the victualling stores at Malta, the agent having charge of all supplies sent out from this country. The articles sent from England are spirits, salt beef, salt pork, suet, peas, oatmeal, chocolate, tea, vinegar, soap and tobacco, and every article of seamen's clothing. The articles provided at Malta are fresh meat and vegetables, furnished under contract; biscuits and flour manufactured in the naval bakery; and wine for the sick, raisins, sugar and lemon juice purchased as required by public tender. Besides the duties more immediately connected with his own department, the agent victualler at Malta is under orders to provide and forward to Gibraltar biscuits, flour, raisins and sugar, it having appeared that those articles could be obtained on more advantageous terms at Malta than those which could be sent out from this country.

766. From what places are provisions sent from this country?—From Deptford only.

767. Are provisions sent for the army and navy from the same place, and by your department?—Yes, but the army require salt meat only to be sent to Malta; they might be supplied with other articles if it were necessary.

768. Are any sent from any other port in Great Britain or Ireland?—Not any.

769. What is the number of men usually supplied with provisions from the victualling department at Malta?—That has varied materially within the last few years; at present there are about 6,000 on the Mediterranean station.

770. Is there any particular knowledge required for the preservation of sea provisions, not only as to the security of repacking, but also from the size of the packages to suit smaller vessels in the stowage?—Yes, much knowledge and experience is required, and great care and attention is necessary.

771. Is there much coeprage work in the victualling department at Malta?—Yes, it is always going forward; in the last five years there have been upwards of 24,000 casks of various kinds made and repaired there.

772. Has the agent victualler charge of the seamen's clothing, and does that require particular care to prevent loss to the public?—It certainly requires much care and attention, especially where the moth abounds, as it does at Malta.

773. Does the agent victualler also supply money to pursers?—Yes, he supplies money for advances to pursers, necessary money, money for seamen, monthly pay, and for payments of savings of provisions.

774. Are you of opinion that the military commissariat department is capable of preparing biscuit fit for the use of the crews of His Majesty's ships for sea service, without endangering loss to the public by the decay thereof, as well as injury to the health of the seamen?—I do not believe that the commissariat department is capable of performing the service as well as it is done at present; nor do I believe that any improvement can be made in the present system of managing the bakery; it was established in 1819, and has of late been brought by the present agent victualler to the highest state of perfection of which it is susceptible, without the aid of machinery.

775. Are there any great losses by decayed biscuit in the storehouses at Malta?—None whatever.

776. In the colonies to which biscuit is sent from England, are there any losses, and does it not require great care to prevent them?—In the West Indies there are losses occasionally; but from the great care now taken, by sending out in casks (if possible in old spirit casks) a large portion of biscuit likely to be kept long, there is not near so much condemnation now as there was formerly.

777. Could the naval victualling department supply the garrisons of Malta and Gibraltar with such species of sea provision as those garrisons require?—There would be no difficulty in doing it if proper arrangements were previously made, and the supplies were issued periodically in large quantities for distribution by the commissariat.

778. Would it require an addition to the establishment?—That would depend

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very much upon the manner in which it was done. If previous arrangements were made, I should think that little or no additional establishment would be required; but if supplies had to be issued to the army every day (which would be highly objectionable, if not impracticable), it would require more; the only practicable mode would be that of issuing supplies monthly, or in other large quantities, from the victualling establishment, which ought not to be charged with detailed issues; in that case the only increase of establishment would be labour, and perhaps not even that.

779. Would it be necessary that the troops should be supplied with salt provisions at any time to prevent decay, as is at present stated to be the practice?—It is always advisable to supply them with a certain portion of salt provisions, because there is very little difference between the price of fresh meat and salt meat; and it confers the power of keeping the fresh meat contractors in order.

780. What is the present price of fresh meat and salt meat at Gibraltar and Malta, including the cost of freight?—At Gibraltar, fresh beef is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., and salt meat 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; at Malta, fresh meat is from 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., and salt meat 5 d. per lb.; the expense of freight of salt meat is included in both instances.

781. Is fresh meat supplied by contract, or purchased by the pursers or the agent victualler?—It is supplied by contract, under the direction of the admiral superintendent, and paid for by the agent victualler.

782. Could the navy be supplied by the army contractor with fresh beef at Malta and Gibraltar with advantage?—That is very doubtful; the supply for the navy is irregular, while that for the army is certain; there is risk too in sending fresh meat afloat, whether by ships' boats or by the contractor, and that the army is not exposed to; the officers of the navy alone, and not army officers, must always decide as to the quality of meat that is to be used in the navy, or discounts will inevitably ensue.

783. Could the agent victualler at Malta supply the army with fresh meat and fresh bread, as well as sea provisions?—There would be no difficulty in doing that under a proper arrangement; but with regard to bread, I am not aware whether the army are supplied with soft bread or biscuit.

784. With soft bread?—If it were biscuit, there would be no difficulty whatever; and I conclude they could also bake soft bread.

785. How is the naval hospital at Malta supplied with fresh meat and bread?—The former under the contracts made by the agent victualler for the supply of the navy; and the latter manufactured at the naval bakery.

786. Are there any instances in places abroad where the navy are supplied by the commissariat?—Yes, at New Providence and at Barbadoes, where there are no victualling establishments; but the number victualled at either place is very small, as compared with Malta.

787. Is it attended with any expense?—The commissaries receive a small gratuity annually, as voted on the Navy Estimates.

788. In case of its becoming necessary to make any considerable addition to the naval force of Gibraltar or Malta, would it be attended with any inconvenience if there were no naval victualling depôt at either of those places; and could the commissariat execute the duties in such an emergency?—It would, in such an event, be attended with the greatest inconvenience; and I am decidedly of opinion that the army commissariat could not, under such circumstances, execute the agent victualler's duties in addition to its own.

789. In case of salt provisions for the army and garrisons abroad were contracted for in Ireland to be delivered in the colonies, could the establishment at Deptford be dispensed with?—Certainly not; because salt meat for the navy, transport, and convict services would still have to be received at Deptford.

790. What would be the difference of freight direct from Ireland to the colonies, as compared with Deptford?—I am of opinion that freight from Deptford to the colonies would generally be less than from Ireland direct to the colonies.

791. Could you always depend upon a sufficient quantity of tonnage at Cork for the different colonies?—No; salt provisions are shipped for Deptford from Waterford, Dublin, and Limerick, as well as from Cork, all of which are places that have but little, if any, intercourse with many of the colonies; while from the river freight can generally be obtained to all parts of the world. To many colonies ships go out light, especially to the West Indies, and they therefore charge at as low a rate of freight as will generally more than compensate for any reduced rate of freight that could be taken up in Ireland for the colonies direct; and by salt
meat

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meat being delivered at Deptford, the advantage is saved of a more efficient examination of its quality than can be obtained by any other course of proceeding.

792. Are you of opinion that it is *more* to the advantage of the public to cure salt meat at Deptford, or to purchase it by contract?—I am of opinion that it is always advisable to cure some salt meat at Deptford, even though it should be somewhat dearer; because it has always a tendency to keep down the contractors' prices, they not knowing to what extent it may be carried. A higher price has been paid for salt meat every year since the curing at Deptford ceased.

793. Are you of opinion that the navy could be victualled cheaper by contract than it is at present?—That is a difficult question to answer. Contractors might in the first instance offer at a lower rate until the public establishments had been abolished, and then you would be at their mercy. Besides which, there would always be, from the irregular quality of the provisions, great danger of the renewal of that discontent which led, amongst other causes, to the mutiny in the year 1797, and great hazard of not being at all times provided at the several foreign stations where contracts might be entered into. Great inconvenience was found in this respect in many instances during the late war. The quality of all the provisions now supplied is of the best description, and no complaints have been made from any quarter, but quite the contrary. From contractors it would not always be so, whatever care was taken to ensure it. One of the members of this Committee has not long since returned from a foreign command, where sea provisions were most liable to injure, and he can vouch for the correctness of this representation, as to the good quality of the sea provisions supplied by the Crown.

794. Have you any reason to believe that the contractors for supplying salt provisions combine so as to increase the contract prices?—Contractors are very frequently well understood with each other; and it is very difficult, however vigilant, to prevent combination. I have had reason to think that combination has taken place amongst them on some occasions, and there are only two modes of obviating it, one by curing salt meat in the King's yards, and the other by authorizing purchases to be made by commission, which is objectionable.

795. Are all the provisions now supplied for the navy, of the growth and produce of Great Britain or her colonies?—Yes, with the exception of cocoa; of wheat converted into flour and biscuit at Malta, which is generally obtained from Sicily and Odessa; of flour, at Halifax; and of raisins and tobacco, as well as of some supplies purchased on the South American station.

796. If the victualling of the navy were transferred to the commissariat at Malta, could the supplies be made with the same facility and economy as at present?—Decidedly not. In so complicated a business, which it takes a long time to acquire a perfect knowledge of, every irregularity might at first be expected to take place, especially before experience had been gained; stores would accumulate and be injured at one time, while deficiencies would arise at another; and the pursers of His Majesty's ships would be obliged to purchase, which is objectionable when it can be avoided. Besides which, the control of the naval commander-in-chief would be weakened, nor would he be able to depend upon his squadron being kept in a state of efficiency. There is no part of my duty that I consider to be so important as that of properly regulating the supplies for the different establishments, because on that being properly done, the efficiency of the ships for any service for which they may be required mainly depends; and it would be impossible that either I, or any other person, could discharge this duty satisfactorily, if dependence could not be placed upon the accuracy of the returns received, or if the returns were not made with the greatest punctuality. Could this reasonably be expected to be done while so many duties had to be discharged by the same individual, and that individual inexperienced in the particular duties required of him, or not having an accurate knowledge of the numerous accounts and returns he would have to render?

797. Is the victualling establishment well conducted, and are there Maltese employed in it?—The victualling establishment at Malta is remarkably well conducted, and nearly all the persons employed in it are Maltese.

798. Are the Maltese employed in the victualling yard trustworthy people?—Perfectly so; and several of them are employed in confidential situations in the yard.

799. Supposing the troops in the colonies to be, generally speaking, supplied with fresh provisions, could you undertake in your department, in case of emergency or occasional supplies of salt provisions being required, to furnish those salt

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provisions to the army, thus rendering the commissariat establishment to that extent unnecessary?—To carry such a measure into effect, I am of opinion that it would be absolutely necessary for the Treasury or the Army department to specify the exact quantity which they would wish to be kept in store for army purposes. That being done, there would be no difficulty in issuing it at any time on demand; but the responsibility must rest on the Treasury or Army departments, as to what the quantity to be kept in store should be. Such a measure would of course have to be limited to those colonies only where there are victualling establishments, viz. Gibraltar, Malta, Cape of Good Hope, and Halifax. At those places it might be done without difficulty, provided the issues were made periodically in considerable quantities for distribution by the commissaries, and not in detail by the agent victuallers.

800. In the event of the salt provisions prepared for the possible use of the army not being required, could not a vent be easily found for them by supplying the navy with them?—That would depend upon the magnitude of the naval force employed in the vicinity of the garrison where such provisions might be deposited. At Malta, where the naval force is considerable, no difficulty would be likely to arise under proper arrangements; but at Gibraltar, where at present the naval force is very limited indeed, the meat would be liable to sustain injury before it could possibly be disposed of for naval purposes.

Sir Richard Plasket, called in; and Examined.

Sir Richard Plasket.

801. YOU were for some time in the island of Malta?—Yes, I was there for nine or ten years, but it is ten years since I left it.

802. During what period were you there?—From the end of the year 1813 to May 1824.

803. In what situation were you?—First as private secretary to General Maitland, and afterwards as chief secretary to the government.

804. In that situation had you opportunities of making yourself acquainted with the military establishment?—I had very little opportunity of becoming acquainted with the regular military establishment; the only information I could give in regard to it would be the opinions I knew General Maitland entertained relative to its extent. But I had more knowledge of the formation of the Maltese Fencibles paid by the civil government, though I had no connection whatever with the military establishment.

805. State to the Committee the nature and the formation of the Maltese Fencibles?—The corps formerly had consisted of three corps, one called the provincial corps, another called the coast cannoniers, and another called the police corps.

806. State the amount of them as near as you can?—I should think they were altogether from about 380 to 420 men. Subsequently to Sir Thomas Maitland's arrival at Malta, he incorporated them into one regiment, called the Maltese Fencibles, in which I think there were 440 privates.

807. How were they employed?—Principally as police guards, and in the bays round the island, to prevent communication by boats or shipping, which communication, if it had taken place, would most probably have put the island in quarantine with the neighbouring continent. If the Maltese regiment had not existed, Government would have been obliged to employ a more expensive force. The Maltese regiments of course are not so expensive to the Government as the other troops, but they are equally available for the duties above mentioned.

808. Can you state the difference between the cost of the Maltese corps and that of a battalion of the same number of British troops?—I cannot state the detailed expense of a British regiment; the pay of a private in the Maltese Fencibles was only 8½d. per day; I speak of 10 years ago; the rations were a pound and a half of bread and a little fuel.

809. Were they equally available with British troops for all the duties on which they were employed?—I should say yes, though not of course so efficient, looking at them as a military force.

811. From your knowledge of the disposition of the Maltese, do you think that regiments from Malta might be enlisted for other service in the Mediterranean?—I should think that they would make many difficulties, otherwise it would be very desirable; they might have no objection to go away for a certain time; but I do not think they would go without their families at all events; they are not fond

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of leaving their country; we tried at one time to get them into the navy, and most of the ships had a few of them, but that did not go to any extent. After I left the island, I understood it was tried to join a company of Maltese to each of the British regiments, and that did not answer. A Maltese regiment was employed many years back with the British force in the island of Capri.

812. For what length of time were they absent on that occasion?—I cannot say; it was a military expedition, and it was before my time.

813. Would they object to leaving their homes for a short period, do you suppose?—Why, at present they are, I understand, in a state of great poverty, and that might have an effect upon them, more especially if they were aware they would not have to go far away.

814. Is not their condition much deteriorated since you were at Malta?—I cannot answer that question except from what I hear; they are excessively poor, and they always have been poor. I think they were better off in the time of the Order than they have been since. I mean that there was more money expended by the Order of St. John in the island of Malta than there is now, as far as concerns the natives; at that time, too, the manufacture of cotton was carried on to a very great extent. The importation to Spain has since been prohibited, and that has been a principle cause of the deterioration in the situation of the Maltese. It is stated that from 25,000 to 30,000 people, including women and children, were employed in the growth and manufacture of cotton in the time of the Order; it is one of the principal parts of their cultivation; and they have an idea, that a cotton crop has the same effect on the land as letting it lie fallow.

815. A good many were employed in a sort of gold working, were they not?—There are a good many chains and other gold ornaments made there, but I should not think it was to any very great extent; people travelling generally buy some article of that kind.

816. Do you not think that, under the circumstances of distress in which they are at present, their natural indisposition to leave their country might be overcome?—Yes, I think it might, to a small extent, provided they were aware that they were not going beyond the Mediterranean; but they would require an advance of pay; perhaps it would depend upon the country they were going to: they would not like to go to the Greek islands, I think, from the difference of their religion and from a prejudice against the climate, particularly of Corfu; we found great difficulty in keeping our Maltese servants in the Ionian Islands though with increased pay; there was an attempt made some time ago. Colonel Napier, I believe, induced some hundreds of them to go to Cephalonia, but it did not answer; I am only speaking of what I heard, as it took place a long time after I left the island.

Captain *Henry French*, called in; and Examined.

817. HOW long were you at Malta, and at Corfu, and at the Ionian Islands?—I was in the Mediterranean upwards of 10 years, of which I passed six years and a half on the staff at Corfu, the remainder with the 85th regiment at Malta.

818. At Malta, generally, are the men two nights in bed, or three nights in bed to one on duty?—I think about three nights, as well as I can recollect.

819. What do you consider the fair proportion of duty to rest in Malta?—One night on guard for three in bed.

820. Do you not consider the Maltese colonial corps as a most excellent corps for the purposes to which it is applied?—Certainly, for many reasons.

821. Do you not think, as a question of economy, that if another similar battalion were raised at Malta, a portion of the British garrison might be spared, without any danger to the efficient service of the place?—Decidedly to advantage, I should say; I think it would establish more than ever that good feeling which exists towards this country.

822. By carrying this plan a little farther, and raising four more battalions, either entirely or partially officered by English, do you not think that in the present impoverished state of that island, that they would be most willing to serve in the Ionian Islands and at Gibraltar, provided that they were occasionally relieved, say once in five or seven years, thereby producing an economy to England and also a benefit to Malta?—With respect to the Maltese themselves, I should certainly say that they would be very willing to serve.

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823. Do you think that their attachment to home would prevent their doing this willingly?—I should think that they would have no objection to serve three years.

826. Do you imagine that any measure which may afford employment to the persons whom you have mentioned, who are now without it, would have a tendency to increase their affection towards this Government?—Certainly, I do.

827. Do you state that as the result of your own observation?—Yes; and it is what the Maltese have said to me on various occasions.

828. Have you any reasons to doubt that those statements were correct?—I have no reason to doubt it at all.

829. It has been stated that the Maltese troops, in case they were raised, would not like to serve at Corfu, in consequence of the difference of religion. Now, are there not in the town of Corfu plenty of places of Roman-catholic worship and a large proportion of catholic clergymen?—There are several places of Roman-catholic worship, and a great many catholic clergy and inhabitants, and I think that the Maltese would have no objection on that score to serving.

830. With regard to officering these corps, would you recommend that the whole of the officers should be British or Maltese, or would you recommend a mixture of both?—I should say a mixture would be better, certainly, to begin with.

831. Do you not think that it would be extremely gratifying to the nobility and the gentry of Malta to look forward to military employment?—I have always found that they seemed to take great pride in it.

832. They do so, even in the one regiment which exists, do they not?—Yes, very much.

833. There were a certain number of Maltese that were induced by Colonel Napier to go to Cephalonia, were there not?—There were.

834. Do you know what was the number or value of that body; what number were they?—I do not indeed; I should think some 300.

835. Were they families?—Not 300 families; but they brought their families with them, making probably 300 individuals.

836. Have you had any opportunity of knowing what the condition of the families were after they got to Cephalonia?—I believe the colony did not succeed; the causes I am ignorant of.

837. Do you happen to know what number of them continued at Cephalonia?—I do not; they may have gone to the other islands, and some of them may be still in Cephalonia; there are a great number of Maltese in the island, a very great number.

838. In the Greek islands do you mean?—Yes; particularly masons and carpenters, and all handicraft trades.

839. Are they there as settlers; are they permanent?—Seldom permanent.

840. Are they there with their families?—Yes, with their families.

841. Do they generally return to Malta in the course of a certain number of years?—Yes, I think they do.

842. But you think that they would have no objection to quit the island, either as soldiers or in any other capacity, on account of its taking them away from their country for a limited time, say five or seven years?—I think I stated before, three years; that is the general time they serve in the navy; and I therefore conclude, as they have no objection to serve that period on board His Majesty's ships, they could have no objection to serve the same period on shore.

843. Does any considerable number of them engage in the navy, do you think?—Not very many, I believe.

844. Do you know whether there are any instances of the Maltese gentry entering either as midshipmen in the navy, or as commissioned officers in our army?—Yes, there is an officer of the 80th now, Mr. Scholmas, and I think there is at present a post-captain in the navy who is a Maltese; I will not be quite certain of that.

845. Do you happen to know whether there are any of them who serve as warrant officers?—I do not.

846. Had any of the regiments which you were acquainted with, the British regiments, been long stationed in the Mediterranean?—Yes; there were the 18th, 51st, 80th and 85th regiments.

847. How long had the regiment which had been longest there been there?—The 51st had been longer there than any that I know of.

848. How many years was that there?—Twelve years and upwards.

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849. Were the men in as efficient a state of discipline as the other regiments?—They were.

850. You have no reason to suppose that the discipline of a regiment becomes impaired by being long stationed in the Mediterranean?—The men often acquire habits of drinking, but I think that the regiments in the Mediterranean are in as good order as any that I have seen in England.

851. Supposing that battalions were raised composed of British subjects, for service in the Mediterranean, do you think that those battalions would maintain their efficiency as well as they would elsewhere?—I should doubt it.

852. Why?—Because I do not think that the men who would engage would be of the same description; I should think that you would hardly get men to engage to serve for life merely for a foreign station.

853. Not even for a limited period?—Certainly, they would for a limited period.

854. Suppose it were 14 or 15 years?—Yes.

855. Would they be men of a good description?—Yes.

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LORD VISCOUNT EBRINGTON, IN THE CHAIR.

Captain Henry French, called in; and further Examined.

857. YOU have been in the Ionian Islands, have you not?—I have.

858. How long were you there?—Upwards of six years.

859. From what period?—From the year 1824 up to the year 1830.

860. In what capacity were you?—I was deputy assistant quartermaster-general.

863. Are there any fortresses in the Ionian Islands besides the Castle of Corfu and the island of Vido?—There are besides Forts Neuf, St. Salvador and Abraham. The two latter are not kept up, and are, as I understand, to be destroyed.

864. Do you not consider them as the key to the possession of Corfu?—Certainly.

865. And as long as we hold those fortresses, may we not be considered as, in point of fact, in military possession of the whole of the seven islands?—I should imagine we might.

866. If, under the supposition that any hostile power should be able to land troops in any of the islands, we, having a naval preponderance, should be able to hold those fortresses until reinforcements should arrive?—Certainly; they could not be taken by a *coup de main*.

867. What do you consider to be a sufficient force for garrisoning those fortresses?—I understand that the new keep of Vido was calculated to be defended by 500 men. I should think 1,000 or 1,500 men ought to defend the citadel.

868. Of Corfu?—Yes.

869. By 1,000 or 1,500 men, you mean in case of actual siege, do you not?—I should not think it a sufficient force for a siege. I was speaking of a *coup de main*. I should think that 1,000 or 1,500 men would defend it from a *coup de main*.

870. Do you think, in a time of profound peace, so large a garrison as from 1,000 to 1,500 men would be required for the citadel of Corfu?—No.

871. Can you state to the Committee what in your opinion would be a sufficient amount of force?—The duty of the citadel alone, I say the citadel alone, might be done by a regiment; but if you include the garrison, that would require at least 1,500 men.

872. That is exclusive; then you say 2,000 men in the whole, including Vido?—Yes.

873. With respect to Vido, what in your opinion would be a sufficient garrison for that in time of peace?—The works were not finished at the time when I was there, and therefore I am unable to judge.

874. But you think not so many as 500 would be required?—I suppose that two companies might be sufficient.

875. Taking one general view of the subject, what do you think would be a sufficient garrison for Corfu in the time of peace?—I should say 1,500 men.

876. Are you acquainted with the other islands?—No, but very little.

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877. Can you give any information to the Committee as to what was the amount of force in Corfu when you were there?—I think there were about 2,000 men when I was there.

878. Were you there in the time of Sir Frederick Adam?—Yes.

879. Did he not combine the offices of governor and military commandant?—Yes.

880. In your opinion, are they not better united in one person than divided?—I should imagine it would be difficult for an individual to perform both duties.

● 881. Are provisions cheap in the Ionian Islands?—Very cheap, generally speaking.

882. And colonial produce is also cheap, is it not?—Yes; tea and sugar are very cheap.

883. Are not the inhabitants of the island in general persons of moderate income?—Generally they are very poor.

884. At the time when you were in Corfu, were the troops quartered in different parts of the island, or were they all stationed at the town of Corfu?—When the troops were employed in road-making, they were encamped; besides which there were some 300 employed at Vido in the works.

885. But for the purpose of police or the preservation of the public peace, it was not found necessary to quarter them in different parts of the island, was it?—No, it was not.

886. Are the troops in Corfu kept in barracks?—Yes, they are.

887. Where are those barracks situated?—Part in the citadel and part in the lines at Fort Raymond; and there is also a barrack at Fort Neuf.

888. What is the situation of Fort Neuf?—It is situated on a high rock at the back of the town, which it commands; but it is itself commanded by the citadel.

889. Are the barracks in which the troops are kept generally considered to be in healthy situations?—Yes, they are; but they are not of a good description.

890. You gave, in answer to one of the questions that was put to you, that you thought the garrison of the island in time of peace need not exceed 1,500 men; when you gave that answer, were you supposing that that was the whole garrison for the whole of the islands, or were you supposing that there were troops in the other islands as well?—I meant Corfu alone.

891. Then you would not consider that, there not being troops in the other islands, 1,500 men would be a sufficient garrison in time of peace?—I think for Corfu 1,500 men would be sufficient.

892. Do you mean by that answer to say, that 1,500 men would be sufficient to keep military possession of the whole of the Ionian Islands in time of peace?—No; I think that the other islands would require some small garrisons.

893. You have stated that there are no other forts in the Ionian Islands; are you aware that there is the citadel of Zante?—I meant in Corfu alone.

894. When you stated that 1,500 men would be a sufficient garrison for Corfu, did you mean 1,500 effective men, or an establishment of 1,500 men?—An establishment of 1,500 men.

895. Are you sufficiently acquainted with the island of Zante to be able to state what you consider a sufficient force for the protection of the citadel in time of peace?—I am not; but I should have imagined that four companies would be sufficient.

896. You have stated in a former answer, that you thought small garrisons ought to be placed in the different islands; would those small garrisons to which you allude be of any value whatever, except in the case of Zante, against an enemy; supposing this country to be at war and those islands to be attacked, would they not fall an easy prey to an invading force?—Not being acquainted with the military strength of those islands, I am not capable of giving an answer.

897. Are you aware, that during the war, when the French had withdrawn by far the greater part of the garrison of all the other islands to Corfu, that Zante and Santa Maura, especially the latter, stood out for a considerable time against an expedition sent from Sicily by us?—Yes, I have heard so.

Colonel *Charles Napier*, called in; and Examined.

898. HOW long were you in the Ionian Islands?—Thirteen years.

899. In what capacity were you there?—I was there as inspector of the Ionian militia.

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900. During

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900. During the whole time?—Yes; and I was also resident in the island of Cephalonia for eight years.

901. Are you well acquainted with the general state of those islands?—I fancy so; it is a difficult question to answer; I ought to be so.

902. What do you consider to be the general disposition of the inhabitants towards the British Government?—I should say they are well disposed to the Government.

906. What should you consider, in a time of profound peace, to be a sufficient military establishment for the protection of those islands?—That must depend upon the style of the government; if the government is good, 1,000 men; if it is not good, I cannot tell how many, it may be 10,000.

907. Should you consider 1,000 men sufficient for the whole seven islands?—Yes.

908. What amount of force would you put in the fortresses in Corfu and Vido?—To garrison those fortresses properly would require a large force; when I speak of 1,000 men as being sufficient, I talk of a time of peace, and then I would put the majority of the force wherever the seat of the government was; but if you talk of garrisoning a fortress you must refer to the garrison necessary to defend that fortress, which, as the works at Corfu are very extensive, would be considerable, several thousand men; but I do not know what their periphery is; I conceive that in time of war the Ionian Islands would require 10,000 or 15,000 men.

909. What force would be sufficient to protect them against a *coup de main*?—I cannot say; it depends upon the force of the enemy.

910. Should you think it necessary to have any small garrisons in the other islands?—Yes; I think that the majority of the garrison in time of peace should be kept at the seat of government, and the remainder of the troops should be divided in the different islands.

913. Was the health of the garrison pretty good when you were there?—No; I do not think that they ever were as healthy as they ought to have been.

914. Owing to what cause?—Bad barracks and too much night duty; the Committee will recollect that I am answering quite without any documents, and entirely from memory; also, that I have been four years from the islands, and therefore my remarks refer to the period at which I left them.

915. Were those barracks bad in point of situation or of accommodation?—In point of accommodation.

916. But there are some parts of the island that are unhealthy from swamps, are there not?—All of them are unhealthy in the vicinity of swamps.

917. You have stated that in your opinion 1,000 men would be sufficient for a peace garrison for those islands; do you mean 1,000 British troops?—I should say 1,000 of any troops in time of peace, but I refer to a time of peace only; in time of war I do not consider 1,000 men sufficient; and even in time of peace, I think a man-of-war should also be there stationed.

919. In a work which bears your name, there is a statement made of the expense incurred in public lodgings, of which you state that 7,000 *l.* in your opinion was incurred for the quarters of troops; was that exclusive of the barracks which were specially built for them?—I do not recollect immediately; whatever I stated in that work, I stated from some documents in my possession at the time, and which I have now, but they are not in London.

920. But on the supposition that the garrison were reduced to 1,000 men, would not the barracks be amply sufficient for their accommodation, without incurring any expense for quarters; a great deal more therefore than that item of expenditure would be entirely saved?—I should suppose not entirely, because the officers might require lodgings; but it all depends upon the system pursued. There are public buildings that are now appropriated to other purposes, that might be applied to that purpose, and therefore save the whole of that item of expense.

921. In the event of the forces being reduced to 1,000 men, would it not be very practicable to find accommodation in those barracks, and fit up certain apartments for the officers?—I should think so; but I am not so well acquainted with Corfu as with Cephalonia.

922. Is there any fortress in Cephalonia?—Yes, there are two.

923. Are they of any strength?—Yes, in point of situation, but they are in a state of decay.

924. What amount of force do you consider sufficient for Cephalonia in time of profound peace?—I should say about 100 men.

925. To what purpose would you apply such a small garrison as that?—To supply

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supply sentries; the sentry for instance over the magazine of powder, and upon the gaol. There are also contingencies.

926. It is for the occurrence of such contingencies that you would have these small garrisons?—Yes.

927. Neither for the purpose of police nor of defence against an invading enemy?—For defence against an enemy, certainly not, in time of peace, there being no enemy; for police, occasions may occur in which they would be necessary to assist the civil force, because we can never be certain of the perfect tranquillity of a people governed by the military of another nation; partial commotions may occur, and these small garrisons would on such occasions protect the executive government till its friends had time to rally round it.

928. Was the office of Resident considered a military or a civil appointment?—It was considered civil, but I held the military command also.

929. Did not Sir Frederick Adam unite in his own person the office of Commander of the Forces and of Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands?—Yes, he did.

930. State to the Committee whether you consider it most advantageous for the public service that those offices should be united in one person, or be separated?—I think that they are best united; I say so, because I heard the question very much discussed in the year 1798, in Ireland, and in the year 1803, in Ireland, when the question whether the two offices of Lord Lieutenant and Commander in Chief ought to be united or not, was discussed; and I heard many, and, in my opinion, unanswerable reasons, adduced in favour of their union. I saw in 1803 great want of unity of action between General Fox and Lord Hardwicke, though with every desire on the part of these two gentlemen to act together; but still there was a most dangerous inconsistency in their operations. The same want of co-operation existed between Lord Camden and Sir Ralph Abercromby in 1798. I believe that the union of the office of Lord Lieutenant and Commander in Chief in the person of Lord Cornwallis saved Ireland. In the Ionian Islands the most prompt measures may sometimes be necessary, and they can be best taken by both offices being united in one person. The head of the military and the head of the civil power will generally be at variance with each other, which is always extremely detrimental to the service, and sometimes dangerous to the very safety of the government.

931. In addition to that consideration, may we not add, that the government partakes in a great degree of a military nature, from the position in which we are placed with reference to the inhabitants?—I think very much so, because the inhabitants are accustomed to look to military men alone as their rulers.

932. Do you think that the office of Resident in each island is essentially necessary to the good government of it?—Essentially so.

934. Are the necessaries and the luxuries of life to be procured at a cheap rate in the Ionian Islands?—Yes, as compared with England.

935. Has the Lord High Commissioner many calls upon his hospitality, and is he obliged to keep an expensive table?—That must depend entirely upon the character of the person. I do not conceive that he is particularly called upon; he may be extremely hospitable, and yet not keep an expensive table.

936. There are not a great many travellers or persons coming that way, are there?—Yes, a good many. It must be quite evident that the Lord High Commissioner's hospitality must depend upon his own will, and upon his own resources. I can only speak on that point with regard to my own feelings.

937. Is it necessary, for the purpose of insuring respect in the natives, that the Lord High Commissioner should live in a very splendid manner?—No, decidedly not.

938. Are not the native families, generally speaking, possessed of but small fortunes?—Very small.

939. Had you many opportunities of remarking the state of military discipline of the regiments which had been some years in the Mediterranean?—Yes.

940. Did you find that discipline at all impaired by their having been so long in the Mediterranean? The cheapness of wine produced drunkenness, which is always injurious to discipline; however I saw but one instance in which the commanders of regiments did not exert themselves to maintain it as strictly as in England. I consider that the discipline of every regiment depends upon the commanding officer, and not upon the place where it is quartered.

941. Then, in point of fact, you consider that a regiment commanded by a good and vigilant officer is as likely to maintain its discipline in the Mediterranean

mean as any where else?—Yes, I am quite sure of it; though where wine is cheap the commanding officer will have more trouble.

942. Did the soldiers, generally speaking, like their stations?—Yes, I believe so; I cannot answer for other men's feelings, but I believe so.

943. Do you think it would be detrimental to the service if troops were raised in this country for service in the Mediterranean, only to act as colonial corps?—I cannot undertake to answer decidedly that question, but I think that colonial corps generally are bad, because they are considered stepping stones to promotion, and the officers do not get interested in their regiments as they do in the regular regiments of the line.

944. Is that your only objection?—At present I do not see any other, but there may be many.

945. Supposing they ceased to be made stepping stones, that in consequence of a good many corps of that nature being established, officers not only join them, but remain a considerable time with them, and, under very reasonable circumstances, might be expected to take the same interest in them that they do now in the regiments to which they belong, and that the same *esprit de corps* might be expected to be established; would not that remove your objection?—I cannot, at this moment, see any objection in there; but there may be practical objections which I do not see, and which I cannot take upon myself to answer; besides, I do not believe that officers would take sufficient interest in a colonial corps in the present system of the army.

946. You state in your work that you would feel no difficulty in trusting the defence of the Ionian Islands to a Maltese corps in time of peace?—No, I should not have any difficulty.

947. If you would feel no difficulty in entrusting the entire defence of those islands to a Maltese corps in time of peace, would you feel any difficulty in forming your garrison partly of Maltese and partly of British troops in time of war?—I should not, for I never yet saw troops of any nation that discipline would not make fight, but of course I reckon British soldiers superior to all others; and if I would trust to the inferior troops, I naturally must trust to the superior.

948. In what proportion would you have the Maltese, as compared with the British, in point of number?—That is a question I feel quite unable to answer; it depends upon the attack of an enemy, his means, the expense which can be borne, and other things. The more British soldiers the better; I never refer to Maltese as the best, but as the cheapest troops, and good enough withal.

949. With reference to the question of formation of colonial corps, are there any other sources from which you would raise colonial corps, except from Malta; any other class of persons from those islands?—The Greeks themselves.

954. A Greek or a Maltese corps could be raised and maintained at a much less expense than a British corps of equal strength, could they not?—Yes.

955. Would not that be a saving not merely in point of pay, but in point of rations? Would a Greek or a Maltese require as abundant rations as a British soldier?—The way I should save upon a colonial corps of Greeks or Maltese would be by giving them so much a month, and allowing them to feed themselves, otherwise I do not think the ration would be much cheaper.

956. Do you think that they could provide themselves at a cheaper rate than they could be furnished by the commissariat?—Yes, a great deal cheaper; you save the pay of the commissary, and avoid the cheating of the contractor; these expenses you get rid of at once.

957. Would you officer this Greek or Maltese corps with native officers, or would you intermix some British officers with them?—I would certainly put a British commander and a British adjutant.

958. Would you think these two officers sufficient?—I say yes; because I have known a Portuguese regiment in perfect order with only one English officer.

959. What, in your opinion, is the best system with respect to the organization of battalions, the old system, by which the whole battalion is sent abroad, leaving recruiting parties at home, or the present system, by which only six companies are sent abroad, and four remain in dépôt?—Having never commanded a regiment since the dépôt system commenced, I have not turned my attention to the subject, and therefore do not feel competent to answer that question.

964. Does that military force perform the duties of police?—It would occasionally second the police, not at all times; it would not perform police duties generally.

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966. Do you recollect what was the amount of garrison that you had at Cephalonia at the time you were there?—Generally about 400 men, I think.

967. What was the number of the police force?—Forty constables, if I recollect right.

968. Do you consider that a less garrison than that would be sufficient for the duties to be performed in the island?—Yes, I do.

969. State to what amount you think it might be reduced?—I think I could have done with 100 men.

970. Would the 1,000 men which you suppose would be sufficient for the military occupation of these islands in time of peace, be sufficient to carry on the duty of the fortifications in the respective islands?—Yes, in time of peace.

971. And to afford the necessary guards and reliefs?—That is what I call the duties.

972. You have stated that the health of the troops in these islands was in some respects affected by the night duty they were called upon to perform; if the garrison duties were performed by a lesser number of troops, might not the duty become more severe upon those who performed the duty?—Of course, if the same quantity of duty is kept up, but I do not think it necessary; I think that there are guards and sentries placed where they are perfectly useless, or were so when I was in the islands; for example, when I took the command of Cephalonia, I found 75 men mounted guard daily, and I reduced the guards to 18.

973. And during the time you were there you would have been able to carry on the service as well in Cephalonia with 100 men as with the garrison you had there under your orders?—I have no doubt of it.

974. With reference to the salary of the governor, he has to maintain a considerable establishment in a palace which is there provided for him, has he not?—Yes.

975. Has the fact been that the different governors who have been there since you were acquainted with these islands, have entertained strangers, or have exposed themselves to considerable expense for that purpose?—I think so, and very unnecessarily.

976. But it has been the constant custom, has it not?—Yes, it has; both Lords High Commissioners lived at considerable expense; I heard that the French one, General Donzelot, did not, and he was very popular.

977. Do you happen to recollect what was the proportion of duty to rest of the troops in the garrison at Corfu, and the Ionian Islands generally; how many nights duty to how many in bed?—At Corfu I cannot speak from personal knowledge; at Cephalonia I gave the soldiers three and four nights in bed; but there is always some difference arising from detachments, and from the state of the hospital.

978. What do you consider to be such a proportion as leaves the soldier no just cause of complaint?—I do not think that the soldiers would complain, and I never knew them complain, when they had three nights in bed; but I think it most important for every officer to give them as many nights in bed as he possibly can, as I conceive that being on guard is extremely injurious to their health, and when the duty is unnecessarily severe it is equally injurious to discipline; it harasses and makes men reckless, and then they drink.

979. Do you consider, then, that less than three nights in bed for one on duty, would be a hardship to a soldier in the Ionian Islands?—I do; and I think the soldier always considers it so, unless where the cause of it is such as demands that exertion on his part; when that is the case they are never the least discontented.

980. But you stated that you considered being on guard as very prejudicial to the soldier's health; did you make that statement with reference to the malaria which prevails in the Ionian Islands, or is it a remark generally applied to the service at large?—With regard to the malaria; but I think all unnecessary duty is bad for the soldiers' healths, it harasses men's minds and bodies.

981. But then you do consider it to be a hard duty any where?—Any where one night on duty in three is hard, if the service does not demand it.

982. You consider that one night out of three on guard would be hard duty for a soldier any where?—Yes, I think it is in time of peace; but I am not acquainted with the duties of Gibraltar and Malta; these are two such important fortresses that I cannot pretend to give an opinion upon the duties required there.

983. You have stated that 1,000 men would be a sufficient garrison for the Ionian Islands, and also that a colonial corps raised from either Maltese or Greeks, might

might be cheaper than the regular force now employed; then in what proportion do you think it would be safe to divide the garrison of 1,000 men which you deem sufficient for the whole service in time of peace?—Except in extraordinary circumstances, I should keep 500 men at Corfu, and divide the other 500 among the other six islands.

984. The question went beyond that; the question was, in what proportions of colonial troops and of English troops you think the 1,000 men might safely consist?—I consider both safe, and therefore I do not see that any particular proportion of either would be unsafe.

985. Then it is your opinion that, under present circumstances, this country could rely on the security of the Ionian Islands with a garrison of 1,000 men, composed of Maltese or Greeks, as the sole military means of defence?—Not of defence against a foreign enemy, but sufficient for giving security and strength to the government, if good.

986. Are you acquainted with the Maltese character?—Yes, I had 300 of them at Cephalonia; they came to the island lazy and idle in the extreme, and when I came away, an equal number of Greek labourers would not perform as much work as was performed by the Maltese; and this change was entirely produced by a systematic and somewhat military treatment; by military treatment I do not mean punishment, I mean methodical treatment.

988. Are there places of worship for the Roman-catholics in Cephalonia as well as at Corfu?—Yes.

989. Hail these colonist labourers their wives and families with them?—Yes.

990. Do you think, without their wives and families, that the Maltese would be content to stay for any length of time in the Ionian Islands as soldiers?—Yes; but I can see no reason why their wives and families should not be with them.

Martis, 29^e die Aprilis, 1834.

LORD VISCOUNT EBRINGTON, IN THE CHAIR.

Colonel Charles Napier, called in; and further Examined:

991. ARE you prepared to express to the Committee any opinion as to what would be a sufficient force to protect Vido and the Castle of Corfu against a *coup de main*, in case of this country finding itself involved in a war, and an opportunity being afforded to an enemy of landing a force in Corfu?—No, I am not; I do not know the works of Corfu; the strength of a garrison must be calculated by measurement; it is not a matter of opinion.

992. Can you give any opinion as to what in such a case would be a sufficient force in each of the other islands?—It must entirely depend upon what the forces brought against them may be; if the *coup de main* be made with 5,000 men upon Cephalonia, it would require 2,000 or 3,000 men to repel it; and if with 10,000 men, the resisting force must be increased; also the disposition of the inhabitants towards the enemy, and the description of the troops on both sides, must all be considered; all depends upon the circumstances of the case.

993. Are you not prepared to state what you consider to be a sufficient peace establishment for those islands?—Yes, I am. I should say 1,000 men would be sufficient in a time of peace; the garrisons, in peace and war, are totally different; there can be no connexion whatever between them, because if you are prepared for war the works must be manned, and the different posts occupied; in peace the garrison is merely to assist the police.

994. But when you are asked the question, it is understood in this sense, taking any probable amount of force which an enemy might be enabled to land, what should you think would be a sufficient protection?—It depends upon the probable strength of the force that you are to defend the island against.

995. Great Britain being a great maritime power, this case is put under the supposition that only a temporary superiority might be obtained by an enemy, and therefore that the garrisons, even if exposed to attack, would, in all probability, be relieved in a very short time?—I do not feel at all able to reply to it in a positive manner; there are so many circumstances that are to be taken into consideration before one can answer a question of that kind, that I could not pretend to do it.

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996. Would 150 men be sufficient for the island of Zante?—I think not; the number must be the number required to man the walls of the fortress.

997. You stated your opinion that 1,000 men, in British, Maltese or Greeks, were a sufficient protection for the Ionian Islands in time of peace?—I think so.

998. You gave that opinion entirely without reference to the extent of the works in any of the islands?—Exactly so.

999. At what time did you leave the Ionian Islands?—In the year 1830.

1000. Are you aware of the extent and of the plan of the fortress of Vido?—No.

1001. Are you aware that the protection of the Ionian Islands by Great Britain is a matter of treaty between this country and the other powers of Europe?—Yes.

1002. Do you conceive that having bound this country to protect the Ionian Islands against any possible invasion or attack by any power, that that condition would be faithfully performed by Great Britain were a garrison of only 1,000 men, and those not British subjects, to be left in the Ionian Islands?—With the assistance of a British man-of-war, I do conceive it would be so.

1003. Did you, when you were at Corfu, see the work that was erecting at Vido?—I did not examine it; I have been there but one day since those works were begun.

1004. Perhaps you never heard then that the engineer who projected that work calculated that 450 effective men were necessary for its defence?—No, I never did; but I heard that the intention was to reduce the necessity of having so large a garrison as formerly.

1005. Four hundred and fifty effective men would be, upon an average, a battalion of six companies upon the present establishment, would it not?—I believe so; about that.

1006. Therefore in calculating the force necessary for the defence of the Ionian Islands, Vido alone, upon that computation, would require a battalion?—I suppose so.

1007. Have you ever heard what the calculation of the French was for manning the works as at present existing in Corfu?—I have, but not upon any good authority.

1008. Can you favour the Committee with what you have heard upon that subject?—I heard that the computation was from 10,000 to 15,000 men.

1009. Have you ever heard what the company of engineer officers who went from England in the year 1824 calculated to be the force required for the manning of those works as at present existing?—No, I have not.

1010. Are you aware of what is the plan of the British Government with respect to the reformation of the works at Corfu?—No, I am not, except that of reducing the number of the garrison required by the French works.

1011. Have you heard that it was the object in establishing Vido to protect the anchorage, and at the same time to limit the existing works to the Citadel and Fort Neuf, giving up St. Salvadors and other advanced works?—Having been at Cephalonia for the last eight years, and totally occupied with the government of that island, I knew nothing about the fortifying of Corfu, except hearing the public outcry at the enormous expense of these fortifications.

1012. Then does your estimate of this 1,000 men, being the force necessary for the whole of the seven islands, in time of peace, confine itself to what is necessary for police, or does it embrace any military consideration?—Somewhat of both, as it involves the care, if not the defence of the fortifications. I consider that in time of peace a good government secures the affections of the inhabitants, and that 1,000 men, assisted by the inhabitants, would be perfectly equal to oppose any temporary commotion in the island, and that if any foreign attack were meditated there would be sufficient time to reinforce those troops from Malta; and I am the more satisfied of that opinion being correct, because all Southern nations know how to use arms, and behind works there is no necessity for drilling troops to military evolutions; a peasant may be made fit to defend fortifications in a week. I repeat, that the people of the islands may be attached to our government by a just system, and would defend their country; and all questions of defence must hinge upon this point. A strong proof of this took place in Cephalonia, where the French garrison was captured by the peasantry a few days before the Russian troops arrived. This garrison, assisted by the peasants, might have defended the island.

1013. Now, supposing that there should be in the present state of Turkey any
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alarm of hostile operations in that quarter, what is the time that would be required for vessels to come from the Dardanelles to Corfu?—Meaning with a force, I suppose?

1014. Yes, with a force.—I suppose that no force would accomplish that distance in less than three weeks, although the passage is one that may be made in four or five days.

1015. And what is the average time of a force being sent from England in case of succours being required for the Ionian Islands?—A dispatch to the English Government would require about 10 days from Corfu, and I believe from London the transports take generally above seven or eight weeks to come out, because they are paid by the day, I believe about 14 guineas a day; and consequently the masters take every possible opportunity of creating delay and preventing their sailing; nor is it in the power of the most active and honest naval officer sent with these transports wholly to prevent the gross misconduct of the masters. The public is always defrauded and the voyages long.

1016. So that it would require at least two months before reinforcements could arrive at Corfu, after the alarm of any hostile intention was known there by the British authorities?—No, I do not think so; I consider that reinforcements might come from Malta in much less time; and I also consider that the troops sent in a man-of-war would come from England in much less time than seven weeks.

1017. Then, under the most favourable circumstances, what is the computation of time that you would give for 2,000 men, we will say proceeding from Great Britain to the Ionian Islands and landing?—I have never made the voyage, but I suppose, in a man-of-war, it would be about 30 days; however, it must depend upon wind and other circumstances.

1018. What would be the time required for a hostile force to come from Trieste to the Ionian Islands, or from the Austrian dominions?—That depends upon what part of the Austrian dominions they come from, because a great part of the coast of Dalmatia belongs to Austria. I have known the voyage to take three and four weeks, and I have known it done in three or four days, from parts of the Eastern territory; but it depends upon the navigation of the Adriatic, which is difficult and uncertain, and therefore I cannot say.

1019. It is therefore apparent that the rapidity with which any attack could be made upon the Ionian Islands from the quarters mentioned, either from the Dardanelles or the coast of Dalmatia, would be, upon an average, at least a month earlier than reinforcements could be received from England?—It might be so if such force could be collected totally unknown to the Corfu government, which I do not believe to be possible. It is perfectly impossible that the Ionian government could be ignorant of any hostile preparations against it, in the Adriatic, or the Levant; the mercantile communications which the Ionians have with all these countries, added to their natural curiosity of disposition and great acuteness of intellect, would at once discover and make known any preparations for war; the private interest of every man in the government would be involved, both directly and indirectly. The Ionian Islands can never be surprised in time of peace; a bad government may drive the inhabitants to a general revolt, but that is another question.

1020. With regard to the importance of the Ionian Islands, in a political point of view, to Great Britain, do you entertain the opinion that, situated as they are, they protect the entrance into the Adriatic; that they are very important as being within a few days sail of the great commercial towns of Alexandria, Smyrna, Leghorn, Venice, Ancona, Trieste, and other important commercial towns?—Yes.

1021. Then, being the most distant point of any of the British possessions in the Mediterranean, do you not consider it important that the British Government should take every step to insure the strict fulfilment of the Treaty of Paris, in which treaty 3,000 men are fixed as the number which may be required as the peace establishment for those islands?—I understand the treaty to leave it at the discretion of the British and Ionian Governments to determine what force may be necessary; 3,000 men is not a fixed number insisted on by the Treaty of Paris.

1022. You have already stated that you have not an intimate knowledge of the fortifications now constructing and altering at Corfu?—Yes, I have so stated.

1023. But whatever that force may be, you are of opinion that it is essentially required for the occupation of such military works?—No, I am not of that opinion, in time of peace.

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1024. How would you keep the island of Vido in time of peace?—By a small detachment, to prevent injury being done to the works; say 50 or 100 men.

1025. Placing implicit confidence, therefore, both on the disposition of the inhabitants of the islands, as well as in the state of the neighbouring countries?—No; I believe 1,000 men, capable of giving a detachment to Vido, sufficient to protect it from any attack of the inhabitants; and I do not believe that any attack from a foreign force could be made without the government of Corfu having long previous notice, quite long enough to provide the means of defence.

1026. Should you imagine that that system would be sufficient for the Tower of London, which has now a regular garrison of a battalion of guards and a proportion of artillery?—The Tower of London is situated in the middle of a million and a half of people, among whom great numbers are naturally discontented, and therefore I do not see any relation between the two circumstances; and moreover, I consider that with 100 men at Vido, it would be more secure than the Tower of London would be with a battalion of guards.

1027. But as you have not visited Vido, and the opinion of the engineer officer being that 450 men are necessary for its defence, do you not imagine that that opinion of yours may be disputed?—Any opinion may be disputed; but the 450 men calculated for the defence of Vido is to meet the regular attack of an enemy. Now I believe that a garrison of 100 men could defend Vido against a handful of the Greek peasants, who must attack it in boats, that could not be secretly assembled to pass them over, and their landing must be under the fire of 100 soldiers from the island, and the guns of Corfu. Besides, the Greek peasants do not willingly expose themselves in the field to a regular fire, because at Santa Maura above 2,000 of them were opposed to 600 of our troops, and I believe we had not a single man killed, while the 2,000 peasants were defeated with great loss. And also I may observe that I have been at Vido, though I have not seen these new works; it is a small island, which can be reached by fire from the works in every part, and is not commanded (which I believe the Tower of London is) by private houses; but it is 40 years since I have been in the Tower, and therefore I cannot speak more particularly to that point.

1028. If such were the result of 2,000 peasants when opposed to 600 British troops, do you conceive that confiding the defence of the islands to the armed peasantry would be an efficient system of defence?—I think that great numbers of the peasantry might be effectually employed behind works. I do not say that they would be so useful in the open field. And there is this also to be observed, that in using them, they would be employed united with regular troops and a man-of-war.

1029. You have expressed an opinion in favour of colonial corps composed of Greeks or Maltese?—Not generally; on the contrary, I was rather against colonial corps as a portion of the British army. When I recommend a Maltese corps for the Ionian Islands, I do so, not as an advantage to the British army, but as a necessary piece of economy for the seven islands, and which my knowledge of their present wasteful expenditure tells me to be a matter of the very first importance for consideration.

1030. Had you in contemplation the case of war when you said that reinforcements might be sent from Malta to the Ionian Islands; did you mean a British force, or a Maltese force, by that answer?—I meant a Maltese force, and a British one, if Malta had troops enough to spare.

1031. Then you contemplated, in the answer which you gave with respect to the Ionian Islands, that there would be during peace a sufficient force in Malta to be able, in case of a war breaking out, to detach a force to the Ionian Islands, and yet retain a sufficient force to defend Malta?—I meant that you could get the common people, the undisciplined peasantry from Malta, in sufficient numbers to double, or treble, or quadruple the garrison with Maltese, if you chose; and that if there were regular troops to spare at Malta, of course in a moment of danger they would be sent. But what I immediately referred to was the peasantry of Malta.

1032. Therefore, in case of any danger arising, of which intelligence should reach the Ionian Islands, you would propose that a number of peasants should be sent from Malta to Corfu, there to be disciplined and employed in the defence of Vido and the Castle, or other places which might require defence and fortification?—Yes, I would, till further assistance could be received, and in case the inhabitants were hostile to us, not otherwise.

1033. You

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1033. You conceive that that kind of defence would be sufficient to enable this country to maintain the Ionian Islands in case of war breaking out, and that the Government would be justified in relying upon that force of peasantry for such defence?—Yes, in time of peace, I think so, united to the 1,000 disciplined troops already there; but not in war; the moment an alarm of war existed, I would instantly augment the garrisons of the islands, and send ships. If the war was with either Austria or Turkey, I would undertake the defence of the islands with the inhabitants alone; but Russia would have a strong party.

1034. To a question as to what would be a sufficient force to defend some of the smaller islands, your reply was, that it must depend upon the attacking force; do you think, in case of 3,000 or 4,000 of the enemy's troops being landed on the island of Zante or Santa Maura, that a garrison of 150 British troops falling back into the fortress of either of those islands would be sufficient to defend them until reinforcements might arrive?—I should suppose that 150 men might defend the fortress of Santa Maura. I do not know the extent of the fortress of Zante. If this attacking force were either Austrian or Turkish, the whole population would join the English; if the enemy was Russia, the people of these islands would oppose the English. How then can I give a positive answer to such a question?

1035. Is there any position in Cephalonia which might be occupied and defended by 150 men?—Yes, there is, if aided by the people, till assistance could come from Corfu and Zante and Santa Maura.

1036. Could they defend it for two or three weeks?—I do not think that 150 men could defend the fortress of Cephalonia for three weeks, because it is in a state of complete dilapidation, not the least reparation having been made to it since the islands came into our possession; but, assisted by the people, 150 regulars might perhaps keep the mountains a long time.

1037. What number of men would be necessary?—For the fortress of Cephalonia, do you mean?

1038. Yes.—I do not recollect the extent of the wall exactly; I suppose it would hold 1,000 men.

1039. Would 1,000 men be necessary for the defence of it for so short a space of time?—One thousand men would defend it very well; but all defence is relative to the means employed in the attack.

1040. But would it require 1,000 men?—No, I dare say that it would stand out for a week with 500; but if artillery were brought against it, it would not.

1041. By artillery, do you mean field artillery or battering artillery?—I mean battering artillery.

1042. Have you ever been at Trieste?—Yes, I have.

1043. Is it not notorious that the Austrian naval force is very small?—It is excessively small and excessively bad.

1044. And therefore the only chance of an Austrian force effecting a landing in the Ionian Islands must be in the event of the British ships of war being driven by stress of weather from off that station?—Yes, I suppose so; I think one English man-of-war would prevent any Austrian force from coming near the islands.

1045. The strait which divides Corfu, for instance, from the main land, is not above two miles broad; would it not be possible at night to hold any communication with the main land, in spite of the vessel of war to which you have alluded?—Unquestionably it would, if the inhabitants were favourable to the enemy, not otherwise; the islanders detest the Austrians.

1046. Therefore for the purposes of reinforcements, or of carrying provisions, stores or warlike implements from the main land to the island, there could be no effectual impediment by the naval force to which you have alluded?—I alluded to both naval and military force in time of peace; in time of war, I neither thought nor said that the force I mentioned was at all equal to the defence of the islands; I repeat, that the main point, in both peace and war, is the affection of the people.

1047. You are aware that from the main land to Santa Maura the passage is in most places fordable?—In one place it is.

1048. And therefore, supposing that there were even a larger naval force than what you have mentioned, it would be impossible to prevent, at night, troops, ammunition, provisions or any other stores from passing from the main land to the island?—Not if the island were, as it would be in the time of war, prepared to oppose such military operations.

1049. But the question referred to a previous question put to you, namely, whether the militia of the island would be sufficient for its defence in case of sudden
 0.25. 1 2 hostilities?—

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hostilities?—This depends upon what nation the enemy is of. Against Austria or Turkey, yes, in addition to the force I recommend; against Russia or Greece, no. My opinion is, that no attack can be made without the government of Corfu being acquainted with it. I consider that it would be a complete surprise and a degree of blindness on the part of that government, which no calculation can provide against; in short, it is impossible.

1050. Do you contemplate that if any colonial corps were appointed, those corps should be under the orders and in the pay of this country, or in the pay of the independent republic of the Seven Islands?—In the pay of the independent republic of the Ionian Islands, in accordance with the Treaty of Paris.

1051. Do you consider that as a portion of the regular force of the Ionian Islands?—I should consider it as the whole regular force, in addition to the militia.

1052. Are you aware that the first article of the second section of the seventh chapter of the constitutional chart of the Ionian Islands, being adopted by the Powers of Europe as incident to the Treaty of Paris, is to the following effect: "The military defence of the United States of the Ionian Islands being placed in the hands of the protecting sovereign, the sole regular military establishment shall consist of the forces of His Majesty"?—I am perfectly aware of that; and also that by the Treaty of Paris, or by the constitution, that it depends upon the Ionian Parliament, with the consent of the protecting sovereign, to make such changes in the constitution as it may be requisite to do; but I do not recollect the article of the constitution; I have not referred to it for a long time, but it strikes me that there is that power.

1053. But according to the existing constitution your proposal is not admissible?—Yes, it is admissible. The Maltese are the subjects of the King of England, and a Maltese corps would therefore form part of the forces of His Majesty; indeed, any corps he chooses to raise would be so; and these forces, to the amount of 3,000, the Ionian Islands are by the Treaty of Paris bound to pay; the employment of this corps is therefore admissible, even according to the existing constitution.

1054. You stated the other day, that for the purpose of the internal defence of the islands, the Greeks from the continent might be depended upon; do you think that their introduction would be conformable to the spirit of the agreement, which vests the protection of those islands in British and Ionian subjects exclusively?—I consider so, as a great number of the constables now employed are Greeks of the continent, or at least they were so when I was in the Ionian Islands.

1055. Do you in that Greek or colonial corps contemplate the having any British officers, and what proportion?—I answered that question the other day. I think that there should be one commanding officer, an adjutant, and as many more as may be found convenient.

1056. You are aware, are you not, that under similar circumstances in the Portuguese army, that at least one-half of the captains of companies were British officers?—Yes, I am; but I knew exceptions; I saw two good regiments with but one English officer in each.

1057. Now, with reference to the attack of Vido by the inhabitants, besides the other difficulties which you have stated, were not the population entirely disarmed in all the islands about 17 years ago?—About the year 1820 or the year 1821 they were disarmed, and it was made capital punishment in case any man was found with arms, if blood was shed.

1058. Have you any reason to suppose that there are many fire-arms in the islands which are illegally in possession of the inhabitants now?—No, I do not believe there are a great number; there certainly was not at Cephalonia, and even the best of those which were collected were in a most miserable state.

Sir Joseph Rudsell, called in; and Examined.

Sir
Joseph Rudsell.

1059. YOU were some time in the Ionian Islands, were you not?—I was there from the year 1824 to the year 1832, in a civil situation; I was also in a military one before that time.

1060. In what military situation were you, and for how long?—I was in various staff situations; I was a brigade-major, assistant quartermaster-general, and I have had the charge of the adjutant-general's department and military secretary's office frequently.

1061. What civil situation did you subsequently hold?—I was secretary to the Lord High Commissioner.

1062. You

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1062. You are then fully acquainted with the military establishment of the Ionian Islands?—Yes, at that time.

1063. What was the civil salary of the Lord High Commissioner during the latter years that you were in the Ionian Islands?—Four thousand pounds a year, civil pay, besides the pay of a lieutenant-general.

1064. Had he any other pay or allowance?—None excepting as a lieutenant-general on the staff.

1065. Do you know what is the present salary of the Lord High Commissioner?—Five thousand pounds a year.

1066. What are the appointments of the general officer now commanding the troops?—The pay of a major-general on the staff, 1,000 *l.* a year from the Ionian government, and 365 *l.* per annum as commandant of the citadel of Corfu.

1067. What was the amount of force employed in the Ionian Islands at the time that you were there?—I think that there were six regiments, amounting to between 3,000 and 4,000 men.

1068. Will you state to the Committee in what proportion those troops were distributed through the different islands?—The greater proportion of them were at Corfu; there were three regiments generally at Corfu, and three regiments were distributed among the other islands; that would be the fair average, I think.

1069. Would you state the proportion of those regiments that were stationed in each of the other islands?—There was half a regiment at Santa Maura, one regiment at Cephalonia, and one regiment at Zante; Zante and Cephalonia furnishing the detachments for the minor islands, that is for Ithaca, Paxo and Cerigo.

1070. Do you consider that that amount of force was requisite for the garrison duty to be done in the islands?—At that period, certainly.

1071. Has my change taken place which would induce you to think it more than sufficient now?—Certainly a change of circumstances has taken place; at the time I am alluding to there was a revolution in Greece, and your territory might have been violated at any time if you had not had troops.

1072. Do you consider that any reduction might be made in the force which is now employed in the Ionian Islands, under the change of circumstances which you describe?—Certainly.

1073. Would you state to what extent the reduction might be made from 3,000 men?—I should think that for Corfu you would require 1,700 effective men, that is to say, between 500 and 600 for Vido, 400 for Fort Neuf, and 700 men for the citadel.

1074. Will you go on now to the other islands?—With respect to the other islands, I cannot give an opinion, because if you were to garrison the other islands sufficiently it would require a very large force indeed; in fact, the other islands could never be garrisoned sufficiently; England could never send out a sufficient force to do it. I am supposing that the whole force is to be concentrated in Corfu, and that you would leave the other islands to themselves. There are no garrisons in the other islands, except at Santa Maura, and a castle at Zante, in a dilapidated state.

1075. You have stated that there is a certain amount of force in each of the other islands; do you consider that with the force which you have just spoken of as necessary to Corfu, the troops now stationed, or which were stationed at the time you were there, in the other islands could safely be dispensed with?—I do not consider that the force was ever sufficient for the maintenance of the islands, because the garrisons of the several islands must always have been concentrated in that one island in case of a serious attack.

1076. What force, under the altered circumstances, would be equivalent to the 3,000 men under the previously existing circumstances, including the 1,700 men for Corfu?—Small detachments at the other islands would be sufficient, but not at all as a military defence, because if you were to put a garrison into the different islands it would require an immense force.

1077. What do you consider would be sufficient for Cephalonia?—Possibly 100 men, but not as a military force.

1078. You mean merely as a police?—Yes, to keep the government respected and to prevent any insult. At Zante, I should say the same number, and 100 at Santa Maura; but I do not speak of this as a force at all sufficient for the protection of the islands in a military point of view; you might as well have nothing as have only that number; but the force which I have stated for the garrison of Corfu I consider amply sufficient against any enemy, I might say even a determined enemy;

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enemy; but then I do not consider the force that I have stated for the other islands, which is 300 men, to be of any service whatever in a military point of view, and they must be all sacrificed in case of attack, if not concentrated in Corfu.

1079. What amount of establishment do you consider would furnish 1,700 effective men?—I should think 2,000; I have not made out 1,700 men, I have only made out 1,600; I took the average.

1080. Do you mean British troops, exclusive of any local troops?—I mean British troops.

1081. When you state that 1,700 men would be sufficient for the protection of Corfu, do you think that in time of profound peace so large a force is necessary in Corfu, and might not a portion of them be detached to the other islands, for the purposes which you have already alluded to?—It might; but I think that it would be much safer to keep the troops at Corfu.

1082. You have stated, that in the event of an enemy attacking the Ionian Islands, the detachments in the smaller islands would be sacrificed, but that the force in Corfu would be sufficient to stand a siege for some weeks; are the Committee to understand that you make that statement under the impression that as long as we keep possession of Corfu, although an enemy might in the first instance obtain possession of the other islands, yet with our preponderance at sea they could not be expected to retain permanent possession of them?—You could not expel them without a superior force.

1083. But having the command at sea, should not we be able to prevent their receiving any reinforcements, and by that means force them into a surrender?—Not for a very considerable period.

1084. Then, upon what ground do you say that a reduction may be made in the force stationed in the Ionian Islands?—I have already explained that 1,600 or 1,700 men are sufficient for the garrison of Corfu to defend it against any enemy.

1085. But if an enemy could obtain possession, and keep it, of the other islands, what would be the advantage of our having Corfu?—To keep the Adriatic; I consider it the key of the Adriatic.

1086. Is there not an excellent harbour and roadstead in Cephalonia?—Not near so good as at Corfu; at Corfu ships can get out with any wind.

1087. Are you well acquainted with the harbour of Cephalonia?—No further than having frequently visited it; I never surveyed it.

1088. Suppose then, in the event of war, if we mean to retain possession of the Ionian Islands, it would be necessary to send large reinforcements, would it not?—We might keep the island of Corfu with the force I have stated.

1089. But this question has reference to the other islands?—The other islands must be sacrificed of course, unless properly and sufficiently garrisoned.

1090. But if we wish to retain possession of those islands, must we not send out very large reinforcements?—I should consider so, certainly.

1091. Your proposal is 100 men at present for Cephalonia; at the time you were speaking of, I believe the force then amounted to about 500 men, did it not?—I dare say it did.

1092. What are the circumstances that induced you to think that if 500 men were not more than sufficient in those times, that 100 men would be sufficient at the present?—The disturbed state of the opposite continent at that time, and the tranquillity which I believe to be there at present.

1093. Is your opinion of the sufficiency of the 100 men founded upon the belief of Cephalonia being in a state of perfect internal tranquillity?—Certainly.

1094. If any local excitement were to take place, you would consider it desirable to have a larger force there, would you not?—Undoubtedly.

1095. What is the nature of the soil and country in Cephalonia?—It is very barren in comparison with Corfu and Zante; it is a barren wild country in comparison with those islands.

1100. Is the nature of the island such, as that for the purpose of repressing internal commotions a considerable force would probably be necessary?—I should think that 500 men would be sufficient.

1102. Are not the inhabitants disarmed?—They were disarmed; but their arms, in some of the islands, have been returned to them, I believe.

1111. How do you reconcile these last answers with your statement that 100 men

men would be sufficient for the garrison of Cephalonia and to repress insult?— I think 100 men might, under common circumstances, be sufficient.

1114. Would you consider it prudent to raise a regular corps composed of the islanders, for the purpose of garrisoning Vido, or any part of the permanent defences at Corfu?—If the force was not too great in proportion to the British troops employed.

1115. Would they have easy means of deserting to the main land after you had disciplined them?—The distance is trifling, and they could desert easily.

1116. Do you consider, bearing in view the relative qualifications of the British soldier and of the Greek soldier, that any probable saving of expense in having a cheaper description of troop, which it is presumed the Greeks would be, would compensate for the difference in all the essential qualities of a soldier between a Greek battalion and a British battalion, also taking into consideration that the British troops are, for general service, more available?—I should prefer a British battalion that cost 20,000 *l.* to a Greek battalion that cost 12,000 *l.*

1117. Would your opinion be much the same whether the Greek battalion were officered by British or by Greeks?—British officers, no doubt, would be preferable; but still I should prefer the British regiment.

1118. Do you consider that the island of Vido will fulfil the condition of defending the anchorage of Corfu in conjunction with the citadel and Fort Neuf?— I should think so.

1119. Are you aware what was the estimated force by the French of defending the lines in front of the citadel at Corfu, Saint Salvadors, Saint Roque, &c., and the advanced works?—I believe more than 10,000 men.

1120. Have you ever been in the Dardanelles?—Never.

1121. What is the time at which an average passage for troops could be made from the mouth of the Dardanelles to Corfu, bearing in mind the possibility of a sudden attack?—In such a case, I should presume that the transports never would sail without the wind being directly fair, and in that case the passage might be made in a very short period. I cannot state what would be the average passage, but this I know, that the troops would not leave the Dardanelles except under very favourable circumstances.

1122. What would be the average time of a passage in bringing 2,000 troops from England?—A month at least.

1123. Do you suppose that they come in transports or ships of war?—They might come in transports in a month, and in ships of war in not much less time generally.

1124. Suppose it were necessary suddenly to reinforce the garrisons at Vido and Corfu, would you consider Maltese peasants brought suddenly from Malta, and not previously trained as soldiers, but having a knowledge of fire-arms such as is usual among the inhabitants of the Mediterranean, a safe garrison for permanent military works such as those at Vido and Corfu, admitting even that a certain portion should be mixed with British troops?—Certainly not, unless the British troops considerably preponderated; that is, unless there were a much greater proportion of British to the Maltese.

1125. Under all the circumstances of a siege, should you not consider that it requires troops of the firmest character to resist all the varied dangers and circumstances attending a siege, and that the peasants, under the circumstances which the question supposes, would be as detrimental as they would be useful shut up in such small posts as the Keep at Vido?—As I stated before, I consider that the peasantry would be of no use unless you had an infinitely greater proportion of regular British troops; I should not trust the peasantry on guards.

1126. You have stated that 1,600 or 1,700 effective troops will be sufficient for those three points, namely, Vido, the Citadel and Fort Neuf; does not that suppose that the other works are abandoned?—Yes.

1127. Would that entail the sacrifice of the town?—I do not think that the town would be maintainable by an enemy, we possessing ourselves of the three points in question.

1128. Would there not be ingress and egress to and from the town if the works supposed to be abandoned are not occupied?—Partially so, I should conceive there would.

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Joseph Rudssell.

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LORD VISCOUNT EBRINGTON, IN THE CHAIR.

Sir *Joseph Rudsdell*, called in; and further Examined.

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Joseph Rudsdell.
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1120. YOU wish to make some statement with reference to a part of the evidence you gave the other day?—On the Minutes of the Evidence I gave on Tuesday last there is an omission. Although I have had the opportunity of correcting those Minutes, I have thought it much better to bring the omission I allude to now under the particular notice of the Committee.

When I stated that I considered a reduction might be made of the British force now stationed in the Ionian Islands, I did so on the supposition that the works at Corfu, if not completed, would at least be so in a short period. How far this is the fact I do not know, for I quitted Corfu in the beginning of the year 1832.

What I wish the Committee distinctly to understand is, that the opinion I gave as to the force sufficient to hold Vido, Fort Neuf, and the Citadel of Corfu against vigorous attacks, was and is formed on the supposition that those works are in a sufficiently advanced state of defence; I believe they are so at Vido.

Always supposing that the works I have alluded to are complete, or nearly so, I am satisfied that the opinion I have given as to the force sufficient to maintain those works is correct; if, on the other hand, they are not complete, or nearly so, I beg to be clearly understood that I consider a very small (if any) diminution of force could be made with perfect safety.

I wish the Committee also to understand, that I do not consider that 1,700 effective men, distributed, as I have said, at Vido, Fort Neuf and the Citadel, could defend the town of Corfu. It might be entered by an enemy in force; it would of course be a very warm berth, and tenable only by great loss; ingress and egress could only be made by zig-zags. To maintain the town of Corfu, I should imagine would require at least 5,000 men.

Any considerable reduction would impede the completion of the works, and the estimated sum would be far exceeded if any labour other than military were used to any extent.

1130. Do you think it would be practicable, at any increase of expenditure, without very material delay, to complete those works if you had not the military labour to rely upon?—I should think very considerable delay.

1131. Would it be possible while the works are in progress to withdraw a regiment, supposing the works are still to be conducted by military labour?—I should think if you removed a regiment the progress of the works would be very much impeded, and there would be difficulty in completing them.

1132. Would there be any difficulty in finding a sufficient number of peasants to carry on the works?—A great part of the labour might be done by peasants; other parts could not.

1133. And under competent engineers would not the work be conducted as expeditiously by peasantry as by soldiers?—I think not.

1134. Why?—Because a great part of the work can only be done by practical men, and the peasantry would have to learn the trade.

1135. Are soldiers of the line practical men of the description you mention?—Sappers and miners are decidedly so.

1136. Are those soldiers of the line?—No.

1137. The greater part of the garrison of Corfu consisting of soldiers of the line, are not the greater portion of the persons employed in these works soldiers of the line?—Yes.

1138. Are those soldiers of the line practical men, in the sense you before referred to?—Many of them are.

1139. If the employment of the sappers and miners be still continued, would not peasants be found to work efficiently under their superintendance and that of the officers of engineers?—Not so well as men of the line, who are accustomed to that kind of work.

1140. Would they not soon acquire that by practice?—They would acquire it, but not immediately; but then the service of a good workman in Corfu could not be had for less than four or five times the expense of a soldier; I think I may say almost eight times the expense of a soldier; but I am not quite sure on that point.

1141. What

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1141. What is the pay of a native artificer of Corfu?—A good workman (a carpenter or mason) can earn at least 3*s.* 6*d.* a day.

1142. What is the pay of a British private soldier when employed on the works?—Sixpence a day, I believe, for the greater part of the men employed; I believe the superior class of workmen have a higher pay; I think, but am not sure, 9*d.* or 10*d.* per day.

1143. Is not that in addition to his pay?—Yes.

1144. Then, in point of fact, is not a British soldier, who may be nothing more than a common labourer, very near half as expensive as the Corfu artificer?—In this country, but not to the Ionian Islands.

1145. What is the average pay of a common labourer in the island of Corfu?—It depends on the season and the demand for his services; I cannot make an average.

1146. Is it equal to the pay of a day labourer in this country, who receives 20*d.* a day?—It depends on the time of year; it is impossible for me to make an average, so much depends on the demand for labour.

1147. If peasants were employed to a great extent instead of soldiers, the pay of those soldiers who are now employed as artificers, in the event of the garrison being reduced, would be saved to this country, would it not?—The pay of those soldiers which were withdrawn from Corfu would be saved.

1148. Although there might be an apparent increase in the expense of the work, that would fall on the Ionian finances?—Yes, if the works were continued by the Ionian Government.

1149. You are aware that those works were made under stipulations between the British and Ionian Governments, and that they were to contribute at the rate of 20,000*l.* a year, exclusive of a company of sappers and miners, which were to be charged at 2,800*l.* a year to the Ionian Government, and that this work was calculated to be performed by British soldiers?—Yes.

1150. Had they a discretionary power of employing soldiers or civilians?—Yes.

1151. Did the employment of civilians, when absolutely necessary, cause an increase of expense?—Yes.

1152. To whom?—The Ionian Government.

1153. While the battalions of British soldiers employed at the island of Vido are engaged in these military works, they are at the same time available for any sudden emergency which might be required in case of hostilities or commotion?—They would be available in half an hour; that is, it would only require the time to bring them from the island of Vido to Corfu.

1154. Then, until the works are completed, in your estimation, there is a saving of expense and a greater degree of availability for general service in having this larger proportion of British troops during the progress of the works?—Yes.

1155. In reference to your former examination, will you be so good as to state, taking into consideration the whole of the ordinary circumstances of the seven Ionian Islands, what you consider to be the smallest British force which ought to be there employed during a time of peace?—On the supposition that Vido, Fort Neuf and the Citadel are in a state of defence, that place might be safely entrusted with 1,700 effective men, the town being still open. With respect to the other six islands, I should say it would require 100 effective men for Zante, 100 for Cephalonia, 100 for Santa Maura, 50 for Cerigo, and 25 for Ithaca, at the least; and I have stated this latter force for the five islands on the supposition that the feeling of the people is in our favour.

1158. If you were consulted by the Government, or made officially responsible for the holding of the Ionian Islands, under ordinary circumstances, in time of peace, what military force would you ask for in order to feel yourself secure under such responsibility?—I should, taking into consideration that the defences of Corfu are not complete, require 3,000 effective men at least.

1159. If complete, what then?—A small diminution.

1160. To what extent?—From 400 to 600 men.

1161. You were understood to state yesterday, in reply to a question that was put to you, that, even supposing we had the preponderance by sea, yet that an enemy taking possession of the smaller islands might, although we still retain military possession of Corfu, keep possession of those islands for a very long time. Is it your opinion that if we were to retain our preponderance by sea they could retain possession of them for any very considerable period?—I should think they might maintain themselves for a very considerable time.

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1162. Would they not be eventually obliged to surrender by the mere employment of a naval force?—I think not, unless they were starved out; and I am not at all prepared to say that a naval force could so blockade some of the islands as to prevent supplies being thrown into them.

1163. Could those supplies be thrown in unless the disposition of the inhabitants were favourable to that invading force?—I think not.

1164. Is Corfu a cheap country to live in?—For British residents it is a dear country, compared with Malta or the Continent; that is, the north of Italy or the Roman States.

1165. But as compared with England?—The expence of living in Corfu is very considerably indeed less than in England, particularly in the articles of meat and wines; perhaps though, in the latter article, there is not a great saving of expence, as the consumption consists chiefly of foreign wines, say the lighter and superior French wines. Wine, the produce of the country, (some of which is very good) is not much used. I must add, that there are no assessed taxes to the employés houses, or an equivalent in lieu thereof is allowed.

1166. Do they not receive their wines free from the heavy duties which are charged upon them in England?—There was a heavy duty on foreign wine upon its entrance into Corfu, but I believe that heavy duty is very considerably lessened; at no time was the duty for the importation of wine in Corfu so heavy as I believe it to be and was in England.

1167. You stated in your last examination that the salary of the Lord High Commissioner from the Ionian revenues was 5,000*l.* a year; do you consider, from your knowledge of the country, that a smaller salary would be sufficient?—I do not think 5,000*l.* a year is too much for a Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

1168. Do you think he requires that salary to keep up the proper state of his office, or could he do it for less?—I think, certainly, he could not do it for less than 4,000*l.* a year, and then the greatest economy must be consulted in his domestic arrangements.

1169. You have stated, that with economy it might be possible for the Lord High Commissioner to carry on his duties for 4,000*l.* a year; do you take into your calculation the great expence to which an officer of high rank is exposed for outfit?—I mean that the 4,000*l.* a year with great economy, and possibly with privations a Lord High Commissioner ought not to be subject to, would only cover the expences which a Lord High Commissioner must incur; I do not take into consideration the outfit.

1170. Do you think it would be expedient to rennite the offices of Lord High Commissioner and Commander of the Forces in the same person?—I think the situation of Governor and Commander of the Forces combined in the same person is always desirable. There is a possibility of collision when they are separate; and in point of economy, with reference to Corfu, it would be more economical to unite both situations in one person. When the office of Lord High Commissioner and the general officer commanding the forces is vested in one person, I do not think the officer who is second in command need have, exclusive of his military pay, the 1,365*l.* a year now paid by the Ionian government to the officer second in command.

1171. In the event of a military officer uniting the duties of the Lord High Commissioner and Commander of the Forces, would you not think it expedient that some increase should be made in his salary in consideration of the increased expensive duties which are thereby thrown upon him?—I think he ought to have 5,000*l.* a year; but I do not see there would be any necessity to give a military Lord High Commissioner more than a civilian employed as Lord High Commissioner.

1172. Do you conceive that no additional expence or labour would be thrown on the same individual by adding to his civil the military command, and his consequent necessity of maintaining the military officers at the garrison?—I think a greater degree of labour would be thrown upon him; I do not think there would be much, if any, additional expence.

1173. Do you think he would be subject to any additional expence in consequence of visiting detachments in other islands which it would be necessary for him to visit in his military capacity?—Very trifling; and that expence would not be greater than would be entailed on the civil Lord Commissioner, because he would have to visit the other islands.

1174. You would therefore think it would be just and proper that an officer combining

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combining civil and military command should be paid the same remuneration, which you think no more than adequate for an officer charged with the civil government only?—That is my opinion.

1175. In the event of the civil and military command being united in the same person, would you conceive it necessary to have an officer of high rank as second in command, considering the circumstances of the Ionian Islands, and the probability, perhaps necessity, of frequent absence on the part of the civil government?—I think it would be highly desirable to have at least a colonel on the staff.

1176. Would not that make a certain deduction from the saving which you propose to effect by uniting the civil and military command?—Certainly it would, if I contemplated that the military Lord High Commissioner should not have a major-general or colonel on the staff under him. I have explained, however, that 1,365*l.* a year may be saved, the Lord High Commissioner being a general officer, and having under him a major-general or colonel on the staff.

1177. To what extent would this counterbalance the reduction of expense?—To the extent of the pay and allowances of the colonel on the staff or major-general.

1178. That is a Return [*putting a Return into the Witness's hands*] of the pay and allowances to the officers of the military garrison and commissariat department in the Ionian Islands; can you state any alteration or reduction which might be made in that establishment, exclusive of those you have already suggested?—I think that the staff might be formed of one brigade-major, one assistant military secretary, one aide-de-camp, a town-adjutant, or a barrack-master.

1179. Have you not omitted to comprise in this staff the officer second in command, whom you would consider necessary in the event of the Lord High Commissioner being a civilian?—I have always contemplated that there should be an officer besides the Lord High Commissioner.

1180. A colonel or major-general is to be added to the staff you have just proposed?—No doubt.

1181. If the military and civil command were united, do you consider that one aide-de-camp would be sufficient?—I would give him two.

1182. Do you consider if the Lord High Commissioner were not a military man it would be possible or proper to dispense altogether both with the deputy quartermaster-general and the deputy adjutant-general?—I think they might both be dispensed with.

1183. And for those two offices you would substitute either a town-adjutant or a barrack-master, neither being on the staff at present?—I think an assistant military secretary, a brigade-major, a fort-adjutant or barrack-master might very well carry on the duties now performed by the present staff in the Ionian Islands.

1184. Can you substitute one town-adjutant instead of a deputy-adjutant and deputy quartermaster-general?—

1185. Are there not a great number of colonial buildings and barracks belonging to the Ionian government in charge of the deputy quartermaster-general?—Yes, there were.

1186. With so limited a staff as one general officer, being the Lord High Commissioner, is there not frequently a necessity to detach an officer of experience and rank to any of the other islands as occasion may require?—I have already stated that if the offices of Lord High Commissioner and Commander of the Forces be in one person, that there should be an officer of rank under him.

1187. Are not the officers, the deputy quartermaster-general and the deputy adjutant-general, frequently employed upon boards and courts of inquiry, which may be required to sit at the Ionian Islands?—I know that frequently to have been the case.

1188. Could the town-adjutant or barrack-master perform those duties?—No; but the brigade-major in many cases frequently might.

1189. What rank is a brigade-major?—He must be at least a captain; he may be a field officer.

1190. Would a brigade-major, having the rank of captain, be able to perform a great number of those duties which are now performed by the deputy-adjutant or deputy quartermaster-general or which they might be required to perform?—Yes.

1191. It appears by the Return which I hold in my hand, that at Cephalonia there is a deputy assistant commissary-general and an under storekeeper, at Santa Maura a deputy assistant commissary-general and an under storekeeper, at Zante a deputy assistant commissary-general and an under storekeeper; if the garrison of this island were reduced somewhere about 100 men each, might not all those

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deputy assistant commissaries-general be dispensed with?—I should think most of them might.

1192. With respect to the storekeepers, do not you think they might also be reduced to a considerable extent?—I think so.

1193. When the citadel of Corfu and the works of Vido are completed, will there be sufficient barracks to lodge the 1,700 men that you consider ought to be the garrison for Corfu?—I think so. I do not recollect at this moment the extent of quarters for troops which will be constructed. On my examination on Tuesday last, I was asked whether ships would be safe in the anchorage betwixt the island of Vido and Corfu when the works at Vido, Fort Neuf and the citadel should be completed. I believe I stated, in reply, that the anchorage would be secure. I beg to explain, that in the event of the garrison of Corfu being invested by an enemy, and he possessing himself of the Borgoii of Castrades and Manducchio, that there are two points from which he could throw shells into the anchorage betwixt Vido and the town and citadel of Corfu.

Veneris, 2^o die Maii, 1834.

LORD VISCOUNT EBRINGTON, IN THE CHAIR.

Robert William Hay, Esq. called in; and further Examined.

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1194. WILL you state the nature of the connection which subsists between Great Britain and the Ionian Islands?—The Committee are aware that at the termination of the war the Ionian States were placed under the protection of the British Government, by an arrangement with the powers of Europe, and by an article of the Treaty of Paris. In order to insure the proper protection which was intended for these islands, it was settled that a convention should be entered into for determining and regulating, according to the revenues of the Ionian States, every thing which might relate to the maintenance of the fortresses already existing, as well as to the subsistence and payment of the British garrisons, and to the number of men of which they should be composed in time of peace.

1195. Have you got the article of the Treaty?—Yes, it is here.

1196. Read it.

[Copy of Articles V. and VI. between Great Britain and Russia, &c., respecting the Ionian Islands, signed at Paris, 5th November 1815, was given in.]

“ In order to insure, without restriction, to the inhabitants of the United States of the Ionian Islands the advantages resulting from the high protection under which these States are placed, as well as for the exercise of the rights inherent in the said protection, His Britannic Majesty shall have the right to occupy the fortresses and places of those States, and to maintain garrisons in the same. The military force of the said United States shall also be under the orders of the commander-in-chief of the troops of His Britannic Majesty. His Britannic Majesty consents that a particular convention with the Government of the said United States shall regulate, according to the revenues of these States, every thing which may relate to the maintenance of the fortresses already existing, as well as to the subsistence and payment of the British garrisons, and to the number of men of which they shall be composed in time of peace. The same convention shall likewise fix the relations which are to exist between the said armed force and the Ionian Government.”

1197. Was that convention in pursuance of the Treaty ever entered into between Great Britain and the Ionian Islands?—No, it was not; no convention was made.

1198. Has not the constitutional chart of the Ionian Islands been considered, so far as it goes, as supplying the place of that convention which it was stipulated by the Treaty should take place?—It has so.

1199. Will you read the article of the chart of the Ionian States which relates to the military forces to be maintained there?—There are two or three articles which more particularly relate to this subject; but I will give in, as an extract from the constitutional chart of the Ionian Islands, the whole of the second section of the 7th chapter.

[Paper given in.]

1200. With reference to that article, is there an extraordinary discrepancy between the English translation and the original Italian chart, of which the translation purported to be a faithful copy?—In the translation from the Italian, the word "*straordinarie*" is left out, which in the Italian copy follows "*spese militari*."

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1201. By the Italian original, therefore, the Ionian Islands were charged with quartering of the troops, and, generally speaking, with all the extraordinary military expense of the force, not exceeding 3,000 men?—Yes, that is the technical explanation of that phrase.

1202. The word "*straordinarie*" being left out, the English translation would seem to indicate that the whole expense of the 3,000 men was to be charged on the Ionian Islands?—No doubt, if that be the reading of that passage.

1203. Has this ever been definitively settled, or any arrangement ever definitively made with regard to the expense to be borne for military protection by the Ionian Islands?—No; there has been no arrangement whatever.

1204. What are the different heads of expenditure which at different times have been borne by the Ionian Islands?—In the first place, all the expense of quartering the troops was undertaken by the Ionian Government, and the payment of the staff, with the extra allowances to the second in command of the troops, and ultimately there was a large contribution for the military works, and the pay of a corps of sappers and miners.

1205. At what time was the contribution to the military works first began, and upon what understanding and by what authority were the expenses incurred?—The first commencement of that arrangement was in consequence of a communication made to the Government at home by Sir Thomas Maitland, in 1823, upon which a committee of engineer officers was appointed, under the direction of the Ordnance, and it appeared from their report, that an estimate to the amount of 172,000 *l.* would be required for the construction of certain works which it was thought expedient to undertake. A communication was accordingly made to the Ionian Government on this subject, who consented to undertake this charge, paying by instalments of 20,000 *l.* a year, which payment has been made annually since the year 1825.

1206. Who were the officers who composed that commission?—Colonel (now Sir George) Whitmore, Sir John Jones and Captain Harper.

1207. That sum of 172,000 *l.* was taken upon an estimate by these engineer officers, and was voted by the Ionian Parliament towards their military protection, at the rate of 20,000 *l.* a year?—Yes, the sum of 172,000 *l.* was considered the original estimate, but by some error, the cause of which has not been discovered, only 164,000 *l.* was voted by the Ionian Parliament.

1208. Has that estimate been since exceeded?—That estimate has been exceeded, and that increase first came to the knowledge of the Government in 1820, when it was ascertained, by a report from Corfu, that 63,000 *l.* additional would be required. Upon this communication, an instruction was sent out to the Lord High Commissioner to make a fresh proposition to the Ionian Parliament, that these instalments should be continued for a longer period, and the sum required for one year has since been voted.

1209. What has been the substance of the communication which has passed within the last year upon the subject of the additional estimate to be submitted to the Ionian Parliament?—That full inquiry would be made as to the further sums which might be required, and all the papers laid before the Ionian Parliament which they had called for, and which ought to have been communicated to them at an earlier period, in compliance with the original instructions sent out.

1210. During the course of the present year has any arrangement been proposed for the purpose of bringing the whole expenditure of the Ionian Islands more immediately under the control of Parliament, and of settling the sum (which never has been yet fixed) which shall be paid by the Ionian Islands for their military protection?—In consequence of a communication from Lord Nugent, an instruction has been sent out to him to propose to the Ionian Parliament to take a round sum of 35,000 *l.* in lieu of all the military payments which have hitherto been made by them, including those for the public works.

1211. Will you state to the Committee what has been the amount of military payments under their different heads of late years made by the Ionian Islands, or for which it is proposed to take in commutation a permanent sum of 35,000 *l.*?—The annual amount of staff-pay, which at the present moment is defrayed by the

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Ionian Government, is 8,500 *l.* or thereabouts; the extra allowances to the major-general, 1,365 *l.* The value of quarters supplied by the Ionian Government to the troops, it is difficult to estimate. I find, upon the best inquiry I can make, that it should not be estimated at less than 5,000 *l.* A company of sappers and miners, 2,800 *l.*; a contribution into the military chest, 5,000 *l.* I ought here to say that this payment arose from an arrangement which was made in the year 1831, at the time when it was determined to reduce the appointments of inspecting field officers of militia, by which it was settled that 15,000 *l.* only should be devoted out of the 20,000 *l.* which the Ionian States pay for the military works; and that 5,000 *l.* should be paid into the military chest for the general purpose of military expenditure.

1212. But the amount of 20,000 *l.* would still be paid?—The amount of 20,000 *l.* would still be paid, but 15,000 *l.* only will be paid for the fortifications, instead of the 20,000 *l.* which has hitherto been paid.

1213. What is the total of those payments?—About 37,676 *l.*

1214. But of this 37,676 *l.*, supposing no new arrangement was entered into, the sum of 20,000 *l.* a year would cease to be paid by the Ionian Islands so soon as the works at Corfu and Vido should be completed?—Yes.

1215. This proposal of accepting an annual sum of 35,000 *l.* for military protection will therefore throw upon the British Government the responsibility for the remaining military expenditure, and will bring that expenditure under the annual control of Parliament, in the shape of estimate?—No doubt it will.

1216. Any reduction which can therefore be effected in that manner will be a reduction for the benefit of the British Government, and not of the Ionian Government?—Certainly.

1217. Under the existing arrangement, any reduction of the same sort would be for the benefit of the Ionian Parliament?—Yes, it would.

1218. In what state is that arrangement at the present moment?—It is under the consideration of Lord Nugent, the Lord High Commissioner.

1219. The Committee are of course to understand that that arrangement cannot be carried into effect without the consent of the Ionian Parliament?—No. The Ionian Parliament is not at present assembled.

1220. And this would be for the first time an arrangement made in pursuance of the Treaty of Paris for a stipulated amount of payment on the part of the Ionian Islands towards military protection?—Yes, for there has been no definite arrangement whatever hitherto.

1221. By the Treaty of Paris, arrangements were made for the payment and the maintenance of the troops according to the revenues of the Ionian Islands?—Yes.

1222. Did not that imply that those Ionian Islands were not to be a charge to this country?—I do not so understand it in any way.

1223. Then how do you understand the term "*according to those revenues,*" when it is stated in the 6th article, that a particular convention with the Government of the said United States shall regulate, according to the revenues of these States, every thing which may relate to the maintenance of the fortresses already existing, as well as to the subsistence and payment of the British garrisons? Can you attach to that any other meaning, than that it means the revenues of the States are to be made answerable, and that those revenues are also to be charged with that expense?—I do not think it has ever been so read, nor can I imagine the words would bear that construction. It can only fairly imply that the States should be made answerable in proportion to their means.

1224. What were the revenues of the Ionian States at that time?—At the time when the constitutional chart was given, about 80,000 *l.* a year.

1225. By troops being wholly British, it is meant troops organized and paid by Britain, but it does not necessarily follow that they are to be natives of the British island, does it?—Certainly not.

1226. It is also stipulated that a militia was to be raised to assist in the defence of the island, was it not so?—Yes.

1227. Was that militia to be paid out of the revenues of the Ionian Islands?—No doubt it would.

1228. Has that militia been embodied?—Never.

1229. In consequence of its not being embodied, has not the necessity of providing a larger British force been imposed on this country?—No, I should imagine not.

1230. If then they were a well organized militia, would not that assist in the defence of those islands?—I suppose, on consideration, it was doubted whether the militia would answer the purpose for which regular troops might be appointed.

1231. There is nothing in the constitutional chart of the Ionian Islands that precludes the diminution of the number of troops to any extent that may be deemed expedient?—There is no provision which prescribes the number of British troops to be employed.

1232. You have stated there is a discrepancy between the Italian and the English; which was the original chart; in what language was it, Italian or English?—It was drawn up in Italian.

1233. You state there is a discrepancy between the Italian original and the English translation?—Yes.

1234. That the word "*straordinarie*" is omitted in the English?—Yes.

1235. Has that omission ever been stated to Parliament?—I am not aware that it has.

1236. Is Parliament cognizant of any other than the English copy of that Treaty?—I do not know.

1237. Is not that English copy the one that is acted upon by the House?—No doubt it is.

1238. And, therefore, as to any words which may be supposed to be omitted or altered between the translation and the original, those are matters of which Parliament have had no intimation or cognizance whatever?—The English translation is that which is recognised by the Colonial Department.

1239. You have stated that the original estimate for the erection of the fortresses was 172,000*l.*; when the Ionian Government took this charge upon themselves, did they not take the whole charge of erecting the fortresses upon themselves?—They only voted 164,000*l.*

1240. But then their agreement was, taking into consideration the estimate which was delivered to them, to undertake the whole expense of erecting those works, was it not?—No, I only understand that they took upon themselves to defray charges to the amount of 164,000*l.*

1241. Supposing that estimate to have been correct of 172,000*l.*, would they have thought themselves justified in calling on the British Government to furnish in any way whatever, either in money or in kind, towards the erection of those works?—No, they acquiesced in the payment of 164,000*l.*

1242. Have not British soldiers been employed to a great extent, exclusive of the sappers and miners, in the construction of those works?—Yes, it was part of the original understanding that they should be so employed.

1243. What, with the Ionian Government?—Yes; it would have been impossible to complete the works within any reasonable time unless it had been so understood.

1244. Those soldiers are paid for their work?—Yes, they are paid for their work, and paid out of the fortification money.

1245. The payment made out of the fortification money is the additional pay which the soldiers receive in return for their working on the fatigue duty?—Yes, it is pay for fatigue duty.

1246. But the soldiers, while employed at these works, were of course during that time inefficient for garrison duty, were they not?—They could not be employed in two places certainly at the same time.

1247. But they were receiving during the whole of that time their pay as soldiers in the British army, were they not?—Yes, I apprehend so.

1248. May not that, therefore, be considered as so much money added to the charge for the fortresses?—It is an additional item of expense, but the fortifications could not be raised without the labour of some men.

1249. Have you any statement in your office of the number of British soldiers so employed in these works, and the length of time they were employed?—I should refer to the Ordnance for that information.

1250. Have you any calculation as to the length of time that would be required to complete the fortifications?—Sir John Jones in the course of last year stated, in a memorandum which he gave in, that they would probably be completed in two or three years, but that was not to be taken as a decisive opinion.

1251. When was that?—In the early part of last year.

1252. Is there any provision in the Ionian chart for varying the arrangement respecting

Robt. W. Hay, Esq. respecting the military expenditure?—It does not seem that there is, and I am not aware of any.

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1253. You stated that the troops were employed in the construction of the works, and that being so employed, they were to a certain degree rendered inefficient for other duty?—No; all that I meant to say was, that they could not at the same time be employed on any other duty—at that precise moment.

1254. Has it ever been represented to the Colonial Office that an increased number of troops was required for the service of the Ionian Islands, in consequence of the men being employed for the construction of these works?—No, it certainly has not.

1255. Can you state to the Committee what the total expenditure of this country for the military defence of the Ionian Islands amounts to?—£. 140,000. for the year 1832.

1256. What does that 140,000 *l.* consist in?—The Army Ordinaries and Extraordinaries and the Ordnance charges. Those are the chief heads.

1257. Can you state to the Committee what was the amount of staff in the time of Sir Frederick Adam?—I have not the return of Sir Frederick Adam exactly, but it is very nearly that which is before the Committee, with the exception of Sir Frederick himself and his aides-de-camp.

1258. Now the difference then in the military staff between the present time and that of Sir Frederick Adam is that there is one officer less, inasmuch as the present Lord High Commissioner is a civilian?—It is so.

1259. There is one military officer less at the present moment for the performance of the staff duties in the islands?—There is so. Some little change has been made in the medical staff since Sir F. Adam's departure.

1260. Had not the Lord High Commissioner also a private secretary, a military man?—The present Lord High Commissioner?

1261. No; was not the private secretary of Sir Frederick Adam also a military man?—His public secretary was a military man, but Sir Frederick had no private secretary.

1262. Has the present Lord High Commissioner any aid-de-camp?—He has no military aid-de-camp; he is entitled to have a colonial aid-de-camp.

1263. What was the amount of salary which Sir Frederick Adam received in every capacity during the time that he held the office of Lord High Commissioner?—He received 4,000 *l.* civil salary, and his pay as lieutenant-general on the staff, with the allowances belonging to the appointment, amounting to about 1,700 *l.* altogether.

1264. He had besides two houses?—He had a house in the country as well as the palace in the town.

1265. And any allowance for fuel and for candles?—He enjoyed the usual staff allowances, but they were reckoned in the sum which I mentioned in estimating the value of his staff appointment.

1266. What are the emoluments now derived by the Lord High Commissioner?—£. 5,000 in all.

1267. Without any allowance?—Without any allowance whatever.

1268. Out of that 5,000 *l.* a year, he has to keep up the house, has he not?—He has to keep up the house, and a very extensive house it is.

1269. In the pay of Major-general Sir Alexander Woodford, it appears that, besides his staff-pay as a major-general, he receives an allowance of 1,000 *l.* a year from the colonial funds; is it intended to continue that allowance in the case of any future appointment of the same sort?—No, I understand not.

1270. There appears here a sum of 1,183 *l.* in addition to the salary of the major-general; can you explain the reason of that amount appearing in this paper?—That is his proportion of salary as the acting Lord High Commissioner during the absence of the Lord High Commissioner.

1271. That therefore should not appear, properly speaking, in this account, at least as part of the ordinary emoluments of the major-general?—By no means; it is an accidental circumstance altogether.

1272. Has any representation been made, either by Sir Frederick Adam or by Lord Nugent, as to the practicability of reducing the present military staff?—A proposal of that kind has been made by both parties. Sir Frederick Adam, prior to his quitting the Ionian Government, was over in this country, and at that time much discussion on this matter took place with the Government. His reductions involved considerable changes in the military expenditure.

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1273. Can you state, with reference to the military staff, what those reductions were proposed to be; first, Sir Frederick Adam's, and next, Lord Nugent's?—Sir Frederick Adam proposed to reduce the deputy quartermaster-general, the deputy adjutant-general, and to regulate the military staff. But that was not by any means the extent of the proposed reduction on his part, because he recommended that the commissariat should be entirely managed by the Ionian Islands.

1274. Now state what was the recommendation with regard to the military staff which has been made by Lord Nugent?—Lord Nugent recommended an assistant military secretary, one barrack-master, instead of the deputy quartermaster-general, and the abolition of the situation of deputy adjutant-general. His proposed medical staff is much the same as Sir F. Adam's, in point of expense.

1275. Has any communication taken place in consequence of those proposals of Lord Nugent between the Colonial Office and the Horse Guards?—A communication was made to the Horse Guards upon this subject, and an answer has been received from thence.

1276. Did the Horse Guards state the ground upon which they thought that those reductions, at least to the amount contemplated, could not be carried into effect?—The reduction of the adjutant-general was specially objected to, upon the ground that there was a vast deal of correspondence, owing to the extensive nature of the command, and the way in which the troops were scattered; that there was a deputy judge-advocate, and therefore the courts-martial duty fell heavy upon the officer who held the situation of deputy adjutant-general; that all trials for crimes and misdemeanours of which the military are guilty are tried by military law in the Ionian Islands; and that it would therefore be scarcely possible for the brigade-major alone to conduct the business which would fall to the adjutant-general's duty.

1277. Will you state whether, in consequence of the objection taken by the Horse Guards, any definitive measure has been adopted on the part of the Colonial Office?—The Colonial Office awaits the result of further reference to the Ionian Islands, as well as (it being understood that this Committee were about to assemble) to learn the opinion which might be entertained upon those subjects here.

1278. Was it also thought desirable to postpone any alteration in the staff until an arrangement should have been made by which the expense of that staff, together with the other military expenses, should be charged on the revenues of this country?—No doubt.

1279. Has the present Lord High Commissioner any other emolument or allowance whatever besides his 5,000 *l.*?—None.

1280. Are the gardens attached to the palace kept up at his expense?—There is no allowance for maintaining them, and therefore I suppose they are kept up at his own expense.

1281. Was not an application made by Lord Nugent, and refused by the Colonial Office, for an allowance upon that very score?—As far as I recollect, Lord Nugent applied for certain allowances, to which he conceived himself entitled, they having been enjoyed by Sir F. Adam from being on the staff. This application of Lord Nugent's was refused.

1282. Are you of opinion that any reduction in the amount of the Lord High Commissioner's salary could be effected?—Do you mean as to whether it is my opinion, or whether I have any data to go upon, in answering the question?

1283. Your opinion?—I should think none whatever: he has a large palace to keep up, and a great number of persons to entertain.

1284. Have you any data for that, or is it merely your individual opinion? Do you know what the repairs of that palace are?—I do not know.

1285. Then you can only state it merely as matter of opinion?—I conclude that a large house requires a great deal of lighting and a great deal of attendance. A large house is more expensive to keep up than a small one.

1286. Have you the means of furnishing the Committee with the present distribution of force in the Ionian Islands?—I have.

1287. Put it in.—[*The same was put in.*]—Just give the Committee the total effective force in the different islands.—Corfu, 1,524; Vido, 522; Paxo, 23; Santa Maura, 125; Cephalonia, 367; Zante, 304; Ithaca and Calamos, 50; Cerigo, 67; making altogether a total of 2,982.

1288. Did Lord Nugent make any proposition with regard to the reduction of the commissariat?—Lord Nugent reverted to an original scheme of Sir Frederick Adam's

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Robt. W. Hay, Esq. Adam's, which was to that effect, but Sir Frederick Adam abandoned that in the second proposition.

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1289. What was his proposition?—His proposition was to place it in the hands of the Ionian Government; to do away the commissariat altogether.

1290. Was that proposal submitted to the Treasury, and was any objection taken to it?—I am not aware that it was done in an official form, but they were sounded upon it.

1291. The commissariat expense is not borne by the Ionian Islands?—No.

1292. The whole of the commissariat expense is borne by this country?—Yes.

1293. The view which the Treasury took of the proposed arrangement of Sir Frederick Adam, was with reference to the actual force in the colonies, as you have stated it at present to be?—There was very nearly the same force in 1831 as in 1834.

1294. Therefore, if it was found practicable to reduce the garrisons in the different islands, that objection on the part of the Treasury would no longer hold good as far as that reduction went?—I apprehend the objection would hold good whatever the amount of force might be. It is an objection to the principle of trusting the provisioning of British troops to those who are not under the immediate control of the British Government.

1295. The question is not with reference to doing away the commissariat altogether, but merely reducing the amount in proportion to the reduction of troops which would be effected?—That of course the Treasury would not object to, though it might not be practicable to reduce the number of commissariat officers in proportion to the diminished numbers of the troops employed.

Colonel A. Maberly, a Member of the House, called in; and Examined.

Col. A. Maberly.

1296. YOU are Clerk of the Ordnance Office?—Yes.

1297. What was the original estimate for the fortifications at Vido, and the works generally at Corfu?—The estimate arranged by a committee of engineer officers who went out in 1824, was 182,000 *l.* That estimate was sanctioned and ordered to be carried into execution, in 1825, by the Duke of Wellington when Master-general of the Ordnance, of course after consultation with the Government.

1298. Can you state what were the works to be prepared or fortified for that?—

Island of Vido	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 53,000
Salvador Heights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Putting existing defences into an efficient state	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,050
Casemated Barracks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Bomb-proof Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000
Expense Magazine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000

£. 182,050

The total is 182,000. There was an error in casting the totals, and the Ionian Government supposed they were only to give 172,000 *l.* instead of 182,000 *l.*; but this was subsequently set right in consequence of the correspondence being looked into by Sir James Kemp, the Master-general of the Ordnance. In 1831, there was a communication between the Master-general and Sir Frederick Adam, when the estimate was further increased. The plan sanctioned was 227,000 *l.*, being 63,000 *l.* more than was contemplated by the Ionian Government in 1825.

1299. Are the total sums stated by you to be defrayed out of the Ionian revenues, or any part of it by this country?—Entirely out of the Ionian revenues; so much so, that we have never taken a single vote for these works, always excepting, I should say, the engineers, whom you must have there whether you carried on these works or not.

1300. Their pay being, in fact, no additional expense to this country?—Yes, the engineers are charged on the military establishment of this country, with the exception of two of the officers who were sent out expressly at the desire of Sir Frederick Adam to accelerate the construction of the works.

1301. In addition to the sappers and miners, who, we understand, are paid by the Ionian Government, have not the works been principally constructed by British soldiers of the line?—Looking at the expenditure, I see several items for working-pay to the troops.

1302. Have you any documents in the Ordnance department of the number of British soldiers employed, and the length of time they were employed in so working?—It could be picked out from the returns of the respective officers on the spot, but it would be rather a laborious-return to make out. There is not the least doubt that the troops were employed to a very great extent. I think, in looking over the returns the other day, I saw 187*l.* charged for a month for working-pay, so that there evidently must have been a great number employed to constitute such a sum.

1303. That is working-pay in addition to the regular pay?—It is.

1304. But to have an accurate idea of the expense of the fortifications mentioned, must we not take into account the regular pay of the soldier, which he was receiving while employed on fatigue duty?—I should say not. It is only the ordinary garrison who furnish detachments for the service, and if they had not been employed upon this service they would have remained idle in their barracks.

1305. Then the Committee are to understand that if they had not been so employed, the garrison duty would have been very light, would it not?—I am not able to speak to that point. I know nothing of the service of the Ionian Islands, and therefore cannot speak to the garrison detail. The engineer officers on the spot are not accountants; they send us in returns of what has been expended, as far as they are able to furnish them, but they have not the means of giving accurate returns; and accordingly I have invariably rejected accounts of expenditure received from them, as I have always found them inaccurate and incomplete when I came to investigate them. The only correct account is the sum actually paid in the clerk of the Ordnance's office (which is the office of accounts, and keeps all the books of the department) on those bills which have been allowed, after all improper charges have been struck off in the Surveyor-general's office, from which they are passed into the clerk of the Ordnance's office, to be finally paid upon orders of the Board. Taking the account from these books, I find that the total expense paid by my office to the 31st December 1833 is 181,367*l.*

1306. The total estimate being how much?—The total estimate is 227,000*l.*, but then this is made up to a very late period, and this may have to be reduced when we come finally to examine the account.

1307. Do you suppose that the sum of 227,000*l.* would be found sufficient to defray all the expenses of completing the works?—It may cost 10,000*l.* or 15,000*l.* more, but that would be the outside of the excess.

1308. Within what period of time may it be expected that they will be completed?—From an officer who is just come from Corfu, I understand that the main work in the island of Vido will be very shortly finished—in three or four months; and that the general works of the island may be completed in about three years. This, too, appears from the progress report.

1309. There are sufficient barracks, are there not, in the castle of Corfu and at Vido for the troops that may be required for their defence?—I can scarcely speak to that point. We have nothing to do with the barracks at the Ionian Islands, all we do is to furnish them with stores. I believe a barrack-serjeant is paid, or something of that sort; it will be seen in the estimate. I have a quarterly return, signed by the Ordnance storekeeper, which gives an occupation of 3,378, but as to what barracks they occupy, or whether the barracks will hold more or less, I have no means of knowing.

1310. Where is that return from?—This is from Corfu.

1311. And there are barracks there for 3,000 men?—I cannot tell that. There are 3,378 given to me as the occupation by the storekeeper, as the actual number of troops in the island.

1312. Can you state from the Ordnance Estimates what has been expended in the last year for the repair of barracks?—Nothing.

Martis, 6^e de Maii, 1834.

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LORD VISCOUNT EBRINGTON, IN THE CHAIR.

Robert William Hay, Esq. called in; and further Examined.

R. W. Hay, Esq. 1313. WAS the colony of Sierra Leone always administered by the British Government?—No, it was originally in the hands of the Sierra Leone Company, and was transferred to the Government in 1807, when the slave trade was abolished by law.

1314. When was the present settlement in the river Gambia first made?—In the year 1816. On the restoration to France of her possessions in the Senegal, a settlement was made at the mouth of the river Gambia, as a sort of depôt for our gum trade, and to secure our interests in general on that important river.

1315. Was there any other settlement made on this coast?—At that time there was no other settlement made. In the year 1828 the project was entertained of removing the mixed Commission Court to Fernando Po, with the view of relieving the captured Africans from the inconvenience attaching to a long passage, and of placing the commissioners who sat in that court in a more healthy spot.

1316. Are the two settlements under the command of the same person?—The Gambia was considered too unimportant a station to be erected into a separate government; it was then placed under the command of the governor of Sierra Leone.

1317. What is the distance between them?—The distance is about 490 miles, as a ship sails; and the length of the voyage is considerable.

1318. What is the average passage between Fernando Po and Sierra Leone?—I should apprehend three weeks at least.

1319. Are there any forts on the Gold Coast under the command of the same person?—There are not at this moment; they were taken from the charge of the African Company in the year 1821.

1320. And how were they disposed of?—The forts have been placed in the charge of a body of merchants, who administer the grant which is annually voted for their maintenance; the greater part of that sum is expended in keeping them in repair, and a large portion in salaries to the officers who are resident there.

1321. What was the cause of this transfer of these forts from the African Company to those merchants?—Generally, the difficulty of maintaining troops in health in that quarter, and the enormous expense which would have been incurred in placing the forts in a fit state for defence. A report was made by Captain Boteler, of the Royal Engineers, who was sent out in the year 1825, under the orders of the Duke of Wellington, and it was upon this authority that the Government mainly acted in deciding upon making this transfer, and making the proposition which they did to the merchants.

1322. When did this transfer take place?—This transfer took place in June 1828.

1323. Do you consider that this transfer has been attended, on the whole, with advantageous results?—I should think it has answered upon the whole.

1324. Do you think, then, that the same system could be extended with advantage to any other of the settlements on the coast?—I should say the same system might be attended with advantage in regard to Sierra Leone, provided a proper mode could be found of providing for the safety of the liberated Africans, who are located there, as the Committee are probably aware, in very large numbers.

1325. Do you know what was the amount of force kept for the protection of these forts previous to their transfer?—I should apprehend not more than a company of the Royal African corps.

1326. To each fort?—The forts are three in number; Cape Coast Castle, Accra and Annamaboe, but Cape Coast Castle is the most important; the smaller ones are hardly kept up in any degree of military defence.

1327. What is the whole amount of force maintained for the protection of these settlements?—The amount of force has varied, and I will endeavour to explain the causes of its variation. On the Government first taking charge of the forts on the Gold Coast from the merchants, the number of troops did not exceed 400 or 500 men. Shortly after followed the disastrous war with the Ashantees, in which Sir Charles McCarthy fell, and the African corps was immediately raised to 1,000 men,

1,000 men, ten companies; it continued at that rate for three or four years, and was then reduced to 800. When the forts on the Gold Coast were given up, a diminution immediately took place, and the African corps was reduced to four companies.

1328. Do you recollect in what year?—In the year 1829. They have since been reduced to two companies, in the year 1830. On the occasion of the war in the Gambia with the people of Barra in 1831, it became necessary to increase the force again, and in 1833 they were restored to four companies, at which they now stand. In addition to these there are two detachments from the 1st West India regiment, who recruit on that coast.

1329. Have you, from any information which the Colonial Office possesses of the state of things on the Western Coast of Africa, any reason to suppose that the present force may require to be increased?—I should apprehend the present force will scarcely be adequate to the demands of the service on that coast. The latest accounts which have been received from that quarter rather indicate a chance of renewed hostilities in the neighbourhood of Bathurst, on the part of the king of Barra.

1330. Have we any troops or military establishment at Fernando Po?—There was a small detachment of the Royal African corps there, which has been sent back to Sierra Leone, and the orders for evacuating the island went out in August 1832.

1331. The orders for abandoning it?—For abandoning it.

1332. You have stated that it is necessary to keep up a certain force at Sierra Leone, on account of the large numbers of liberated Africans which are located in that neighbourhood?—Yes.

1333. Has any project been entertained of locating any of the liberated Africans on any other part of the coast?—Partly with a view to relieve the settlement from the great number of liberated Africans at Sierra Leone, and partly with the hope that a settlement in the higher parts of the Gambia might assist our gum trade in that quarter, and tend to civilize the natives in that direction, a detachment of liberated Africans has been sent to the Gambia. And it is intended to locate them on McCarthy's Island, and eventually, should the scheme succeed, on Deer Island, which is not very distant; and, in short, to extend the location of liberated Africans as far as circumstances will permit on the Gambia.

1334. When was this new project of location first carried into execution?—The project was first entertained in 1830, and it has not been fully carried into execution in consequence of some difficulty in settling the points to which the individuals should be sent, and some questions relating to the expense of the undertaking, which have not been decided.

1335. Should you be enabled to carry this to a further extent, would it not have the effect of rendering a less force requisite at Sierra Leone?—I should apprehend not, unless it be carried to a considerable extent, because it will always be necessary (for in answering this question I must take Sierra Leone and the Gambia as one government) to have a sufficient force in proportion to the numbers of the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone.

1336. Would that not rather lead to an increase of expense?—It certainly would in the outset; but if no considerable increase be made to the number of liberated Africans by fresh importations, and still more, if any can be induced to remove from thence to the Gambia, it is to be expected that a smaller number of troops will only ultimately be required.

1337. You have in view the greater security to Sierra Leone, as well as an ultimate saving of expense in that project?—I am not aware that there is any apprehension entertained with regard to the safety of the liberated Africans in Sierra Leone, but there is a great question, whether any additional numbers to any extent could be placed there without inconvenience, owing to the waste lands having been already occupied by those who have been located there; their numbers are considerable, about 26,000. The average number of slaves adjudicated has varied from 2,000 to 4,000 annually. It must be easily seen, therefore, that if this increase goes on in anything like the same ratio, the time must come when the numbers will be too great for the island on which they are at present located.

1338. Is Sierra Leone an island?—It is as nearly so as possible. There is a creek which runs up. It may be called a peninsula, perhaps, more correctly.

1339. What is the Royal African corps composed of?—The Royal African corps was originally composed in part of condemned soldiers; that system has been altogether abandoned, and they are now chiefly taken from the liberated Africans.

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1340. By voluntary enlistments, or compulsory service?—By voluntary enlistments; the same process is resorted to as in the case of enlisting other troops.

1341. Of what description are the officers?—The officers are Europeans; there is one black officer, the assistant-surgeon of the corps.

1342. Is there any difficulty in officering this corps with Europeans?—I believe not; but upon this subject I must refer the Committee to the Horse Guards for information; but I believe that at one time it was projected to appoint men of colour.

1343. Have you reason to think that fit persons of that description could be found?—I should doubt it extremely, for the project at one time was entertained of selecting men of colour for the civil service; an inquiry then was made as to the number of individuals who could be selected with advantage; the result was not satisfactory. It has not been found practicable, therefore, to put that scheme into execution. One of the chief reasons was, the hope that the men of colour would stand the climate better than Europeans, whom it was difficult to send out with sufficient rapidity.

1344. It has then been found difficult to make an adequate supply of fit persons for the public service on the western coast?—I should be inclined to say that there are at all times candidates for employment in all parts of the world, however unpromising, but owing to the unhealthiness of the climate on the coast of Africa, and the frequency of deaths, the public service in Sierra Leone has, at times, fallen into arrear, and the public accounts into a state of derangement, from which it has been extremely difficult to extricate them.

1345. Is the pay of officers of the Royal African corps the same as that of officers of the line?—Yes, it is the same.

1346. Is the pay of the men the same?—The pay of the men is the same.

1347. And the rations?—Their rations are the same. It was proposed to make an alteration in the rations of the men, and a good deal of inquiry was made on the subject, but Colonel Findlay, who was then in command of the corps, as well as at the head of the government, gave such strong reasons against the adoption of the scheme, that it was abandoned at that time. He is now in this country, and can explain in his own person the reasons which weighed with him.

1348. Is there any other force permanently employed in these settlements?—The only additional force of which I am aware, is the two detachments of the West India regiments, which I have already alluded to.

1349. Any militia?—A militia was embodied in 1831, in consequence of instructions from home. The experiment has hardly as yet had a fair trial, but it is right to say, on the only occasion when the services of the militia has been required (which was in the case of the attack upon the settlement at Bathurst, by the king of Barra), they volunteered with great zeal, and behaved sufficiently well.

1350. How was that militia composed?—For the details I should refer the Committee to Colonel Findlay. I take it for granted that the minor ranks of the civil service, and the young men employed in the merchants' establishments, were the chief persons enrolled.

1351. Was it taken from the liberated Africans?—By no means. They were taken chiefly from the residents there; there might be individuals, liberated Africans, who were sufficiently at their ease and leisure to undertake such duty.

1352. Can you state the number of them?—I do not know, for the returns have not been regularly sent to the Colonial Department.

1353. Are there not a good many military pensioners established at Sierra Leone?—Yes, there is a large number, whose services were considered likely to be useful as non-commissioned officers, for the organizing of this militia; but in general they are persons of a very idle and dissolute life, and turn to very little account, I am afraid.

1354. They have been turned to very little account?—They have not been found of much use, I believe.

1355. Do you conceive that any improvement of this militia force would supersede the necessity of keeping up the extent of the military establishment that is now there?—I should be afraid not, to any very great extent, considering how small a force is generally placed on that coast.

1356. Who is the present governor of Sierra Leone?—Mr. Temple.

1357. Is he a military man?—He is a retired officer, a major in the army.

1358. Have not the governors generally been military, appointed from home?—For the most part; he is the first civilian appointed of late years.

1359. Could you state how many governors have been appointed since the settlements

settlements were placed on their present footing?—I have a memorandum here before me which will enable me to state that.

1360. State the date of each appointment and the cause of their removal, whether by death or retirement, so far as you know?—Sir Charles M'Carthy was the first that comes within the period described by the Committee; in February 1816 he was appointed; he was killed in action with the Ashantees, in 1824. To him succeeded Major-general Turner, who was appointed in October 1824; he went out in 1825, and died in 1826; his death may be entirely attributed to his exertion in attempting to put down the slave trade on that coast. The next appointment was Major-general Sir Neil Campbell, which took place in June 1826; I believe his health was perfectly good at the time he went out, but he died in the year following, as it was supposed owing to anxiety in the discharge of his duties in such a climate. The next officer appointed was Lieutenant-colonel Denham, on which occasion it was determined that the original nature of the appointment should be altered, and that the officer at the head of the government should be a Lieutenant-governor only, with a diminished salary. He was appointed in December 1827; before that time he had filled, with much ability, the office of superintendent of the liberated Africans. Lieutenant-colonel Denham died from the effects of the climate in 1828. I may state, at the same time, that having gone through a great deal in the course of his travels in the interior of Africa, his death marks more particularly the pestilential nature of the climate of Sierra Leone. The officer who succeeded then to the government was Major Ricketts, whose health broke down, and he was obliged to come home, after having discharged the functions of lieutenant-governor for months; this took place in 1829. Lieutenant-colonel Findlay, who was at that time in charge of the settlements at the Gambia, and who had been there for many years, was then appointed lieutenant-governor of Sierra Leone in February 1830. Colonel Findlay's health seemed to require a return to this country after a long and arduous service on the western coast of Africa, and Mr. Temple was appointed in June 1833, and went out as soon as he conveniently could after his appointment.

1361. He was a civilian?—He was a retired major in the army, and with him I believe that the list closes, which the Committee have asked for, of the governors who have held the command in Sierra Leone since the present establishment of the settlements.

1362. You have stated that on the appointment of Lieutenant-colonel Denham, a reduction took place in the salary of the governor?—Yes.

1363. It appears to be at present 2,000 *l.* a year?—It is so.

1364. Will you state what it was previous to that time?—Sir Charles M'Carthy enjoyed a salary of 2,000 *l.* a year, with a table allowance of 1,000 *l.*; Major-general Turner had a salary of 2,500 *l.*, a table allowance of 1,000 *l.*, with the staff-pay and allowances of a major-general, besides his pay and emoluments as colonel of the African corps; Major-general Sir Neil Campbell had the same, making in all upwards of 5,000 *l.* a year; but they were captains-general and governors-in-chief of the whole of the settlements on that coast. When the reduction took place, the nature of the commission was altered, and Lieutenant-colonel Denham received only 2,500 *l.* without any allowances for table money, which his predecessors had enjoyed; Major Ricketts enjoyed the same as acting governor, but on the appointment of Colonel Findlay it was still further reduced; that was in February 1830; it was then reduced to 2,000 *l.*, and still remains so.

1365. Then there is no difference in the appointment, whether the governor be a civilian or a military officer?—None at present.

1366. You have stated that the pay of the black troops is equal to that of the other regiments in the British army?—Yes.

1367. Could not Africans be induced to enlist for a lower rate of pay, do you think?—Upon that point I should beg to refer the Committee to Colonel Findlay.

1368. You have stated that we might disembarass ourselves altogether of the island of Sierra Leone, if means were found for protecting the liberated Africans?—I have always understood, if means could have been found for insuring a proper protection to the Africans, or the disposal of them in other quarters, that the project would have been entertained of making the same sort of proposition to the merchants of Sierra Leone as had been made to those who traded to the Gold Coast.

1369. Has not that arrangement which has been made with traders to the Gold Coast

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Coast been found to answer, and have they not found the means of protecting themselves, without being a charge to the British Government?—I beg leave to observe, that a very large charge is incurred; 3,500 *l.* a year is paid by a Parliamentary vote for the maintenance of the forts on the Gold Coast.

1370. Well, then, how does it cost 3,500 *l.* a year?—An annual vote has been taken for that purpose since the year 1828; in the first instance the vote was 4,000 *l.* a year. It has subsequently been reduced to 3,500 *l.* The council of merchants, with a president at their head, report to a committee trading to the Gold Coast, and resident in this country, and that committee lay their report before the Secretary of State yearly, and explain to him the details of their expenditure.

1371. Has that arrangement caused a reduction of expense to this country?—The original arrangement could not have been kept up; or at least the forts could not have been repaired without a very large expenditure.

1372. Larger than what is now actually incurred?—Very considerably, as the Committee will perceive on the inspection of the abstract of Captain Boteler's Report, which I will give in. The sum estimated to be necessary for repairing the forts of Cape Coast Castle and Accra amounted to 15,559 *l.* for Cape Coast Castle, and 47,637 *l.* for Accra. At the same time I must observe, the forts are not at present in a state to withstand an enemy, excepting the tribes in the neighbourhood by which it may be assailed.

1373. If we could make an arrangement with the territories at Sierra Leone, of a nature similar to that which was made with those on the Gold Coast, would not that in all probability be attended with a diminution of expense to this country?—I should think it would, but the merchants would not undertake, it is presumed, to have charge of the large body of Africans who are located in the neighbourhood of the town, nor would it be expedient to entrust to them such power.

1374. Is not Sierra Leone, from its natural position, easily defensible, being a peninsula?—The creek is a very narrow one; I should imagine that it was liable to incursions from the neighbouring tribes.

1375. You have stated that upon a comparatively recent occasion the militia were found to act with efficiency against the incursions of the natives; when you come to take into consideration what is the state and the nature of the force likely to assail that colony, would it not be very easy to organize the militia in such a manner as to devolve upon them entirely the defence of the colony?—I should think it would be impossible, for the greater part of those employed are persons engaged in trade, who may readily undertake an expedition on the spur of the moment, when the enemy was at the gate, as they were in the case of the Barra war, but a continued service of that sort would be totally impracticable.

1376. Notwithstanding the great sacrifice of treasure and of life which has taken place, in consequence of our retaining possession of Sierra Leone, has it not in a great degree failed of the object which was contemplated, and has not the kidnapping of liberated Africans taken place to a very considerable extent?—Certainly, a few cases have occurred.

1377. Are you aware that a long correspondence took place, in consequence of a statement made by Sir John Jeffcott, in a charge delivered by him to the grand jury at Sierra Leone?—Yes, I am well aware of the circumstance.

1378. And although the facts stated by him were not perhaps fully borne out, does it not appear, on the investigation which took place, that kidnapping did prevail to a very considerable extent?—I cannot say it prevailed to a considerable extent, but there have been occasional instances of it.

1379. Is the territory of Sierra Leone fully occupied by natives?—There seems to be a great doubt on that subject; the representations made have been at variance; it depends so much upon the opinions which each governor may entertain as to the quantum of land which the liberated Africans should enjoy.

1380. Is it capable of extension?—The liberated Africans cannot be located out of the peninsula.

1381. Is the settlement which is now being formed at Gambia more defensible than that at Sierra Leone?—The new settlement is further inland, but it is to be seen how far the neighbouring tribes may not be adverse to the undertaking.

1382. If the natives should prove hostile, will not that cause a complete failure of the undertaking, or a great additional expense to defend the new colony?—As far as it has hitherto been ascertained, the natives have not shown any disposition to

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to hostility, and the new settlement is intended to be placed on an island, which will to a certain degree insure security.

1383. Is it an island on the coast or an island up the river?—An island up the river, about 180 miles up the river.

1384. Will not such an island as that be very accessible by the natives in their canoes?—It does not appear that any apprehension has been entertained as yet on that subject.

1385. How long was it after the formation of the colony at Sierra Leone before we came into collision with the natives?—I am not aware that we have had any very material collision with the natives at Sierra Leone.

1386. Would it not be practicable to extend our territory at Sierra Leone, in preference to establishing a new colony?—That cannot be done without the consent of the neighbouring tribes.

1387. Will there be any difficulty in purchasing land from the neighbouring tribes?—I cannot say, as I am not aware that any overture of the kind has ever been made to them.

1388. If it could be done, would it not be attended with less expense than the formation of a new colony in the Gambia?—No doubt the formation of a new colony is always attended with considerable expense, but there are collateral advantages which we have proposed in the establishment on the Gambia, namely the extension of the gum trade, and the hope of introducing a more wholesome traffic into the interior of the country than has prevailed on the coast.

1389. Is not Fernando Po considered more advantageous, with a view to the protection of the liberated Africans, to the impeding the slave trade, and also generally, for the welfare of those who may be captured in the slave vessels, than Sierra Leone?—As I have already stated, one of the great objects in this establishment was, to save the liberated Africans the dangers by sickness in the passage, from that part of the coast to Sierra Leone. Their location at Fernando Po might be attended with more or less advantage, supposing the means had been afforded us of making the establishment there; but that has not been the case.

1390. Are you not aware it was stated by various witnesses, who were examined before a Committee of the House in the year 1830, to inquire into the situation of the colony of Sierra Leone, that Fernando Po was more healthy than Sierra Leone?—I have read that Report, and am therefore aware of the nature of the evidence.

1391. Why has Fernando Po been abandoned?—The chief difficulty with regard to Fernando Po was, the impossibility of obtaining the consent of Spain.

1392. Is Spain in the actual occupation of the island of Fernando Po?—Certainly not.

1393. Has it been within the last half century actually in the occupation of Fernando Po?—I believe that length of time has elapsed since any Spanish regular force was established in the island.

1394. Upon what ground then does the Spanish government claim the possession of that?—Upon the ground of original possession, it having been ceded to them by a treaty with Portugal.

1395. Are you aware it was stated in evidence before a Committee of the House in the year 1830, that a garrison of 100 men would be sufficient to protect Fernando Po?—I do not remember the circumstance.

1396. Are you able to give the Committee any information relative to the new American colony of Liberia?—I only know that which is open to all the world; I have read certain reports from thence, but we have no direct communication with that settlement.

1397. But from the information you have received relative to Liberia, are you able to state to the Committee whether it is or not a government establishment?—I understand it has no connexion with the government of the United States.

1398. Are there any troops in the settlement of Liberia?—I have no information upon that point; I presume they have a militia.

1399. As far as you are aware, there are no regular troops?—As far as I am aware, there are no regular troops.

1400. Have we any troops on the west coast, except at Sierra Leone?—There are some at the Gambia.

1401. How many are there at the Gambia?—A company of the Royal African corps.

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1402. You have stated that we have never come into collision with the natives at Sierra Leone?—Not seriously.

1403. Then what necessity has there been for increasing the force from 250 rank and file, which appears to be the number in 1832, to 452 rank and file in 1833?—I have stated that the cause was the Barra war, and that the two settlements being united, it is necessary that there should be a force at head-quarters at Sierra Leone to proceed to the point attacked, wherever that may be.

1404. In conjunction with the War Office, and probably the Army Medical Board, would there be any difficulty in giving a return, stating, by years, the establishment which was sent out, the average of effective and non-effective in each year, the mortality in each year, and the number of men invalided in each year, specifying or distinguishing the European from the black troops, and also the proportion of black and European, with a statement of the comparative health and mortality between the black and the European troops?—I apprehend there will be no difficulty in procuring that up to a certain period; within the last year or so there might be a difficulty in obtaining it, but up to 1832 or 1833, perhaps in some cases it might be done.

1405. Are you aware that there are a considerable number of black pensioners from the West India regiment, located at Sierra Leone, or the coast of West Africa?—Yes, there are; I have already stated so.

1406. Would there be any difficulty in giving a return of the number of black pensioners from the year 1816, up to the latest convenient period, stating the numbers in each year, the expense, and by what department they are paid?—I should apprehend there would be no difficulty in obtaining that. A commutation of their pensions was proposed at one time, and to a certain degree acted upon.

1407. Then will you be so good as give the Committee the extent to which that plan was carried into effect, what steps are taken to prove the identity of a pensioner, who being located from the seat of government, is not personally known to the Commissariat Department who pay him? What proof you have of the identity of the man who is the pensioner, and whether you recollect any correspondence passing between the War Office and the Treasury, and the Colonial Department, upon that subject; it being presumed, that when a pensioner dies, another black relation or other person personates that individual?—I am aware that such a correspondence took place; I do not know the particular proofs which are required by the Military Department upon that subject, but I certainly recollect that that was alleged to be a prevalent practice. Colonel Findlay will be able to state perhaps the process by which that identification of the person is attempted.

1408. You stated that certain European soldiers were sent to the African coast as condemned soldiers, as a means of discipline, by punishing them in that mode instead of flogging?—I understood it was a commutation of punishment.

1409. Could you, in conjunction with the Military Department, give to the Committee a brief statement of the origin of the system of this commuting punishment in the army for general service on the west coast of Africa; how far that was carried into effect; how long the system was tried; what was the result of that system, with any other information by which the object of the Committee may be fulfilled, namely, of obtaining the best information on the whole system?—No doubt I can procure that.

1410. With regard to the enlisting of blacks from the West India regiment, have you any information as to whether that system answers as well as obtaining blacks in the West Indies?—I never have heard that any difficulty existed as to obtaining sufficient numbers in Sierra Leone.

1411. You have heard no difference between the quality of blacks furnished in the one place or in the other, in their subsequent conduct as soldiers?—I am not aware of any.

1412. From the information you have received, are you able to form any comparison between the climates of Sierra Leone, Fernando Po, and Cape Coast Castle, as to salubrity?—That subject has not escaped the notice of the Colonial Department, and I have various documents which I could produce upon the subject. My own opinion is, that there is very little to choose in point of salubrity between the three.

1413. Which would you prefer?—If I were to be condemned to live in any, I should prefer the Gambia, certainly.

1414. And Fernando Po rather than Cape Coast Castle?—And Fernando Po rather than Cape Coast Castle.

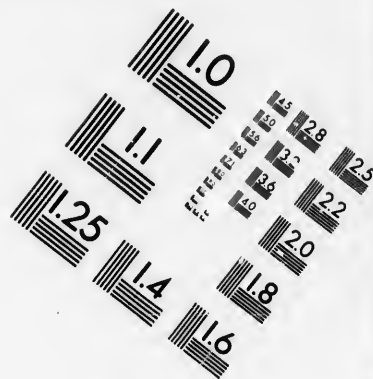
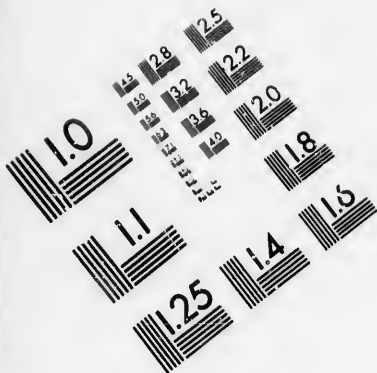
Colonel *Findlay*, called in; and Examined.

1415. YOU have been at Sierra Leone, have you not?—I have.
1416. In what capacity were you there?—As Governor.
1417. How many years were you there?—Upwards of three.
1418. From what period?—From the 26th of April 1830 to 7th July 1833.
1419. Were you there in any other capacity than as governor?—As commander of the troops.
1420. Do you think it would be most expedient for the good government of the colony, that the officer of government and commander of the troops should be united in the same person, or filled by different persons?—Most certainly united in the same person.
1421. It appears that in the year 1832 the effective force on the western coast of Africa was 252 rank and file, and that in the year 1833 it was 452 rank and file; do you consider that there is any necessity for that increase?—I consider a further increase necessary beyond that.
1422. Upon what grounds?—The force on the coast at present is not adequate to the duties they have to perform; neither in officers nor men.
1423. Are those duties increased of late?—They are.
1424. Owing to what circumstance?—The duties are increased owing to detachments stationed at Isles de Loss and Waterloo; but there were not a sufficient number of men in 1832 to carry on the duties, not even to furnish the guards necessary for the protection of public property.
1425. Where; at Sierra Leone?—At Sierra Leone, and at the Gambia also.
1426. Is not Sierra Leone, from its position and the nature of the country, defensible with a small force against any attack on the part of the natives?—No.
1427. Is it not almost an island; the territory occupied by us?—It is nearly so, but then it is easy of access by the land side.
1428. In what way; is there not a narrow peninsula which connects it with the island?—Yes; but that is a considerable distance from Freetown.
1429. What distance is it from Freetown?—I should say about 25 miles.
1430. What is the breadth of that peninsula, from the narrowest part?—About three miles.
1431. What was the efficient strength, rank and file, at Sierra Leone, when you were there?—About 300.
1432. And were they quartered at Freetown, or were they on the neck of the peninsula?—The greater part of them at Freetown. I found it necessary to send a detachment to Waterloo, our most distant village, on account of some disturbances among the liberated Africans.
1433. If field-works were thrown up on the neck of that peninsula, could that access to the colony be easily defended by the garrison at its present strength?—No; I do not think it would be sufficient.
1434. Would it not be sufficient with the assistance of the militia?—The militia is all very well as such, for Freetown, but they are not to be depended upon to march to any distance.
1435. Are you supposing the case of a sudden attack or for permanent duty?—They might probably be very useful to repel an enemy who came to attack their habitations, but I or any one else could not get the militia willingly to leave their homes.
1436. Not to act on permanent duty?—Not to act on permanent duty.
1437. How are the militia composed: are they composed of the black free inhabitants?—Yes.
1438. What are their numbers?—Four hundred.
1439. What, only 400 militia?—No more.
1440. Might they not be increased to a considerable amount?—They might, but at a very great expense, and the revenue of the colony is not able to afford it.
1441. What are their conditions of service; they receive no pay, do they?—They do when called out.
1442. But not at any other time?—Not at any other time.
1443. Although blacks, they are principally officered by the European residents, are they?—Yes; and the most young gentlemen of the colony.
1444. Considering the sort of enemy that they are opposed to, are they not very effective?—I should say not.
1445. Are they frequently called out for exercise?—About 30 days in the year.

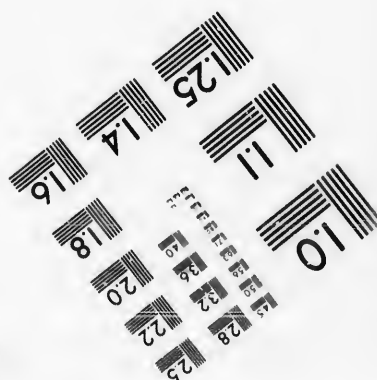
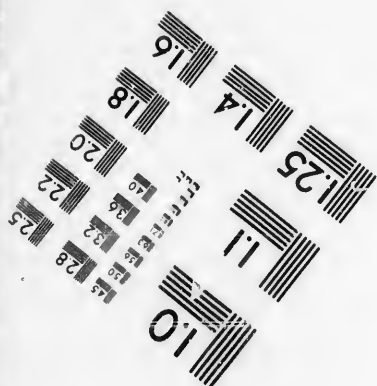
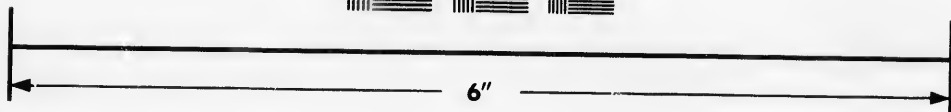
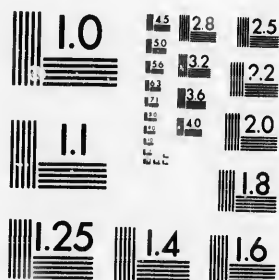
Colonel *Findlay*.

6 May 1834.





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Colonel Finlly.

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1446. But in the event of its being found expedient to increase that militia, surely it would not be attended with any very heavy expense, would it?—Yes, it would.

1447. How?—In pay and clothing.

1448. You have already stated that they only receive pay when they are called out?—I have; but if the numbers were increased, when called out, of course the expense would be so likewise.

1449. Might not a gratuitous service be exacted from them, as far as refers to ordinary days of course; might they not be considered in the nature of volunteers, as far as that goes?—It is impossible that they could leave their homes, or lose 30 days' labour in the year; they are very poor persons; men that have been imported into the colony (liberated Africans), without a single farthing, and they could not support their wives and families, if they had not pay when called out to serve on duty.

1450. Have they the same pay as troops of the line?—Rather better.

1451. What is the amount of that pay?—The non-commissioned officers 2 s. 6 d., 2 s. and 1 s. 6 d., and the privates 1 s.

1452. What is the pay of the regular black troops, a private soldier?—According to the length of their service, 6 d. and 7 d.

1453. About half the pay of a European soldier?—The pay is the same; they have a ration in addition to that.

1454. Then they are as expensive, or nearly so, as the white troops would be?—They are exactly on the same principle as the white troops.

1455. Would it not be practicable, do you think, to obtain the service of liberated Africans at a lower rate of pay?—No, I do not think it possible.

1456. Are the militia clothed at the public expense?—At the expense of the colonial revenue.

1457. How often have they new clothing?—They have only had as yet one suit. I was the first that embodied them; they have only had one suit for the last three years.

1458. But they are maintained entirely at the expense of the colony?—They are.

1459. And you think the colonial revenues are not sufficiently large to justify an increase of that force?—No, I should think not.

1460. Do you consider that our territory of Sierra Leone is fully occupied by Africans?—No, I think there is sufficient ground for more.

1461. Can you state to what extent?—I cannot exactly.

1462. Some thousands?—Yes.

1463. Ten thousand?—I should think from 5,000 to 10,000.

1464. Then upon what ground was the settlement at the Gambia first instituted; for what reason?—The settlement of the Gambia was first established to prevent the slave trade in the river Gambia; first as a military post; and when the islands of Goree and Senegal were given up to the French, the British merchants who were trading there went to the Gambia and established themselves.

1465. But when they so did, it was without any expense to the mother country; was it not at their own risk and their own expense that the merchants first established themselves there?—Of course.

1466. But the settlement which our Government have lately established is at the Government expense, is it not?—The military works are, of course, at the expense of this country.

1467. And the garrison?—And the garrison, of course.

1468. It has been stated, as one of the reasons why this colony was established, that there is hardly room to locate any more Africans at Sierra Leone, but you have stated that there is abundant room for several thousands more; can you assign any other reasons for the establishment of the colony of the Gambia, any public grounds on which it should be established?—I do not know of any other grounds than for commercial purposes and suppression of the slave trade.

1469. What is the amount of the garrison at the Gambia?—One hundred and twenty at present.

1470. In British troops?—No, all black troops.

1471. Are there any field-works there?—There is a battery and barracks, which latter is inclosed with a high stone wall.

1472. At no great expense; the cost of erection?—It was a good deal of expense, at that time materials being very high.

1473. Could

1473. Could you give any statement of what the expense was, or whereabouts?—I cannot at present.

1474. Have you the means of furnishing the Committee with that information?—I am fearful not; the barracks and all the works, I should think, cost about 25,000*l.* or upwards.

1475. That was at the expense of the British Government, was it?—Yes.

1476. Are you aware whether kidnapping liberated negroes goes on to any extent at the colony of Sierra Leone?—It did so.

1477. To a very considerable extent, did it not?—Very considerable indeed.

1478. Were you there at the time Sir John Jeffcott was there?—I was.

1479. Are you acquainted with the charge which he made to the grand jury?—I have seen it.

1480. Many of the facts are substantially borne out, are not they, by the inquiry which took place afterwards?—Perfectly so.

1481. And the result of the inquiry was to show that kidnapping did prevail to a very considerable extent?—To a very great extent.

1482. If the garrison was withdrawn from the Gambia, would not there be troops sufficient for the protection of Sierra Leone?—Scarcely.

1483. Have you not generally been on good terms with the natives in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone?—We have generally; but the measures which were adopted to prevent kidnapping the liberated Africans caused some discontent among the princes in the neighbourhood, and when I left they were threatening the colony.

1484. They are a set of mere barbarians, are they not; the native tribes?—Perfect savages, many of them.

1485. How are they armed, generally speaking?—Some of them very well armed with European guns; others with bows, arrows, spears and cutlasses.

1486. Generally speaking, are they not very imperfectly armed; that is to say, they have very few muskets among them?—No, there are a great many muskets; they do not use the bayonets.

1487. Do you think that the one-half of any force that they could bring against our colony there would be armed with muskets?—I am not able to say what force they might bring.

1488. Is the colony of Sierra Leone accessible at any point by the natives, except by the neck of the peninsula?—Yes, there is nothing to prevent their coming in canoes and landing on any part.

1489. Could they do that to any formidable extent?—Yes, they could.

1490. Were you ever at the island of Fernando Po?—No.

1491. Were you ever at the American colony of Liberia?—No.

1492. Have you had means of obtaining information respecting that colony?—I have heard a good deal about it.

1493. You have seen persons who have been there?—Yes.

1494. What is the distance from our colony?—From our colony, I should think from 300 to 400 miles.

1495. In what latitude, north or south?—South.

1496. Is it between Sierra Leone?—Between that and the Gold Coast.

1497. Are you aware that that colony is established entirely by private subscriptions?—I have understood so.

1498. Without any expense whatever to the American government?—Yes, without any expense to the American government.

1499. And that there are no regular troops for that colony?—No.

1500. But in point of fact the colony entirely protects itself?—Yes.

1501. If that can be done by a colony which is still in a state of infancy, why should not Sierra Leone equally protect itself?—They seem to have neither law or justice at that colony, as I have been informed. As they increase in numbers, they take ground from the inhabitants, and drive them back into the country by force.

1502. Is not that more likely than anything in the world to provoke hostilities on the part of the natives, which might end in their own destruction?—It is very true; but I have heard that it is not a very populous part of the country.

1503. Have they not occasionally been on the verge of destruction in consequence?—They were; but they were very few in number at that time, and were on one occasion protected by a detachment of ours, and one of the brigades of war going down to Cape Coast Castle.

1504. But now, having increased in number, do they consider themselves secure against any attacks?—I presume so.

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1505. Are there any Europeans there?—Not any.

1506. Have you ever heard what is the amount of the population of Liberia?—I have not.

1507. What is the population of Sierra Leone?—About 33,000.

1508. If we were to abandon Sierra Leone altogether, do you not think that the liberated Africans could protect themselves against any attack that might be made on the part of the natives?—If the British Government were to abandon Sierra Leone, I should say two-thirds of the liberated Africans would be sold for slaves before 12 months.

1509. How would that take place?—The natives would seize them, and moreover they would sell one another.

1510. What makes you imagine the natives would seize them; have they not the means of defending themselves?—They have already seized several and carried them off, although residing under our protection.

1511. They might seize an individual here and there; but could they make an incursion into the colony and take them off by main force?—Of course, if they knew they had not British protection, and were not supported by the British Government.

1512. Why does that not take place at Liberia?—I cannot say.

1513. Do you know whether it does or not take place at Liberia?—I do not know, not having been there; nor do I know how the colony of Liberia is defended.

1514. Are you aware of any instance of liberated Africans selling each other as slaves?—Yes; and some have been executed for that offence.

1515. State the instance?—At the sessions held in December 1831, Tom and Duncan were convicted and subsequently executed for that offence. About three days before I left Sierra Leone, a woman banded a letter to me, complaining that she had been up the country some time for the benefit of her health, and on coming away, that her husband took her daughter and delivered her up to somebody as a slave; and she wished me to use my influence in getting back her child.

1516. What is the state of mortality among the liberated Africans?—Very great on their first arrival.

1517. Now, as compared with the blacks from the West Indies in the African corps?—The African corps is not from the West Indies; that is recruited on the coast. There are two West India regiments recruited also at Sierra Leone.

1518. Would there be any difficulty in officering those regiments by mulattoes or black men?—There would be no difficulty in officering them, but there would be great difficulty in getting officers of that description competent to do the duty.

1519. Are there any at present, mulattoes or blacks?—There is one mulatto.

1520. Officer?—Yes; he is surgeon of the African corps.

1521. Is Eastman sufficiently near to Freetown, and to the garrison, to form a feature of defence for that garrison?—No.

1522. What is the distance?—From 20 to 25 miles.

1523. Suppose there was an attack by the native savages on Freetown, would not all the settlers combine there?—I think that is very doubtful.

1524. Do not they feel the benefit of the establishment?—No doubt they do; but there are so many castes, that one caste would be very happy to have the opportunity of destroying the other.

1525. Upon the whole, do you consider the liberated Africans, generally speaking, a corrupt and demoralized population?—When they arrive they certainly are, but after some years residence in the colony they become a very well-behaved and well-conducted people.

1526. Can you consider a population which you think would, if left to themselves, commence a system of selling each other into slavery, a moral or well-conducted population?—The generality of them are so ignorant, that the more cunning would very easily find means of decoying them out of the colony; and once out, they are slaves. Not that they would be taken by force, but they would be enticed away.

1527. Is the climate at Sierra Leone salubrious only to Europeans, or salubrious to Africans who are brought there?—Only to Africans.

1528. You have stated that there were several mulattoes, several mulatto young gentlemen (you used that term in your evidence); do you mean that there is any class of persons, as mulattoes, living in Sierra Leone, that are of that rank or of that station, that they could be employed either in civil or military situations advantageously?—

tageously?—They are employed in civil situations as far as their capacities will admit, but they are not fit to hold the higher offices.

1529. They are not fit either by education or by station?—Certainly not.

1530. They are only fit to be employed in a military capacity?—That is to say, in the militia.

1531. Do they not act as officers of the militia?—Yes.

1532. Then could not the same persons who act as officers of the militia also act as officers of the African corps or the West India regiments?—No, I should think not.

1533. Would there be a want of capacity?—I should think there would be.

1534. Are the mulattoes generally found to be deficient in capacity?—There are some of them not deficient, but still I do not consider they would be fit to be officers; we had an example of them in the African corps.

1535. How?—It was the intention at one time to have officered that corps with men of colour; one was sent out; he came from the West Indies, I believe. But his conduct was so improper that he was obliged to resign his commission.

1536. Then your opinion would be unfavourable either to officering this corps with mulattoes or free blacks of that colony, or even of introducing mulattoes or blacks from the West Indies to officer that corps; it would be unfavourable to them?—Certainly.

1537. Would the mortality among that kind of officers be greater than among the Europeans?—We have had two only.

1538. Do you attach much value to the settlements of Gambia and Sierra Leone, with reference to the prevention of the slave trade?—Assuredly it does much, but you cannot effectually prevent the slave trade there.

1539. Supposing the cruising vessels were continued in certain latitudes, as they are at present, would they not be as effectual, or nearly so, without these settlements as with them?—The squadron might be equally successful, but the settlements are indispensable for the location of the slaves.

1540. But supposing they could easily prevent the slave trade?—They might be equally successful in their seizures certainly.

1541. Then you think these settlements only useful as far as the locating of the slaves captured by those vessels is concerned?—Those settlements are useful in the way of trade. There is a very considerable exportation of British manufactures, which is returned in African produce, and which gives employment to many ships and seamen.

1542. Would not the commerce be carried on still?—No, there would be no protection for it.

1543. Was there not an instance in the Gambia where the merchants had formed an establishment for the purpose of commerce, and would not that establishment be still formed on that coast?—The merchants would not have formed a mercantile establishment there had they not had military protection.

1544. But are not all these slaves which are purchased in that market exchanged for merchandize of some kind or other; would the slave trade be carried on without an exchange of commodities of some kind or other for those slaves, and would not facility therefore be given in the place where the slave trade was carried on for importing other articles?—Of course all the merchandize from this country, or, I should say, the greater part of it, goes into the interior, and the slave trade is carried on with that; in fact, a cargo of slaves cannot be obtained without merchandize.

1545. Independently of the exchange which is made in those countries, of commodities for slaves, are there not a great many other commodities, the produce of those countries, which the natives wish to exchange for European commodities?—The British merchant does not exchange his merchandize for slaves, he exchanges it for the natural productions of the country; and it is when the British goods get into the hands of the slave traffickers that they carry on their trade, and carry them to the parts where they know they can get a sale.

1546. Would not the natives who have commodities to exchange for European merchandize, afford facilities for that interchange?—No, the native will never bring any produce to the market if he can possibly get a market for a slave in the neighbourhood.

1547. Do you think there would be any difficulty in this country carrying on trade with Africa if there were no military establishments at Sierra Leone and Gambia?—

Colonel Findlay.

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Gambia?—I should think it would be impossible to carry on trade with the natives unless there was some military protection.

1548. How many years have these establishments been formed?—The establishment of the Gambia was formed in 1816.

1549. And Sierra Leone?—That has been formed many years previous; I cannot exactly say how long.

1550. Has the trade at Gambia increased very much since the military establishment there?—Very much indeed.

1551. In consequence of it, you think?—Yes.

1552. Did you not belong to the second West India regiment?—I did.

1553. And were you not there many years with the regiment?—I was.

1554. And a great part of the time in a separate command?—Yes.

1555. How long were you on the coast of Africa altogether?—I went to the coast of Africa in May 1819, and I left it in July 1833; I was there all the time with the exception of a few months.

1556. Were you governor until you left Sierra Leone?—Yes.

1557. Then your governorship ceased in July 1833?—In July 1833.

1558. Look at that Return, and see whether you can suggest any alteration in the staff, or any reduction in that establishment?—No, certainly not; no reduction. I would say that it would be advisable to increase the medical.

Jovis, 8^o die Maii, 1834.

LORD VISCOUNT EBRINGTON, IN THE CHAIR.

R. W. Hay, Esq. called in; and Examined.

R. W. Hay, Esq.

8 May 1834.

1559. AS there does not appear by the Return delivered in from the Colonial Office of the staff-pay and allowances to the different functionaries at Sierra Leone, any statement of the salary received by the governor of Sierra Leone, can you inform the Committee what the amount of that salary is?—The salary is 2,000 *l.* a year. It does not appear in the first place, because the acting governor, Colonel Findlay, at the commencement of the period, was absent on leave in this country; and in the latter part of the period the governor was a civilian, and therefore does not appear in the military return.

1560. You have already given in the consolidated return for Malta?—Yes, I have.

1561. Who is the present governor of Malta?—The present lieutenant-governor of Malta is major-general Sir Frederick Ponsonby.

1562. Does his command extend beyond the island of Malta?—It only includes the island of Gozo.

1563. Was not this command formerly connected with that of the Ionian Islands?—It was, in the time of Sir Thomas Maitland; at his death, in 1824, the two commands were disjointed.

1564. What is the present number of troops at Malta?—The actual number of troops in Malta, by the latest return, which is to the 1st of January 1834, makes the total number amount to 2,353, including artillery and engineers and the Malta Fencibles.

1565. What was the amount of the French garrison at the surrender of the island?—I have understood the French garrison amounted to 4,500 men at the time of the surrender; but that was after some length of siege.

1566. The Committee have by them a return of the effective force in Malta in each year since 1815; can you give any information as to the variation in number of men employed there during that period?—I have a return before me to which allusion is made, and also one from the Ionian Islands of the same description. It is difficult to explain one document without reference to the other, since for a considerable period the two commands were joined, and a sort of interchange of troops may be supposed to have taken place. The first year, 1816, which appears in the Malta return, makes the force amount to 5,870. That of course was the war establishment, and it was immediately diminished by one half, as in the year 1817 it appears to be only 2,441. In the year 1819 a considerable reduction was made, and nearly the same amount of force was kept up until the year 1826, when

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the Malta Fencibles were raised, and the force was immediately increased to 2,032 men, at which amount or thereabouts it remained till 1829, when it was again raised. It appears to have been reduced in January 1832 to 1,951 men, but this was in consequence of the absence of a regiment at the time; because I observe in going over in a similar manner a return from the Ionian Islands, which I have before me, that in one particular case the force at Malta was only about 850 men, which can only be accounted for on the supposition that a regiment was on its way to the Ionian Islands, and that the regiment relieved had not reached Malta.

1567. State the amount of the Malta Fencibles?—The numbers have varied at different times; they were established in 1825, at six companies of 75 rank and file each. In 1826 an additional company was authorized, and the present establishment is the same as the original one, six companies of 75 rank and file each. In going over in the same way the number and distribution of the effective force in the Ionian Islands, from the year 1816, it is evident that the amount of force there was influenced by the state of political affairs in the Mediterranean; for in the year 1820 the force appears to have been 2,761; in the following year it amounted to 3,046, and in the year 1822 it was again increased by another battalion to 3,596, at which amount it continued as long as the state of affairs in Greece rendered it necessary to have a large force in the Ionian Islands. In the year 1829 there seems to have been a further increase to a large extent, nearly 1,000 men, which no doubt the government of that day thought necessary, from the aspect of public affairs in the South of Europe. It remained at that large amount until January 1831, when a reduction took place, and a still further reduction has been more recently made, as the Committee are aware, and the garrison now amounts to 2,353 men. The Committee will perceive, from what I have stated, that at times the amount of the garrison at Malta has been influenced by the state of affairs in the Ionian Islands, for though the immediate stations are not now under the same command, yet the one might always be called upon to supply aid to the other.

1568. The two governments had directions to that effect?—Yes, they have orders to afford aid to each other in case of necessity. It is right also to observe, that in estimating the amount of force which it might be expedient to keep up in these stations, the King's Government have not been guided merely by a consideration of what might be the smallest number of troops by which the duties of the garrisons might be performed, or the islands secured from sudden or petty attacks, or from the effects of any internal commotions but with a just estimation of the importance of these foreign dependencies, they have considered it essential that such a force should be maintained in both quarters, as might support the political influence of this country in the affairs of Europe, and uphold the national and commercial interests of the empire in the Mediterranean.

1569. In fact, a considerable reduction has taken place in the aggregate of the force of the two places, of the Ionian Islands and Malta, in the course of the last three years?—A considerable reduction within the time specified. I wish also to say, continuing my observations upon this point, if the Committee will allow me, that the state of affairs in Turkey and Greece should always, in some degree, influence not only the amount of force in the Ionian Islands, but in Malta also; and it remains to be seen whether my diminution of troops can fairly be made in either quarter at present, although Greece is certainly in a more settled state than it was at the time when the force was increased.

1570. Have you any documents in the Colonial Office to show the opinion of those who had command at Malta, as to the amount of force necessary for its garrison under present or recent circumstances?—I have received a memorandum of Sir Frederick Ponsonby's, which states, that "if any diminution of the number of the present garrison was to take place, it would be absolutely necessary to augment the Malta Fencibles to a corresponding extent, as the duties of the garrison cannot be performed with a smaller number of troops." Lord Hastings was extremely anxious that two regiments of Maltese Fencibles should be raised. He was the original proposer of the scheme, and it was not thought expedient to do more than to raise one at that time.

1571. Was not the employment of a certain number of the people of Malta, one of the chief objects of raising that corps?—No doubt of it; the people are in great want of employment from the change which has taken place from a state of war to peace in that island. The revenues of the Order were considerable, and were expended largely in the island.

1572. From the information that you have received, do you believe that that corps

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corps could be advantageously increased?—To a certain extent, I think it might with great advantage.

1573. To what extent?—I should raise it to 1,000 men.

1574. Have you reason to believe that it is equally efficient with a British regiment for Malta duty?—I should think it was fully so, particularly when the climate is taken into account.

1575. From the information that you have received, have you reason to believe it will be practicable to raise a regiment in Malta for service in other parts of the Mediterranean, or in the West Indies?—I should doubt it extremely, certainly not upon the same terms.

1576. What is the difference of expense between the present corps of the Malta Fencibles and the British regiments?—The Malta Fencibles cost 11,000 *l.*, and the average cost of the service companies of a British regiment may be taken at 17,500 *l.*

1577. Does that difference arise wholly from the difference of pay?—From the difference of pay to the officers and the privates.

1578. What are the numbers for which you fix the expense at the sums you have stated?—At the present amount, which is six companies of 75 men each.

1579. Is any bounty given to the Maltese?—The bounty of 2 *l.*

1580. What is the bounty given to a British soldier?—I believe it to be 4 *l.*

1581. Do you think it would be practicable to secure the service of Malta regiments with the same rate of pay for Corfu, Gibraltar or Jamaica?—I should apprehend not. In their own island they can live at a less rate.

1582. Do you consider, then, that the increased charge for pensions for services out of the island, and the increased charge for bounty, would in a great measure absorb the saving that would be effected by employing a given number of Maltese troops in lieu of British force?—I should imagine it would.

1583. Do the officers and privates of the Malta Fencibles receive the same pay as troops of the line?—They do not, as I have already explained.

1584. Are the officers entitled to half-pay, or their widows to pensions?—Neither.

1585. Are the privates entitled to pensions?—Only in case of wounds, or infirmities contracted on service.

1586. Is the term of service for which they are enlisted limited?—It is limited, and has undergone some variation. Previous to 1828 it was for five years; from June 1828 it became seven, and it is now from April 1832 ten years' service.

1587. Are the other colonial corps on the same footing with the Malta Fencibles?—No; the officers are English for the most part, which is not the case in the Malta Fencibles, and their pay is different.

1588. The pay is the same as the line?—Yes.

1589. In all other colonial corps?—In all other colonial corps; there may be some little variation, but the pay is the same, as far as I know.

1590. Have you the means of knowing what duties the Malta Fencibles are called upon to perform, and how they are distributed?—The Malta Fencibles are employed chiefly on detached duties of police, and looking to the execution of the revenue laws. They stand the heat better than British troops, and are therefore employed in situations where Europeans, or rather British troops, would suffer. The latest distribution of the Maltese force is as follows: in the city of Valletta, 292 rank and file; in Cottonera, 74; on the east and west coasts, 52; and in Gozo, 45, which makes the distribution of that force 463.

1591. Are there other duties to which their services are applicable in the event of an augmentation of that force?—Any additional class of duties?

1592. Yes.—They take the garrison duty as far as they can, in common with the rest of the British troops.

1593. Has it ever been proposed to assimilate the other colonial corps to the Malta Fencibles?—A proposition of that sort was made in the year 1829, from the Secretary at War to the Colonial Secretary; and it was objected to by Sir George Murray. The letter which I have before me I should propose, if the Committee approve of it, to read a passage from, in order to show what I wish to explain; this is a letter from the Colonial Office of the 7th December 1829.

1594. What is the condition of the lower orders at Malta?—I believe it to be one of great distress; I have already stated that their employments are few, and the means of gaining their bread very insufficient.

1595. Has the local government recommended any measures for their employment?—The local government has recommended strongly that certain works should

be

be undertaken which are very necessary in themselves, but they would also have the advantage of employing the people. The works are chiefly the erection of a prison, the building of a church, and latterly the foundation of a dock for the use of the British navy.

1596. How are they to be paid for?—They are to be paid for out of the colonial revenue, that is to say, as far as the colonial revenue would go. The means are inadequate for the formation of a dock, though they might be perfectly sufficient for the completion of the church and the prison which it was contemplated to build.

1597-98. Have steps been taken by the Government at home for carrying this recommendation into effect?—The recommendation of the governor has been communicated to the Treasury, and it is hoped that they will consent to employ a certain sum of money, which is, in fact, the surplus of the revenue, in the way which I have mentioned.

1599. What is the amount of that surplus?—The amount of that surplus is 6,000 *l*.

1600. Is that the whole surplus, after paying the expense of the civil establishment?—No; the Malta government have besides paid 11,000 *l*. into the military chest to defray the expense of the Malta Fencibles; the 6,000 *l*. is a surplus beyond that sum.

1601. What is the whole annual revenue of the island?—The whole annual revenue of Malta is rather more than 100,000 *l*. a year.

1602. Do not the Malta Fencibles appear in the Army Estimates?—They do so; but in order to bring the general force of the empire under one view, it was determined in 1828 that they should appear there, and that the sum which is intended to defray their expense should be paid in the island into the military chest, which is done.

1603. What is the population of Malta?—The population of Malta is 99,000 without reference to the troops, or accidental inhabitants.

1604. Does that include the Malta Fencibles?—No, it does not include the troops; it is exclusive of all the military. Including the troops and the residents, the population amounts to 122,000, including Gozo.

1605. What is the population of Gozo?—Sixteen thousand.

1606. What are the sums paid by the colony into the military chest?—The last three years, during which those payments have been made, they amount to the sum I have already stated, 36,295 *l*.

1607. What is the disposition of the Maltese generally towards the British Government?—I believe them to be perfectly loyal and well-disposed, in every way.

1608. Are you aware of any complaints on the part of the Maltese of the amount of taxation paid by them?—No, I am not. Properly speaking, they have no taxation at all; there are duties on articles of consumption and licences, but there are no taxes whatever in the island.

1609. Have those duties been increased since the island came into our possession?—The duties upon foreign commodities?

1610. The duties upon imports?—I have no means of information which would enable me to make a comparison between the amount of duties levied in Malta under the order of St. John, and those which have been levied under the British Government.

1611. Do you think that Malta can afford to pay a larger sum than she now does towards her military defence?—I certainly think she ought not to do so, considering that she pays at present one-tenth of her revenue (11,000 *l*. per annum) into the military chest, and that she is almost the only colony of small extent which contributes so much to the military defence.

1612. Does she pay that in addition to bearing all the expenses of the civil government?—She bears all the expenses of the civil government.

1613. Have any steps been taken of late to diminish those expenses?—Since Sir Frederick Ponsonby took charge of the government, the annual expenditure has been diminished to the amount of 11,000 *l*. a year.

1614. Has that rendered a large sum available towards the military defence of the island?—There has been no additional increase to the military contribution, for the reason which I have adverted to, viz. that it would hardly be fair to impose upon Malta a larger payment, considering the destitute state of the island, and the necessity of those public works to which I have alluded, and which would afford employment to the people.

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1615. To what then has the surplus arising out of the reduction of expenditure which you have stated, been applied?—It has been applied in the way principally that I am now describing; the 6,000 *l.* which is now to be disposed of is the result of economy on the part of the governor.

1616. That would go in abatement of the expense of the colony to England?—No, it will not be so applied, because it is intended to devote this surplus money to the purposes of the local government. I have always considered that a colony is not bound to bear any large proportion of its military expense, excepting where colonial corps are required for purposes connected with civil administration, or for defence against the incursions of neighbouring tribes.

1617. In disposing then of the surplus revenue, the British Government would consult the wishes of the people of Malta by expending it in the way they consider most beneficial?—It is considered just by the Maltese that their surplus should not be expended in any other way.

1618. You stated, when we took possession of the island, that the amount of French troops which then composed the garrison was 4,500 men; are you not aware that at that time we were at war with France, and that we had also complete command of the Mediterranean, and that the force which had been thrown into Malta, when the French expedition sailed to Egypt, was with reference to a state of siege?—I presume the French left as large a force there as they could well spare.

1619. You have stated the force at present to amount to 2,353 rank and file; are you aware that the average force of the years 1819, 1820 and 1821, was only 1,524?—It appears so.

1620. During a great portion of that time was not war raging between Ali Pacha and the Porte?—I believe so.

1621. Then might it not have been supposed that that of itself would make it necessary for us to have as large a garrison as circumstances would permit, to watch the events that were going on?—I presume there were difficulties in supplying the garrison; but the governor certainly represented at that time (the precise year I cannot say) the inadequacy of his force, and accordingly, in the year 1825, the Maltese Fencibles were raised in order to increase the force.

1622. Are you aware that the number of men daily on duty at Malta has been reduced of late years?—I am not aware of the fact, but I have no doubt it is so from the necessity of the case.

1623. At the same time the force has been increased?—As I have already stated, the force has been increased since 1826.

1624. What was the aggregate force of the garrison of the Ionian Islands and of Malta in the year 1821?—Four thousand five hundred and sixty-six rank and file.

1625. And the present force is larger than that, is it not?—I apprehend it is.

1626. Is not the aggregate force in Malta and the Ionian Islands considerably greater now in time of profound peace, and when Greece is under a new system of government, than it was in the year 1818?—There is a difference of 247 men.

1627. State what the aggregate force was in the year 1820?—Four thousand two hundred and eighteen; that is 157 rank and file less than the present force. At the same time I should observe, that it may be a question whether the state of Greece is sufficiently tranquil to justify any reduction of force in the Mediterranean on that account.

1628. Is there anything in the state of Greece now that justifies a large increase of men?—The force has not been increased lately.

1629. But as compared with the former year, 1820?—I have already stated during that year the force was considered to be decidedly inadequate in Malta.

1630. But, nevertheless, they did their duty somehow or other?—They might have done the duty, but with so much disadvantage to the troops as to make the increase necessary, which was the origin of the Maltese Fencibles.

1631. You only state that as your supposition, not as a fact?—I have already stated the reasons which made it expedient to increase the force.

1632. What is the date of Sir Frederick Ponsonby's memorandum?—In January last.

1633. Had you complaints made in the years 1819, 1820 or 1821?—To the government representations were made of the inadequacy of the force.

1634. Did they represent it as being inadequate to take the garrison duty, or did they consider it inadequate with reference to political circumstances connected

with

with that part of Europe?—A governor of course can only state the wants of the service with reference to local considerations; it is for the Government at home to foresee where additional force may be required on political grounds.

1635. Had you any statement that the men were overworked at that period?—I apprehend that was the meaning of the force being considered inadequate.

1636. But can you state whether there was any representation that the men had more duty to perform than they could do consistently with the health of the troops?—I cannot say that I recollect any representations being made in those precise terms.

1637. State the average number of troops employed from 1819 to 1825, inclusive?—The average number of troops on both stations was 4,929.

1638. Are you aware whether the average number of British troops employed there now does not exceed the average of the seven years by 200 men, exclusive of the Maltese Fencibles?—Including the Maltese Fencibles, the numbers of the present force, on both stations, exceeds the average for the period referred to, to the amount of 446 men.

1639. You have stated, that in order to give employment to the native population, it is intended to erect several public works; the gaol is to be defrayed out of the colonial revenue, is it?—Entirely.

1640. And what is the estimated cost of the new docks to be erected?—The proposition for the new docks has not come in an official form; it was on that point that Mr. Stanley seemed to think it possible the Committee might desire to examine Sir P. Malcolm, who has lately returned from the command of the Mediterranean fleet.

1641. What is the estimated cost of the gaol?—I do not remember. The sum that was set apart for the gaol and the church amounted to 6,000*l.*; but how that is distributed I cannot say, without reference to papers.

1642. When you state that those sums are to be charged on the colonial revenue, are you aware that the following passage occurs in page 15 of the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry on Colonial Revenue: "We have found that there are arrear-balances due to the Government from accounts under former administrations in Malta, and remaining unsettled on the 31st December 1829, to the amount of 31,285*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*, exclusive of such arrears as fall within the collection of His Majesty's revenue, and which will be found stated in the Appendix, under the respective heads of revenue, amounting in the whole to the sum of 29,639*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, thus making the sum total of arrear of debt due to Government on the 31st December 1829, amount to the sum of 60,925*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*" Has any part of that debt been liquidated since the Report of the Commissioners on Colonial Inquiry?—I apprehend there has, although I cannot state to what extent.

1643. Then how can it be stated that those sums have been expended out of the colonial revenues, when it appears that the revenues of the colony are so far from being sufficient to give a surplus, that they are not actually sufficient to pay the expenses of the government?—I apprehend that a large portion of the debt is considered irrecoverable, but the good debts are in a course of liquidation.

1644. Will you turn to the next page, and does not the following passage appear: "Having observed upon the expenditure and revenue of Malta, the amount of its outstanding debt, and the state of the balances due to the Government, it only remains for us to state the supplies provided out of the revenue of Great Britain for the service of Malta, the sum total of which amounts to 129,173*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, deducting stoppages made for the troops 28,040*l.*, leaving 101,133*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, being the sum total of expense as supplied from Great Britain for Malta, exclusive of the expense attending the service of the revenue afloat and ashore, which cannot be considered as applicable alone to Malta." Does it not appear from these passages, so far from there being any surplus revenue, in point of fact, the island of Malta is a very heavy annual charge to Great Britain?—The island of Malta is no charge to Great Britain, excepting as far as military expenditure is concerned, and not entirely for that, because the Malta Fencibles are paid by the island. These expenses are those incurred by the Empire for keeping up Malta as a military station.

1645. But still it is a charge to the country?—It is; nor would it be reasonable to expect the Maltese to defray it; in the first place, because they are unable, and in the next place, because these are troops which are kept there for the purposes of Great Britain.

1646. But admitting the Maltese to be incapable, as they are, of paying these expenses,

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expenses, and that it would be unfair to ask them to do so, still is it not obvious that all sums of money which are expended in public works diminish *pro tanto* the ability of the island to contribute towards the expense of its military defence?—The island cannot in all ways contribute. It has already done more than almost any other possession of the Crown, by paying the colonial corps which is stationed in the island.

1647. Will you state the amount of salary and allowances, if any, received by the lieutenant-governor of Malta?—Sir Frederick Ponsomby enjoys a salary from the island of 5,000*l.* without any allowances whatever.

1648. Besides that, he has a house, has he not?—He has a house in Valletta, and one in the country.

1649. Has he any other allowance besides that?—None whatever.

1650. Then the sum total of his receipts is 5,383*l.*, besides his house?—£. 5,000 the governor of Malta has.

1651. And 383*l.*?—That he would enjoy in any other quarter, wherever he was, being the amount of his unattached pay as a general officer.

1652. Will you refer to the Appendix, or the Report of the Commissioners on Military Inquiry, and observe the amount recommended by them to be received by the governor; they state the lieutenant-governor to receive 4,000*l.* a year, forage, ration, fuel, light, &c. unlimited. Can you state the estimated amount of this allowance, which the Commissioners recommended?—I should suppose between 300*l.* and 400*l.* a year.

1653. Therefore the Commissioners' recommendation is, that the governor of Malta should receive about 4,300*l.* or 4,400*l.* a year?—Yes.

1654. But he is actually in the receipt of 5,000*l.* a year?—Yes; it was considered that 4,000*l.* was not sufficient; he was placed on the same scale as the Governor of Gibraltar and the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, in substitution for the whole system of forage allowance, &c.

1655. Can you point out to the Committee whether any reductions can be made in the English general staff of the garrison at Malta?—I should think it out of the question; it seems to be on as low a scale as possible.

1656. Are you aware that in the commissariat there appears to be a principal storekeeper, and an under-storekeeper, beyond the amount of establishment at Gibraltar?—I can give no explanation with regard to these appointments, as they rest exclusively with the Treasury.

1657. Are you aware that there are any circumstances connected with the island of Malta which would make it necessary to have a larger commissariat establishment than that at Gibraltar?—No, I am not aware; I do not possess any information respecting the commissariat department.

1658. Do you not consider that the garrisons of Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands either are or ought to be reciprocally available for affording aid to each other, in case of either being attacked?—I have always understood that it was considered essential that there should be at hand aid for that purpose in each quarter.

1659. You have spoken of an increase for the Maltese corps; would you consider that corps as available, that is, as moveable either to Gibraltar or the Ionian Islands, in cases of need?—By no means: I apprehend they would not willingly enter for any service, excepting within the Mediterranean, and then they would scarcely be as useful out of their own country as British troops.

1660. The Maltese troops then would be without value as a disposable part of that military co-operation which I am supposing to exist amongst the garrisons of Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands?—My impression is that the Maltese are excellent soldiers for the purposes on which they are employed; but I should presume that out of the island they would be scarcely better than any other description of colonial force; as at present enlisted, they are not liable to be removed from the island.

1661. Then of course the Maltese corps would be equally unavailable for my service in Portugal or the West Indies?—Entirely so.

1662. They are locked up in Malta?—Yes, under their present condition of service.

Captain *William Henry Blenkarne*, called in; and Examined.

1663. YOU are lately returned from Sierra Leone?—I am.
 1664. How long since?—About two months.
 1665. How long were you resident there?—The last time about two years and a half.

1666. Will you state the different periods of your residence there?—I was at Sierra Leone in 1813, in 1826, and I went out again in 1831.

1667. And how long did you remain there at each of those periods?—The two former periods but a very short time, the latter about two years and a half.

1668. Did you enjoy good health during the periods that you were there?—I did; when I say "I did," I was not so ill as to be perfectly confined from my duty, but I was complaining at times, as is generally the case with most Europeans, of intermitting fever, but never so bad during the whole of my time as to be totally confined from my duty.

1669. In what situation were you there?—I went out in 1831 as barrack-master under the ordnance, and having remained there but a very short time in the barrack branch, in the May of the same year I arrived in, I was appointed to the charge of the ordnance, and on the 1st of January following, which was 1833, the master-general on board appointed me to the charge of that department, which was the storekeepership.

1670. You then ceased to be barrack-master?—I did the duties as an acting officer until a few days almost before my departure to England; but I was only acting.

1671. Can you state, from the results of your own observation, the effect of the climate upon Europeans during the time you were there?—I have been a number of years in Africa, and have had great opportunities of witnessing the effects of that climate, both upon natives and foreigners. I was a considerable time on the Gold Coast of Africa, where there are Europeans, although but few compared to the native population; I nevertheless from that could draw a conclusion as to the average of mortality, which was some years very great indeed, but generally unfavourable.

1672. More unfavourable to the Europeans than to natives?—Decidedly so.

1673. Can you state in what relative proportion?—That would be difficult, as regards the Gold Coast, for there was no register kept of the deaths of the natives; it was during the late African Company's time that I am now alluding to; there was no register kept of their deaths, and therefore it would be difficult for me to say what would be the average proportion.

1674. Do you mean to say that the bad effects of the climate were felt to a great extent by natives as well as by Europeans?—They have their change of seasons much the same as we have in this country, and their severe seasons certainly are very injurious to their constitutions, as much so nearly in proportion as our seasons are to the natives of this country.

1675. Do you then consider that the average of life is the same among the natives there as among the people of Europe generally?—No; I should say that the deaths were greater in proportion in that part of Africa than they would be in Europe.

1676. That they are generally more short lived?—I should say generally, but there are exceptions.

1677. Is the effect of the climate destructive to Europeans generally?—The effect of the climate on Europeans differs; some persons are more fortunate in escaping the ravages of the disease than others; some are attacked almost immediately on their arrival, and fall victims to it; others may escape for 12 or 18 months or two years, without the slightest attack of fever, but are ultimately carried off; for the general opinion of all the faculty that ever I have seen is, that the sooner a European is attacked with what is called the native fever, or a seasoning of the climate, the more fortunately it generally terminates with him.

1678. Have you ever been at Cape Coast Castle?—I have.

1679-80. At Gambia?—I have.

1681. At Fernando Po?—No.

1682. Which do you consider the most healthy of those stations at which you have been for Europeans?—According to the present state of the colony of Sierra Leone, I should prefer it to any other place that the Committee have alluded to, as far as regards the salubrity and health of the place.

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1683-84. With

Captain
W. H. Blenkarne.

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Captain
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1683-84. With regard to the native population?—Oh, decidedly preferable.

1685. Is that from natural situation, or from any artificial cause?—Sierra Leone having been a considerable time a colony, it has of course had that advantage which the Gold Coast never had, and naturally the people have become more familiar to the habits and customs of Europeans than they have in other parts.

1686. But with regard to health?—With regard to health, I mean decidedly preferable, more drained.

1687. But do you consider that, in point of natural situation, it is also better?—I would say it is better for natural situation.

1688. Of what description are the higher class of blacks or mulattoes at Sierra Leone?—The higher class of the coloured population of Sierra Leone are people generally connected in business; I speak of blacks and mulattoes generally.

1689. Are they persons of any education?—Some of them.

1690. There is a militia at Sierra Leone officered entirely by persons of that description?—There is a militia at Sierra Leone, but I do not think it is wholly officered by coloured people.

1691. But officered partly by them?—Yes.

1692. Do you consider that the description of persons who act as officers in that militia would be fit to receive commissions in the colonial corps that are employed there?—I should say not.

1693. Why?—I speak from experience in several instances, that there has always been a want of ability and efficiency shown on the part of these men whenever they were put to any thing beyond an ordinary degree; with one or two exceptions, I may say almost generally.

1694. There is one who is employed as a surgeon in one of the colonial corps?—Yes, there is.

1695. Now, is he a person of the ordinary rate of ability of persons in that situation?—He is a coloured officer, but not an African.

1696. What countryman is he?—I really cannot say.

1697. A West Indian?—I really cannot say; I believe he is of a Scotch family.

1698. Do you consider that any of the coloured population at Sierra Leone would be capable of performing any of the offices now performed by Europeans in that colony?—There might be some instances where they would perform those duties, but then it could only be in inferior situations.

1699. Are there any people of colour or blacks that are associated with by the population in any way; any officers or others?—I have seen them intermix in society, but not generally.

1700-01. Had you any ordnance clerks under you?—I have occasionally had a clerk under me, but he has only been a copyist.

1702. In any of the merchants' houses at Sierra Leone, are there confidential clerks, blacks or mulattoes?—There may be in some of the stores or merchants' houses at Sierra Leone coloured young men, who are acting as shop-boys, but I never saw any thing beyond it.

1703. Have you ever been in the West Indies?—I have.

1704. Are you able to form a comparison between the scale of capacity for business between the mulattoes and free blacks at Sierra Leone and free blacks in the West India colonies?—No; I was not a very long time in the West Indies; but I have been in several parts, and from what I could see, I imagine the difference of population between the West India islands and that of Sierra Leone is favourable for the coloured men in the West India colonies, more so than it would be at Sierra Leone.

1705. Are you not aware that in the West India islands, mulattoes and persons of colour have proved themselves to be perfectly capable of holding situations of trust?—I have heard so.

1706. Have you ever been at any of the native courts in Africa?—No, I have not; I have been very near.

1707. Then you do not know of your own knowledge whether at any native courts there are blacks that have proved themselves, in communication with Europeans, to possess strong powers of intellect?—There are some, no doubt, according to the customs of their country, selected for certain offices by their kings and chiefs, and those are generally considered to be men of superior talent; but that is merely confined to the natives themselves.

1708. As compared with other natives?—As compared with other natives.

1709. When you say that you think the scale of capacity is low among the
mulattoes

mulattoes and blacks, what is your opinion of the scale of morality?—I have never had sufficient knowledge of any of these persons to look closely into their moral state, but if I were to give my opinion as to the moral character of the Africans, it is bad.

1710. And of the mulattoes of the mixed castes?—I should say bad.

1711. Any systematic disregard of truth?—Perfectly so; and all manner of vice.

1712. Are you aware of any reduction that can be made in the military expenditure or the establishment of the colony?—I am not; I believe not long ago the question was agitated as to the increase of the force required at Sierra Leone.

Captain
W. H. Blenkarn.
8 May 1834.

Martis, 13^e die Maii, 1834.

LORD VISCOUNT EBRINGTON, IN THE CHAIR.

Robert William Hay, Esq. called in; and Examined.

1713. THE Paper you have given in is a Return of the Staff at present employed at the Cape?—It is.

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1714. When did the Cape first come into the possession of Great Britain?—The first expedition sent out from this country against the Cape was in 1795, when a squadron was dispatched under the orders of the late Lord Keith, with a battalion of infantry under the orders of Sir James Craig. It was at the same time intended that a considerable force should be sent out soon afterwards to India, under the command of Sir Alured Clarke, who would be instructed to touch at the Cape, for the purpose of affording assistance, should the objects of the expedition sent out under Lord Keith not have been already accomplished. In 1803 the Cape was ceded to Holland, and in 1806 it was again captured by an expedition sent out from England under the command of Sir David Baird.

1715. What was the amount of the force employed at the Cape at its capture in 1795?—About 1,900 men altogether, previous to the arrival of Sir A. Clarke's force.

1716. What was the amount of the Dutch garrison?—The Dutch garrison amounted to 1,000 regulars and 2,500 militia.

1717. Can you state what was the amount of the force employed in the capture in 1806?—There were seven regiments of infantry under Sir David Baird, and four troops of dragoons; in all about 5,000 men.

1718. Do you know what was the amount of the Dutch force at that period?—The enemy's force, as reported by Sir David Baird, consisted of about 5,000 men, the greater proportion of which was cavalry, and 23 pieces of cannon.

1719. Can you state what was the amount of force considered necessary to insure the safety of the place by any of the officers who commanded the force sent out?—Sir James Craig wrote home strongly on that subject, and I have made extracts from some of his letters, which perhaps the Committee may wish to hear. He considered that the force which he then had, 2,928 men, was not more than adequate for his purpose.

1720. It was not more than adequate for the defence of the colony?—For the defence of the colony at that moment.

1721. In what year was that?—In 1795. Would the Committee wish me to read some of the extracts?

1722. If you please.

[Extract given in.]

"The General (Sir Alured Clarke) having called upon me to give him my opinion as to the number of men requisite for the defence of the settlement, under its present circumstances, I did not hesitate to comply with his desire, upon the principle of its being my duty to obey his command, although having been informed by him of its being his intention to leave me in the command here, I was well aware that my opinion would always be open to the suspicion of its being influenced by that desire which is always supposed to accompany command, of having it as considerable as possible. I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the letter which I wrote to him upon the occasion, and I have at least the satisfaction of knowing that the opinion conveyed in it is corroborated by that of General Clarke himself, of the Admiral, and indeed of every person here."

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This is addressed to Mr. Secretary Dundas, the 9th October 1795. I will read also an extract from the enclosure to which Sir James alludes, dated 26 Sept. 1795.

" You have done me the honour to require that I should give you my opinion relative to the number of men which appear to be necessary for the defence of this colony. Feeling it to be my duty to obey your commands on all occasions, I can have little hesitation in doing so now, when it is upon a subject on which I have long ago made up my mind, upon which I have already stated my sentiments to His Majesty's ministers, and upon which I do not think it possible there can be two opinions.

* * * *

" I do not feel myself as yet possessed of sufficient local information to form, or to enter into any detail of a regular system of defence; but without descending to particulars, when the great extent of coast, the detached situation of some of the landing-places, the open nature of the country, which admits of few advantageous dispositions, none that I at present see which covers the town; that the fort is indefensible, and the town entirely open; when these circumstances are considered, added to the necessity of watching the inhabitants, whom I set down as disaffected to us, and who are all armed, I can do no otherwise than say that the 2,928 men who compose the whole of your force, are no more than adequate to the security of the colony."

1723. What is the amount of the population at the Cape?—About 120,000 or 125,000.

1724. What is the extent of the territory there in our possession?—About 146,000 square miles.

1725. What proportion of that force of 2,928 men did Sir James Craig calculate on being able to bring into the field?—Not above 2,000.

1726. What were the chief detached services which he calculated on as reductions of the number that he could bring into the field?—There was a fort which he estimated as requiring a garrison of 300 men, and various batteries along the coast, which being one of great extent, required numerous detachments of troops. There is a portion of the same letter from which I have already given extracts, which perhaps would be worth reading to the Committee.

[*Extract given in.*]

" A pretty strong garrison must always be left in the fort, sufficient to secure it and to overawe the town; this could not be less than 300 men. The batteries along the coast must also to a certain degree be guarded, and could not be secured under 100 at least. Many other posts along the coast must be occupied, from whence it is likely that the men could not be withdrawn in time to join in the action; for you could not abandon the posts till the enemy were actually landed, and it would probably be our business to attack him vigorously before he had time to strengthen himself, to land his artillery, or even to recover from the effects of a long voyage. These are, at a low computation, estimated at 150 men. Thus our force in the field is already reduced to under 2,200 men. To you, sir, I need not point out many other causes which would operate to reduce them still further, in spite of every effort to avoid it: and it is to be remembered that these 2,178 men include 70 artillery, and the number of additional men which they would require. Upon the whole, I think that out of the four regiments now here, we could not expect to bring more than 2,000 firelocks actually into the field. No enemy will, I presume, ever venture on the attack of this place without having with him such a force as will, under every circumstance of advantage arising from a more numerous artillery than he could probably land, our superior means of landing that artillery, and our better knowledge of the country, require every exertion of 2,000 men to withstand. I should hope it may be done with success, but believing that it would be at least doubtful, I must of course think that the event must still become more precarious with 500 less."

1727. Did Sir James Craig reckon on assistance being given by the fleet, in the calculations he has there made of the force necessary to defend the place?—There could be very little co-operation expected from the fleet. The roadstead being open, the naval force could only be used in occasionally landing seamen to assist in the management of guns.

1728. It is stated in one of those letters that Sir Alured Clarke and Lord Keith coincided in opinion with Sir James Craig as to the amount of force required?—This appears clearly to have been the case from a letter addressed by Sir James Craig to Mr. Dundas, from which I will read an extract, with the permission of the Committee.

[*Extract given in.*]

" We (Sir G. Elphinstone and myself) both think that it will be indispensably necessary that a much larger force should be kept here, than seemed to be the idea when we left Europe.

" The

"The extent of coast is so considerable, that I do not conceive it possible to guard it sufficiently to prevent a landing; and having no fortress to which to retire, it must be by a battle that the fate of the colony must be decided. Perhaps, in future, means may be found to remedy the want of a fortress: but at present the Cape Town is not defensible, and I think, from what little I have seen of it, cannot be made so, certainly by no other means than by carrying a line or a chain of redoubts from the port up the hill, which will at any rate require a considerable number of men.

"I do not think any man can have any hopes of defending the place, if attacked, unless he has at least 2,500 effective men. Indeed, I should think the number ought not to be less than 3,000 men."

1729. These opinions all have reference to a state of war, and guarding against an attack by a foreign enemy?—Just so.

1730. What was the result of the representations made by Sir James Craig to the Government at that time?—Immediate steps were taken for sending out 2,000 men, and an increase was made to the naval protection.

1731. What was Sir James Craig's opinion as to the measures necessary to be taken to insure the future possession of the Cape?—He considered the construction of a fort to which the troops might retire, and which might command the town and harbour, to be absolutely indispensable; but as works to any extent could not be raised during the continuance of hostilities, he was of opinion that the colony might be defended for a time by the means he had at command, with the addition of a small detachment of light cavalry of 200 or 300 men, to watch the extensive line of coast, and to scour the country.

[Extract given in.]

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Sir J. Craig to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Cape of Good Hope, 27 December 1795.

HAVING a force here already, so far beyond what it was supposed that the place would require, it is with the utmost reluctance and hesitation that I venture even to mention the word reinforcement. I cannot, however, dispense with submitting it to the consideration of His Majesty's ministers, whether such may not be a mode of securing this colony, if it be really of the importance which we suppose, preferable to the expenditure of large sums of money in works, which until constructed on the permanent plan which can alone be pursued in the leisure of peace, can never, in my poor judgment, afford the security that the small corps of cavalry which I request at any rate, and another tolerable regiment of infantry, would give to it.

1732. What garrison did he consider necessary for the fort?—He considered that the fort ought to have a garrison of 1,200 men.

1733. Has any fort been built in consequence of his recommendation?—I have a memorandum from the Ordnance on that subject, which if the Committee please I will read.

"The principal work of defence at the Cape of Good Hope is the castle, a small regular pentagon, on the south side of Cape Town, wherein are barracks, &c. for 45 officers and 926 men."

1734. Do you know whether there is sufficient room for the stores, and also for holding the archives and things belonging to the civil authorities, in case of a siege?—I do not know.

1735. What was the force kept up at the Cape after its capture in 1806?—About 4,000 men.

1736. Was it retained at that amount?—In 1817, Lord C. Somerset delivered it as his opinion that the duties of the Cape command, upon the most reduced scale, required a force of not less than 4,000 men, of which one-fourth would be necessary for the protection of the eastern frontier.

1737. Was there any colonial corps in existence at the time of the capture?—There was a small corps of Hottentots, which was disbanded after the capture in 1804.

1738. A colonial corps has since been established?—Yes.

1739. At what period?—It was first suggested by Sir James Craig, and in 1810 Lord Liverpool directed that it should be placed upon an establishment of 500 men. It was afterwards increased by Sir John Craddock, but again reduced to 500 in 1815, in consequence of instructions from Lord Bathurst, who disapproved of the increase. In 1817 Lord Charles Somerset was directed to reduce the corps. In consequence, however, of the diminished state of the regular force, which did

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not then (1817) exceed 1,608 men, Lord C. Somerset was obliged, with reference to the unruly state of the native tribes, to retain a small proportion of the Cape corps in the service, and at the charge of the colonial government. The same causes subsequently induced Lord Charles to mount the men whom he had thus retained, and as would appear, to add to their numbers. He, therefore, urged a permanent increase of this local force. Sir R. Donkin was equally of opinion that the Cape corps should be increased; but it was not until the year 1823 that authority was given for adding two troops to the corps, and for appointing a field-officer to command it. In the year 1826, it was again determined to reduce the Cape corps, and to adopt the alternative of allotting an additional British regiment for the defence of the colony. But it seems that it was found difficult to spare a regiment for this service; and it was finally resolved to re-organize the Cape corps upon its present reduced establishment of

234 rank and file
35 non-commissioned officers and officers
—
269, and 200 horses.

1740. By whom is the expense of this colonial corps borne?—Technically speaking, the Cape corps was borne upon the establishment or revenues of the colony, until the year 1828, when from constitutional and financial considerations combined, it was thought proper to bring all the colonial corps under the periodical supervision of Parliament, and to make provision for their pay, as a portion of the military establishment of the empire, but with the understanding that the charge provided by Parliament in the first instance, should be repaid into the military chest by the respective colonial governments.

1741. Can you state the amount of that charge?—The total charge for pay, clothing, rations and forage, is about 11,000 *l*.

1742. Has that payment been made by the Cape government?—No such repayment has hitherto been effected, in consequence of the inability of the colony to defray the charge of its civil establishments which was adopted upon the recommendation of the Commissioners of Inquiry, which Lord Ripon felt it necessary to begin to reduce, and which Mr. Stanley has recently reduced still further, with the view of obtaining a surplus revenue, for the purpose, among others, of repaying the Government of this country the expense of the colonial corps.

1743. Do you consider that the Cape government could fairly be called on to contribute to the expense of this corps?—Certainly, as it is entirely for local purposes. As soon as the finances of the colony will admit of it, this charge should be borne by the local revenue.

1744. What are the duties upon which it is employed?—It is chiefly employed in repressing the incursions of the tribes on the frontier.

1745. Is it employed exclusively upon that duty?—Entirely, I believe, with the exception of a small number who are on special duty at Cape Town.

1746. Are any portion of the regular troops employed on the frontier on that duty?—Yes.

1747. Will you state the distribution of the force?—I have in my hand the distribution of the force up to the 1st February 1834.

Distribution of Force at the Cape on the 1st of February 1834:

Cape Town:—Royal artillery, rank and file	- - -	45	
— engineers	- - -	7	
72d Highlanders	- - -	484	
75th regiment	- - -	7	
98th ditto	- - -	484	
Mounted rifles	- - -	7	
			1,034
Graham's Town:—Royal artillery	- - -	27	
— engineers	- - -	20	
75th regiment	- - -	482	
			529
Fort Beaufort:—Mounted rifles	- - -	-	226
			—
Total	- - -		1,789

Staff:

1 military secretary.	1 town major.	6 assist. dep. commiss.-generals.
1 deputy adjutant-general.	1 chaplain.	1 deputy inspector of hospitals.
1 dep. quarter-mast r-gen.	1 dep. commissary-gen.	1 assistant staff-surgeon.
2 brigade majors.	1 deputy assistant ditto.	1 purveyor's clerk.

1748. Can you state what is the extent of the whole line of frontier?—I should conceive it to be upwards of 1,000 miles.

1749. Might not a portion of the regular force you have described as occupied in the duty on the frontier, be relieved from that duty by an increase of the colonial corps?—To a certain extent it might; but I should doubt the propriety of leaving the defence of the frontier entirely without some regular troops.

1750. Have any measures been taken by those in command at the Cape to relieve the regular force from this frontier duty?—This subject has occupied the attention of the governors at various periods, and a despatch from Lord Charles Somerset in 1817 bears so much upon the subject, that I think it possible the Committee may wish to hear an extract from it.

[The same was given in.]

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Governor of the Cape to Earl Bathurst, dated 23 January 1817.

THERE are many other points upon which I deem it essential to form my own judgment. Among these, the disposition of the colonists in both the eastern districts, the means of increasing the population in those parts, so as to draw from that source a sufficient force for the protection of the border at no distant period, without the aid of regular troops.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Governor of the Cape to Earl Bathurst, dated 24 April 1817.

ON the 23d of January last I had the honour to acquaint your Lordship of my intention to visit the eastern frontier of the settlement, with the view of establishing some system for repressing the frequent inroads of our savage neighbours, and by personal inspection of the border, to decide how far it might be practicable to reduce the military force employed in that quarter, and thereby reduce the general expenditure of the settlement.

With all these precautions, I should now deem the frontier secure from Caffre incursion, and I should rest satisfied on that head, did I not anticipate the inconvenience which may arise from the absence of so large a proportion of the troops under my command, from the more immediate services for which it is probable the reduced strength of this garrison has been calculated. It has also forcibly struck me, that where the population is sufficiently numerous to afford itself protection from its own body, its peculiar interests should be entrusted to itself, without calling in the aid of regular troops. It has been, therefore, a principal object with me to hold out such temptations to the settling of the border as afford the strongest reason to look forward to a rapid settlement of this frontier; so that, by keeping up the chain of military posts for a limited period, they shall give time to settlers to establish and organize themselves in safety, after which the military may be gradually withdrawn. That my prospects on this head are likely to be realized, I infer from the rapidity with which the country to the westward of the Sunday River was settled, after the expulsion of the Caffres from the colony; so that, although the new settlers have been overrun and ruined, as I have before described, yet those alluded to have been sufficiently strong not to fear molestation, and are rebuilding rapidly and substantially those habitations which had been previously burnt and destroyed, from the last mentioned river quite into the Langekloof.

1751. What is the system adopted by the Dutch government for repressing these incursions?—From the earliest times the frontiers of the Cape were defended by the farmers against the incursions of the native tribes. They were bound to appear armed and mounted, when duly summoned; and they were liable for disobedience to corporal punishment, fine, imprisonment and banishment, as the Dutch governor and council might think proper to award. Under the British rule, within late years especially, it was found impossible to enforce obedience to laws so harsh and so defective; and the consequence was, that the farmers who were most exposed to the incursions of the tribes, refused to attend commandoes. Sir L. Cole, therefore, found it necessary to revive and give effect to the old laws upon this subject, by determining who should be the persons to call out the farmers, by defining the penalties for disobedience, and by empowering the colonial magistracy to take cognizance of infractions of the said law.

1752. Is that system still in operation?—Orders have been sent out for disallowing the ordinance which revived the commando system, and it will cease to be in force from the 1st of August next.

1753. Why has that been done?—Because the act was considered to be objectionable in many respects; the commando system being, as I have already stated, liable to great abuse.

sional conflicts with the most warlike of the tribes who have crossed the frontier, and have suffered severely. *R. W. Hay, Esq.*

[*Extract given in.*]

13 May 1834.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Governor of the Cape to Earl Bathurst, dated 15 October 1819.

I HAVE in the meanwhile given directions for disbanding the burgher force. Worn out by incessant fatigue, having been for many months exposed to all the severity of a most inclement season, nearly all dismounted, the greater part of their horses having perished, this fine body of men had become most anxious for repose, and having effected with the greatest regularity, bravery and patience, the object for which they had been called out, I was not a little pleased that the time was come when I might safely send them to their homes. I should be wanting in an essential duty if I did not endeavour to impress upon your Lordship the merits and value of the burgher force of this colony; near 2,000 on this occasion have been in the field for seven months, mounted and equipped at their own expense, and without pay, and having found themselves in six months provisions. They have, in this time, lost near three-fourths of their horses, and have submitted to every privation, even to the want of shoes and clothes, without a murmur.

1767. Probably from their not being so habituated to this irregular sort of warfare?—They are farmers employed in their own occupations, to whom it is a great inconvenience and loss to be called out for military purposes.

1768. Then when you state the opinion of Sir James Craig, the circumstances under which that opinion was given are so entirely different from those existing at present, that the Committee are not to form any judgment from that statement?—I should scarcely think that a fair inference; for though it is true that circumstances are greatly altered by the cessation of hostilities, and by the improved disposition of the inhabitants towards this country, yet that favourable posture of affairs may any day be changed, and it would therefore appear that Sir Jas. Craig's opinions in regard to the force required to maintain possession of the colony ought not to be lost sight of, especially when it is considered how small is the number of troops employed at the Cape.

1769. When Sir James Craig considered 2,928 troops as being no more than were required for the defence of the garrison, did he not, in addition to any apprehensions to be entertained as against France and Holland, take into calculation also the decided hostility of the inhabitants towards the British Government?—He states that they were not well affected to the British Government in general.

1770. You were understood to say the Cape corps was composed of 500 men?—I stated that it was fixed at that establishment by instructions from the late Lord Liverpool, in 1810.

1771. Would it be practicable to establish a sort of local militia on the frontier, when called out?—When the burghers have been called out their levy has resembled very much, I apprehend, this description of force.

1772. But if they were more organized and placed under officers?—That would be very much what the Cape corps now is.

1773. If when called out into active service there should be active officers paid by the government?—The Cape corps is paid by the government at present. The burghers also receive a certain pay and allowances whenever they are called out.

1774. What is the extent of the free white population now, at the Cape?—Ninety-two thousand seven hundred and fifteen.

1775. Will you state the salaries and allowances of the governors of the Cape from its capture to the present time?—In 1795, General Craig was allowed to draw the same amount of salary which had been enjoyed by his predecessor, the Dutch governor; but it does not appear what the amount was. In 1797, Lord Macartney was appointed governor and commander-in-chief, with a salary of 10,000*l.* and a table allowance of 2,000*l.* He was also allowed two colonial aides-de-camp. In 1799, Sir George Yonge was appointed governor and commander-in-chief, with a salary of 10,000*l.* per annum. In 1801, Sir George Yonge was directed to resign the government into the hands of Lieut.-general Dundas, who administered as lieut.-governor until the colony was restored in 1803 to Holland. In 1806, Sir David Baird drew the same salary as was received by the Dutch governor, General Jansens, viz. 5,000*l.* per annum, with a war allowance of 200*l.* per month; 7,400*l.* per annum. Major-general George Grey,

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who

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who was sent out to command the troops, and to administer the government temporarily, until Lord Caledon's arrival, drew a salary of 3,000 *l.* per annum as lieutenant-governor, during Sir David Baird's presence. After Sir D. Baird's departure, General Grey drew the same salary as Sir David. In 1807, Lord Caledon, who assumed the command in 1807, drew a salary of 10,000 *l.* per annum, and was allowed two aides-de-camp. In 1811, Sir John Craddock was appointed to the government of the Cape. 1814: Lord Charles Somerset was appointed governor and commander-in-chief in 1813, and proceeded to the colony in 1814. He had a salary of 10,000 *l.* and was allowed two colonial aides-de-camp. 1820: Major-general Sir Rufane Donkin administered the government of the Cape from January 1820 to December 1821. He was allowed half the governor's salary. In 1826, Major-general Bourke was appointed lieutenant-governor, with a salary of 3,500 *l.*, and administered the government during Lord Charles Somerset's absence, receiving half of his lordship's salary*. In 1828, Sir Lowry Cole was appointed governor, with a reduced salary of 7,000 *l.* per annum, with an allowance of 500 *l.* for a country residence. At the same time the office of lieutenant-governor was abolished, and latterly Sir L. Cole was not allowed a colonial aide-de-camp. In 1833, Major-general Sir Benjamin D'Urban was appointed governor upon a reduced salary of 5,000 *l.*, without staff-pay or allowance of any kind. The list of the governors of the Cape finishes with Sir B. D'Urban, who, like all other colonial governors, will be entitled, on giving up his government, to no retiring pension, which almost every other class of public servants enjoys after a certain period of service.

1776. Do you conceive, from the information you have had at the Colonial Office, that any diminution can be made with propriety in the amount of the staff at the Cape?—I do not. I understand, that owing to the great reductions which have taken place of late years in the number of staff-officers, it is very desirable that officers of this class should not be still further reduced, not only with a view to the immediate necessities of the service, but to the future wants of the army.

1777. What has been the state of the finances of the Cape for the last few years?—They have not been able to pay their civil establishment.

1778. What has been the annual deficiency, for the last two or three years?—The deficit for the year 1831 and 1832 amounted to 7,000 *l.*

1779. Exclusive of the expenses for military defence?—Without including the charge for military defence.

1780. In consequence of that deficiency, has it been necessary within the last year to take very severe measures of reduction, not only with respect to the governor, but all the public functionaries of the Cape?—In the case of the Cape, a measure has been resorted to extremely unusual, that of acting immediately on prospective reductions.

General the Hon. Sir Lowry Cole, called in; and Examined.

Gen. the Hon.
Sir Lowry Cole.

1781. YOU were appointed to the government of the Cape in the year 1828, and continued there until last year?—Until last year.

1782. Does this (*handing a paper to the witness*) specify the amount of the garrison under your command during those years?—I should think it is correct, but I cannot say exactly. There were three battalions there and the Cape corps.

1783. Can you state what was the distribution of the force at the Cape?—Two battalions were always kept at Cape Town, with a detached company at Simon's Town, and other small detachments as guards on convicts at work on the Simon's Town road, and at Robben Island. There was another battalion at Graham's Town, near the frontier. Of this battalion there is a company generally at Algoa Bay and a company also at Fort Wiltshire, which is on the Keiskamma River, on the frontier line, to the north-east of Graham's Town.

1784. What is the distance from Cape Town to Graham's Town?—About 600 English miles.

1785. From Cape Town to Simon's Town?—Twenty-two miles; Simon's Town is the naval arsenal.

1786. What

* It was originally intended that he should command the eastern division of the colony.

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1786. What is the total length of the frontier?—It is about 700 miles from the Keiskamma by land to Cape Town.

1787. Cape Town lies to the extreme west of the colony, and Keiskamma to the extreme east?—Yes.

1788. When you state the distance of the frontier as 600 miles, you speak of the distance along the sea-coast from Cape Town?—Yes.

1789. Now suppose you were to take the extent of frontier along the north and east of the colony, what extent of frontier would that give?—That would give you, I should suppose, not less than 1,000 miles.

1790. What portion of this is considered, in the language of the Cape, to be the frontier, when you speak of it with reference to the necessity of defence?—From the northern side of Graff Reinet to the mouth of the Keiskamma.

1791. What is the extent of frontier that distance would comprehend?—The extent of frontier for that distance, I should say was 300 to 400 miles. I am speaking loosely on the subject.

1792. Now the whole frontier from Graff Reinet to Keiskamma, is the eastern frontier of the eastern province, is it not?—The eastern and northern frontier of the eastern province.

1793. You have been understood to say that the total amount of British force in the eastern province is one battalion?—Yes, and the Cape corps.

1794. The British force?—One battalion.

1795. When you speak of one battalion, will you tell the Committee of how many companies it consists, and what is the force?—Six companies; about 480 men.

1796. What is the Cape corps?—Only three companies of 80.

1797. What are the tribes which border upon this north-east frontier of the colony of the Cape?—Those along the Keiskamma are what are generally called the Caffre tribes; from the sources of the Kat River to the mouth of the Keiskamma the line is bordered by the Caffres.

1798. North of the Kat River?—I believe they are also Caffres, but of a different tribe, known by the name of Tambookies; but those which commonly go by the name of Caffres are those in the lower or southern part of Caffraria.

1799. Beyond these and along the northern frontier what are they?—Corannas, Bechuanas and Griquas, or bastards, and Bushmen.

1800. What are the respective characters of these different tribes, with regard to their warlike dispositions and with regard to their power?—The Caffres are the most warlike tribes, and the only ones who have been hitherto formidable to the colony.

1801. When you state that the Caffres are the only tribes that have hitherto been formidable, you do not wish the Committee to understand that the other tribes have not frequently made incursions on the colony, and that their neighbourhood does not render a force in the colony indispensably necessary?—The tribes of Tambookies have been, in general, very peaceable neighbours, except when they have been driven by necessity (from the inroads of other tribes); as also the Griquas, except when disputes have arisen between them and the farmers, and those disputes are now daily increasing. The farmers in all the bordering district are frequently compelled (though the law prohibits them from doing so), to go in search of pasturage and water with their cattle, and in doing so they pass the boundaries; this produces constant disputes between them and the Griquas, who are now daily increasing in strength, and are armed; they are the bastard tribes, and they may probably become the most formidable neighbours of the colony.

1802. Now, does it frequently happen that some of the well-disposed tribes, as the Tambookies and Bechuanas, are driven in upon the colony by the incursion of more powerful tribes, and by that means create great loss and injury to the colony?—It has happened frequently; and when I first arrived at the Cape this was the case with the Tambookies, who were driven in by a Caffre tribe, under a chief called Macono; and latterly there have been several inroads from the bastard Griquas; the Griquas are divided into three tribes, one under Adam Kok, one under Waterboor, and another under Barend Barendse.

1803. You stated that at certain times of the year the farmers were compelled, from want of water and pasture, to pass the boundary, but that this is strictly prohibited by law?—Yes; and as far as the government can do, they are prevented.

1804. Has there been any arrangement by which a neutral district should intervene between the districts recognized as the colony and those of the adjoining tribes?—There was in the treaty between Lord Charles Somerset and the Caffres;

Gen. the Hon.
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that tract of land which lies between the sources of the Kat River and the Keiskamma, and the Great Fish River, a district called neutral ground; but as the Caffres did not understand why ground should remain unoccupied, they passed the boundaries (and, as I think, imprudently); so long as they remained quiet, they were allowed to remain unmolested. Afterwards Macomo, who was settled on the sources of the Kat River, made an incursion upon the Tambookie tribes, and drove them into the colony. I sent to him, in consequence, to say that as he was only there on sufferance, if he did not make restitution of the Tambookies, whom he had deprived of all their cattle, I would drive him out of that part of the neutral ground he occupied; and as he did not comply with my desire, I kept my word, and located a number of Hottentots in that district.

1805. Is the Committee to understand that you have found it impossible to prevent the farmers from making unauthorized incursions upon the neutral ground, and upon the territory of the adjoining tribes, in search of water?—In the neutral ground they very seldom went; they only went to that part immediately in connexion with the Griquas.

1806. Along this frontier of 500 miles adjoining to the Caffres and Tambookies, and the Griquas, what is the state of cultivation, and what is the density of the population?—I cannot exactly say the density, but it is very small in proportion to the extent; perhaps a man in a farm may have from 10,000 or 15,000 to 20,000 acres; and, owing to the want of water, there are not in that more than 100 acres of arable land.

1807. You state, that a very small quantity of land, owing to the want of water, is capable of cultivation?—That is throughout the colony.

1808. Of course incursions occasionally take place from the neighbouring tribes, for the purpose of depredation?—Yes; when I was there, there was generally a loss, from Caffre depredation, of between 4,000 and 5,000 head of cattle yearly by the neighbouring farmers.

1809. What is the course taken for the prevention of this loss, and for the protection of the inhabitants along the frontier?—These depredations which I have stated are upon the frontier, between the Kat River and along the Keiskamma. There are five posts, one at the Kat River, one at Fort Beaufort, one at Fort Wiltshire, one below that, the name of which I forget, and one at Caffre Drift.

1810. When you speak of posts, you mean military posts?—Military posts; that is to say, they are detachments, and they have relation to the situation of the water.

1811. What is the average distance from one post to another?—I suppose the average distance may be from 20 to 25 miles.

1812. What does the detachment stationed at each post consist of?—There is a company of infantry at Fort Wiltshire.

1813. Is Fort Wiltshire the most northern of the posts?—It is on the centre, where the frontier breaks off from Keiskamma towards the sources of the Kat River. At Fort Wiltshire there is a detachment of the Cape corps, and a company of infantry. Fort Beaufort is the head-quarters of the Cape corps, and there are an officer and 25 or 30 men generally at the other posts.

1814. What extent of frontier are the mounted Cape corps supposed to cover, according to their general distribution?—About 100 miles.

1815. There is one company of infantry, and 226 of the Cape corps?—There are small intermediate detachments between them and Graham's Town, but those are changed frequently.

1816. There is no military force whatever, then, along the 300 or 400 miles of the north-eastern frontier?—There is no force nearer than Graham's Town, which is the head-quarters of the infantry battalion; except that, there is no military force whatever.

1817. Now do you conceive that, even for the protection of that 100 miles of frontier, under the circumstances you describe, the present amount of the Cape corps is sufficient?—I do not; I think the duty required at present is too severe upon them.

1818. Do you conceive that, for the nature of the service which they have to perform, the Cape corps is as well or better adapted as a British force would be?—Better.

1819. What has been the general conduct of the Cape corps, as far as you have had an opportunity of observing it?—Extremely good.

1820. Where there is no regular force established, what is the system of mutual protection to which the burghers have been compelled to resort, and how far is that sanctioned

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sanctioned and regulated by law?—In those parts where the Cape corps are, when a man loses his cattle he goes to the nearest post where there is an officer; that officer immediately sends out a patrol, and they follow the spoor (or the track) (the Cape corps are singularly clever in tracing cattle or men), till they come up with them, or to some kraal (villages) belonging to the Caffres; then their directions are immediately to call upon the chief belonging to that kraal to give up the cattle. It frequently, however, happens that the cattle are driven on further, but the patrol is directed not to pursue them further than the first kraal, unless they come in view of them, or learn exactly where they are.

1821. Is this system, when carried on by the Cape corps, understood and acted on by the Caffre tribes in general?—It is not always so, but latterly it has been more so than it used formerly to be.

1822. Along the frontier where there are no troops, in what manner is the recovery of any stolen cattle obtained?—The boor, if he has any force of his own, follows them without delay, or he collects as many of his friends as he can, and if he finds himself strong enough, retakes the cattle; or they apply to the field-cornet, who is himself a boor, only of rather a superior class, and possessed of more intelligence, who has the power of calling out the farmers of his district, and they follow the cattle as far as they can, and endeavour to retake them; but if they have a large force to encounter they apply to the principal authorities, and if a still larger force is necessary the application comes to head-quarters, and the necessity of the case is judged of from the report, and a commando ordered.

1823. Are the field-cornets officers who are responsible and acting under the authority of government?—They are.

1824. Of course it is impossible to transmit any account to government, or obtain any authority previously to entering upon the expedition for the recovery of the stolen cattle?—It is impossible; the distance is too great, perhaps 500 or 600 miles from Cape Town, and there is only a weekly post of communication.

1825. Is a report sent up to government by the field-cornet, upon his responsibility, of every attempt which is made on the part of the boors within his district for the recovery of any property that may have been stolen from them?—The field-cornet makes a report to the civil commissioner or principal functionary of the district, and from him a regular report of the whole, as far as he can give it, is made to the government.

1826. Are the boors authorized to enter into the neighbouring territory for the recovery of their property, without application being previously made to the field-cornet?—They are not; it is contrary to their orders.

1827. In point of fact, have they not frequently made these incursions without having any communication with the field-cornet?—In point of fact they have done so; the only civil authority they have upon that frontier is 100 or 150 miles from it.

1828. Now, in these unauthorized expeditions for the purpose of recovering property, have you reason to believe that on many occasions great inhumanity and great barbarity have been practised?—Not on the part of the boors; there have occasionally occurred instances of this nature, but generally speaking, I should say not.

1829. You stated just now that on application being made to head-quarters, where the incursions had been serious, a commando was sometimes ordered; state what is meant by a commando, and under what authority and under what regulations that species of expedition is carried on?—During the time I was there it was always either under the military commander, or, in the district of Graff Reinet, under the immediate authority of the civil commissioner.

1830. What was the object of a commando?—The last commando that was ordered by me took place in the district of Graff Reinet; it was in consequence of 200 or 300 of the Coronas and Barrend tribes having come into the colony, and murdered almost the whole of two farmers' families, and taken 4,000 or 5,000 sheep and head of cattle.

1831. The object of a commando is not the recovery of the stolen property, but it is a hostile attack upon the neighbouring tribe in retaliation?—Also for the recovery of the property if you can come up with it, and with a view to deter them from making similar attacks, otherwise it should be understood no boor, living at the distance they live from one another, could exist with any safety; they would not be safe if these people were not by fear, or by some other means, deterred from coming into the colony.

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1832. When a commando is ordered, state the steps taken and the mode in which the force is mustered, and what is the ordinary course of operations?—There are field-cornets, who are (each in his district or field-cornetery) a sort of petty magistrate, and there is a grade higher than them, called field-commandants; the latter are instructed to direct the field-cornets under them to assemble the farmers, and appoint a certain day and place for their meeting, armed and mounted, with their provisions and every means of going out, as far as they can; that is what is called a commando.

1833. Do they act under any military authority emanating immediately from the government, or not?—They act under a certain proclamation of the government, and on the ancient usage and custom of the colony.

1834. But in the actual command of the force, is there any military authority?—No, none; except either the field-commandant or the civil commissioner himself, who may be appointed to take the command.

1835. The whole of this commando to conduct a hostile expedition into the frontiers against the neighbouring tribes consists, not of a military force, but of the common mounted farmers in the immediate district, who have suffered from the incursions of the tribe?—It would be impossible to send a military force with them, for we have no military force sufficiently near; the nearest military force to Graff Reinet is Graham's Town, which is 100 miles off, and the frontier is 150 miles from that.

1836. Does it not necessarily follow that such an expedition is conducted with more of personal hostility and more risk of cruelty than an expedition would be which was carried on under regular military discipline, and by military troops?—Certainly.

1837. What is the nature of the duties and appointment of field-cornets?—Field-cornets are the only means of communicating all orders from government, and publishing proclamations and the different ordinances that pass. It is through the field-cornets that these are all communicated to the country.

1838. Are they selected by the government?—They are always recommended by the civil commissioner, and appointed by the government.

1839. They are resident, are they not?—Yes, and they are generally of a superior class; they are chosen as being the most intelligent men in the neighbourhood.

1840. Do you conceive it would be desirable that the colonial corps should be materially augmented?—I think it would be extremely desirable, except for the expense of it; I have always had that opinion, and can have no other. If there was any idea of doing away with the commando system, it would be absolutely necessary.

1841. Do you conceive that without an augmentation of the military in the colony, the continuance of the commando system is absolutely indispensable for the preservation of the lives and property of the colonists?—I can have no other opinion, however objectionable the commando system may be.

1842. As a substitute for the commando system, would you recommend an increase of the British, or an increase of the colonial military corps?—Of the colonial.

1843. Will you state the reasons why you would prefer an increase of the colonial to the British corps?—The colonial corps are better able to endure the privations consequent upon that service, and it is a less expensive corps than a British corps would be.

1844. To what extent would you be desirous of seeing the colonial corps augmented, if the commando system were to be prohibited for the future?—If the natives became more powerful, the force must necessarily be increased; but as they are at present, I think an additional company or two would be sufficient; but if you go to the question as to abolishing the commando system, if you once do away with that, it would be difficult to say, to a thousand men, to what extent it ought to be augmented.

1845. What is the appointment, pay and allowance, received by the colonial corps?—They receive the same infantry pay as an English regiment, and the same allowances.

1846. At that rate of pay and allowances, do you conceive there would be any difficulty in materially augmenting the number of the colonial corps?—At present there is a great reluctance among the Hottentots to enter the service; they are naturally lazy and indolent, and the corps was originally formed by compulsion, but as that is not now permitted, it is difficult to recruit it with Hottentots.

1847. You

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1847. You conceive then, that if it were recommended to augment the colonial corps, you must increase the inducements to enlist?—The regulations of the army are fixed, and it is difficult to induce the War Office to alter them, however inapplicable they may be to a colonial system. A Hottentot will always bring his wife and family with him, and you cannot even hire a black servant without having all his family with or near him.

1848. Or a black soldier?—No.

1849. How is the colonial corps officered?—By British officers.

1850. Non-commissioned officers?—Some are British, and it is desirable they should be so as far as they can get them, because the Hottentots and blacks more readily obey the white men.

1851. They have British officers, and British non-commissioned officers, as far as they can get them?—Yes; there are several of the Hottentots, but they do not make so good non-commissioned officers as soldiers; they cannot keep up their authority.

1852. Supposing the colonial Cape corps to be augmented by the addition of two companies, could you afford to make any reduction in the amount of British force stationed in the eastern province?—I should not think it would be desirable. If reference is made to the attack which the Caffres made on Graham's Town, it will be found that they assembled to the number of 15,000 or 20,000, and they are said to have very nearly carried it.

1853. Do you conceive it to be absolutely essential that there should be a British force at Graham's Town for the purpose of giving greater confidence to the colonial force, and also for the protection of the eastern province?—I should think so; I should be very sorry to withdraw them.

1854. The eastern and western stations of troops being so widely removed from each other, it would not be possible to reinforce the eastern province within any short time from the force at the Cape?—The only mode in which you could reinforce them would be by any ships that might happen to be there at the moment. The regiments are always changed by transports hired for the purpose, and it sometimes takes a month or six weeks before you can relieve a regiment.

1855. Do you conceive it would be better to dispense with the commando system altogether, and to rely for the protection of the eastern province exclusively on the colonial corps, with the small British military force to which you have alluded, or to continue the present system of defending it partly by the colonial corps and partly by the operation of the commando system?—I say, if you do away with the commando system, the increase of force necessary to supply its place would be very considerable.

1856. What you are wished to give your opinion on is, whether you think you should continue the present system?—If you would incur the expense of the increase of force necessary, I should say no.

1857. Would not the expense of it be very great?—Very considerable. It is to be recollected, with regard to the commandos, that they are only occasionally called out; it is only upon a considerable irruption of this kind taking place that the commando system is resorted to. During the whole five years I was there, I do not think there were more than three commandos ordered.

1858. Can you state what was the amount of loss of life in those commandos, as reported to you?—The loss of life reported to me in those commandos was trifling, except in the last, which, after all, was only stated from supposition that the tribes might have lost from 50 to 100 men; but this was merely an opinion, for the tribes soon gave way, and got into the woods, where the boors were afraid to follow them. The loss of life on the part of the boors was very trifling, but the tribes that came in murdered all the colonists and bushmen they met on their way. It was the tribes who did that. I do not believe there was any outrage committed by the boors in that expedition.

1859. State what was the loss of life in the other commandos?—There may have been a few lives lost, but they did not amount to more than a very few.

1860. On the part of the boors?—On the part of the Caffres, and one or two I believe of the Cape corps were killed.

1861. In what way do you receive your returns as to the amount of execution done by these commandos?—Whoever is at the head of the party makes the return.

1862. Do you conceive it would be desirable, if the commando system were adopted on any footing, that it should be placed more under military discipline and authority than it is at present?—It is always placed under military authority where you have the means of doing so.

1863. But do you conceive it would be desirable to insist on there being a mili-

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tary officer to accompany and to have the command of every commando which should take place?—I think so; and I think he ought to be accompanied by regular troops, however small the detachment might be. It is impossible to keep a parcel of boors or peasants in anything like regular order.

1864. Is not the commando system most injurious and burthensome to the boors, from their being obliged to leave their agriculture standing still, and their houses and families unprotected in their absence?—Unquestionably.

1865. Do you recollect the substance of a treaty between Sir Rufane Donkin and Gaika in 1821, on the subject of occupying the neutral territory of which you have spoken?—I do not recollect that particular one.

1866. Do you know anything of a fair established on the frontier, at the time the treaty before alluded to was made, or is that fair discontinued?—The fair is still continued; but no cattle come there at present; the traders go across the frontiers and trade separately.

1867. How many companies are stationed at Graham's Town?—Graham's Town is the Lead-quarters of a battalion of six companies; one company is stationed at Algoa Bay, one at Fort Wiltshire, and there may be another company in smaller detachments occasionally; and according to the extent of the depredations committed by the Caffres, which in some winters exceed others, there are additional detachments sent out.

1868. There are about three or four companies?—Generally about three companies, I should say, stationed at Graham's Town.

1869. Are there any field works at Graham's Town for the defence of the town in case of an attack?—None.

1870. Are the means of annoyance on the part of the inhabitants so trifling that they do not deem it necessary to erect the works?—The only fort there is, is that erected by Sir Rufane Donkin, at Fort Wiltshire. The post at Caffre Drift was stockaded.

1871. You stated that Graham's Town was once nearly earned by the Caffres?—It was.

1872. Have there been no stockades or defences erected in consequence of that?—No, it was considered too expensive.

1873. Are infantry ever employed in the pursuit of the Caffres when any depredations have taken place?—Infantry are sent immediately into those districts, but they cannot pursue them long; a British soldier would be encumbered too much to come up with them.

1874. It is the mounted Cape corps on which the colonists mainly rely for defence?—For the recovery of their cattle.

1875. If the Cape corps were increased very considerably, might not a portion of the battalion now stationed on that frontier be dispensed with?—They might, perhaps, a portion of them, but I do not see what you would gain by that.

1876. Not a more efficient force?—I should say it would be still desirable to have a battalion; for at a distance of 600 miles, if you separate a regiment, it is always injurious to the corps.

1877. If the commando system should be entirely put an end to, would not the expense of defending the frontier be increased beyond any power of immediate calculation?—Of course. There is one thing to be taken into consideration, the feeding of the troops at the Cape is trifling; I think the contract for meat was under three farthings a pound when I left; bread there is more expensive than it is at Cape Town.

1878. Would it not be necessary, in the event of the commando system being abolished, considerably to increase the number of riflemen?—Very considerably, and I could not say to what extent.

1879. If the commando system is allowed to continue, would there be any necessity, do you think, for increasing the amount of the Cape corps?—I think it would be desirable to increase it; I think they are too hard worked; you might say that the Cape corps at this moment are constantly in campaign, and the Committee will judge that that is more than men ought to be required to do.

1880. Are the mounted Cape corps ever assisted by the boors?—Every commando that takes place on the Caffre frontier is always accompanied by troops. It is only to increase the force that the commandos are called out in that district, when it is considered desirable in order to prevent bloodshed, because by having an imposing force there is the less chance of resistance being made.

1881. You have stated that three or four commandos have taken place while you were in command at the Cape?—I think not more than three or four.

1882. Were

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1882. Were those commandos accompanied by the Cape corps?—No, the last one was not, because the Cape corps was not within 200 or 300 miles of that frontier.

1883. But the others were?—The others were.

1884. Do you think, if officers were stationed at different points along the frontier for the purpose of organizing and commanding these boors, that the boors, without the assistance of the military, might in a great degree defend their own frontier?—No, the boors are at too great a distance. The general run of a farm in the Cape, except within the Cape district, is from 5,000 to 6,000 acres, and many of them are two or three times as large.

1885. The farms on that frontier?—Yes, and also in the interior.

1886. Is it only of late years that the Griquas have come in contact with the colonists?—It is only of late years, but they are increasing and becoming more formidable every year; the missionaries have got among them.

1887. What do you consider to have been the effect of that?—It has given them more importance in their own estimation; and many of the missionaries are very anxious we should extend the colony and include the Griquas territory in it, not for the purpose of colonizing, but merely that we should have the supreme authority over them.

1888. Is it from the pressure of other tribes from the north, or from the increase of population among the Griquas, that you attribute their coming more into collision with our settlers?—From our settlers going across the frontier in search of water and pasture for their cattle: there is a great extent of country which is not actually inhabited but by wandering tribes, and then the two come in contact.

1889. Has the colony been much extended since it came into our possession?—Considerably; the whole of Albany and Somerset, I believe, but the whole of Albany certainly.

1890. It is one-third larger probably?—Not so much; perhaps half that.

1891. Are there, in your opinion, any political or commercial advantages to be derived from the extension of the colony, in comparison with the difficulties we have to encounter on the score of expense, and so on?—I think it may be found necessary to extend still further.

1892. But you are asked as to the augmentation that has already taken place?—In the eastern district the trade is increasing considerably; they have a considerable trade in hides and horns with the frontier tribes, and that trade is civilizing the Caffres.

1893. Do you think there are any advantages which counterbalance the disadvantages under which we labour from the increase of our colony?—There are disadvantages arising from the poverty of the place.

1894. But does it not tend very much to increase the expense of this colony?—No, I think not; it might lessen it in some respects.

1895. Are we not obliged to keep up a larger force?—Yes, at some parts; but you have made the settlement, and of course you cannot now abandon it. I think in establishing colonies you must always bear in mind, that if there are already inhabitants there, it is the natural result that in a few years the colonists will come in contact with the natives.

1896. There are two battalions at Cape Town; do you think that garrison might in any degree be diminished?—I do not.

1897. How many nights in the week are the men in bed?—I should say, generally speaking, not more than three, and I think that in time of peace that is as little as a man ought to have.

1898. Would it not be possible to reduce in some degree the guards?—The guards have in all cases been reduced as much as possible.

1899. Are there any guards of mere parade there?—None.

1900. None except where they are absolutely necessary for the protection of stores?—Yes, and for the prevention of smuggling.

1901. Are there many troops employed in the prevention of smuggling?—Only the guards at the different landing places in Cape Town. It was at one time thought desirable to remove some of them, but representations were made by the custom-house officers that smuggling increased in consequence. There is one point I should wish to give an opinion upon: Simon's Town is the only naval port which Great Britain possesses between England and Trincomalee, and if a war broke out it would be liable to be destroyed at any time by a few of the enemy's ships of war.

1902. Would you not be able to protect it by a garrison from the Cape?—The enemy

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enemy might destroy the stores before troops could arrive from Cape Town. Simon's Town is 22 miles from the Cape.

1903. There are some troops at Simon's Town, are there not?—There is always a company there, but that would not be sufficient for the defence of it against a superior force.

1904. Would it not be very practicable, in the event of war breaking out between this and any other country, to fortify Simon's Town before any incursion could possibly take place?—No; if it remains in the state it is in at present, and if you were at war, you could not keep less than 500 or 600 men there for the protection of it, unless you had a naval force.

1905. Do you think there is any nation, except France, or the United States, from whom we should have anything to apprehend for it?—No; this is, however, a mere matter of opinion.

1906. Is there any force at Saldanha Bay?—No.

1907. What force would you consider sufficient to defend Simon's Town?—It is not desirable to station there a sufficient force to protect it; because, suppose the French were to come with the intention of taking the colony, from the situation of Simon's Town, they could cut off the communication between that place (it being on a narrow neck of land) and Cape Town, and prevent the escape of the battalion stationed there.

1908. Now, supposing the enemy to be in possession of Simon's Town, are there any works at Cape Town towards the interior?—Almost all the works at Cape Town are towards the interior except the sea defences.

1909. Cape Town would be defensible?—It can only be considered as an entrenched camp; the Dutch did not attempt to defend it after they were beaten in the field.

1910. Is there not a castle?—Yes; but it is commanded within a short distance. It was built soon after the Dutch first took possession of the Cape. The mountain comes very close to it, and descends gradually down to the fort.

1911. Were you at the second capture of the Cape?—At neither.

1912. What is the state of discipline of the Cape corps?—It is in very good discipline.

1913. They were in a very bad state of discipline some years ago, when the regiment was considered as a mere stepping-stone of promotion, were they not?—I have never known them to be so.

1914. Do you think they may be compared with the British battalion in point of discipline?—Yes, for the nature of the duties they have to perform; they are not, however, in the same high state of discipline, and it would be impossible to make them so, from the constant harassing fatigue they undergo.

1915. Do the means exist of raising a battalion of white infantry at the Cape?—Certainly not.

1916. Are there any militia enrolled there?—No, there are the commandos; every boor is liable to be called out; and, in fact, during Lord Charles Somerset's administration there were men from the Cape and neighbouring districts called out on commando, and marched as far as Graham's Town.

1917. When they are called out do they receive pay?—No, they do not.

1918. Would it not be advisable, do you think, to organize a militia to act for the defence of the colony against an enemy?—I do not think it possible; the boors are scattered over too great a space.

1919. Are they not more concentrated in the neighbourhood of Cape Town?—Yes, than in the northern and north-eastern districts.

1920. Would it not be possible, in the event of a war, to raise a battalion near Cape Town?—You might call them out, and they would act for the occasion, and act serviceably, being mounted, and good marksmen; many of them were employed against us by the Dutch.

1921. Could you raise a battalion of Hottentots, in addition to the Cape corps?—I think you might do so, certainly, by giving bounties; but I think you would find some difficulty even in doing that.

1922. Suppose that to be done, could they not be employed in mounting guard with the British troops at Cape Town?—Yes; but I do not conceive you would gain anything by that.

1923. Do you think, if a battalion were raised for service at the Cape, consisting of British soldiers there, that corps would be equally efficient with any regiment you might send out from this country?—Certainly not. I do not think a British regiment,

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regiment, if you stationed them long anywhere, would continue to be efficient; and I believe their moving about is one of the things that gives the great superiority to our infantry.

1924. How long do they remain?—Ten or twelve years, or even more, on some foreign stations, but at the Cape less, six or eight years, as they have hitherto been sent on to India.

1925. Do you not think a regiment would become as much demoralized in 12 or 14 years?—Yes, to a certain extent; the officers get married and grow listless.

1926. Is not that the case with a regiment stationed at a place 12 or 14 years?—Yes; but then on coming home numbers quit the service, which they would not do if the regiment remained stationary.

1927. But supposing promotion to go on in the same manner as it does now, and officers to be transferred to England, and constantly in a state of circulation?—Many when they find themselves comfortable where they are stationed, will not leave the regiment.

1928. But for promotion?—But promotion is not so quick at present. It is not so easily to be got; and when they come home, if they find they are liable to be knocked about, they quit the service, and you get rid of a great many useless and worn-out officers in that way.

1929. Suppose 400 or 500 more of the Cape corps were raised, might you not diminish the battalion of British troops at the Cape?—You might diminish a company or so.

1930. Suppose half a regiment were stationed at Graham's Town, would you not employ the Cape corps on the whole of the service on the frontier?—You might do so certainly, but I do not know what you would gain by it; you could not send out half a regiment from England.

1931. Suppose you had two regiments, and half a regiment was at Cape Town?—What is to become of the other half regiment?

1932. You said that a battalion of Hottentots might be employed with the British troops at Cape Town?—Certainly they might, there is no question about it; but I do not think anything would be gained by it; on the contrary, I think you would lose in your effective force. I do not think against the enemy you would have the same effective force.

1933. Have not the black troops been employed in the West Indies much to the advantage of the service?—Yes; the reason you employ black troops in the West Indies is, that the climate is detrimental to European life.

1934. But have they not been found very efficient soldiers in the field?—I believe so; but never to be compared with British soldiers.

1935. We are supposing a time of profound peace; might not a battalion of Hottentots assist in garrisoning the Cape in time of peace?—Yes; but it is to be recollected that in the last war, during the whole of which I served, no young regiment that I ever saw was what you would call serviceable under two or three years. I do not think you can raise a young British regiment, and make them really fit for service, under two or three years; there is great expense and great loss of life by it. Any person acquainted with military life knows the advantage of the present system of having dépôt companies at home; that by having a dépôt, a nucleus, you can make a battalion in a short time effective, which if you form the battalion entirely new you could not do.

1936. Do you not find that a regiment going out to a colony, particularly if they have facilities for obtaining liquors, are apt to fall into a state of indiscipline?—Not materially.

1937. Bearing in mind the approaching liberation of slaves at the Cape, would there be any difficulty in raising a corps for the service of the Cape?—That I cannot pretend to say; I should think there would be no great difficulty in doing that, but I would not recommend it, certainly.

1938. Would there be any difficulty in training the farmers for a certain period of the year, for the purposes of the commando?—It would be quite impossible, I think.

Martis, 3 die Junii, 1834.

LORD VISCOUNT EBRINGTON, IN THE CHAIR.

Colonel John Bell, called in; and Examined.

Colonel John Bell.
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1939. HOW long were you at the Cape of Good Hope?—Nearly 11 years.
1940. How long is it since you left the colony?—I left it in March 1833.
1941. In what capacity were you there?—First in a military capacity, as deputy quartermaster-general, for five years and a half.
1942. From what period to what period?—From my arrival in the colony in June 1822, to the 20th of December 1827.
1943. And in what capacity have you been there latterly?—As civil secretary to the government.
1944. From your long residence at the Cape, do you consider yourself competent to speak generally upon the actual state of the colony and of the garrison?—I know a good deal about the state of the colony, but as to the garrison, I have not had occasion to know much about it lately.
1945. Is the general disposition of the inhabitants favourable towards this country or not?—I am not quite sure that it is as favourable now as it was some years ago, but still I should be sorry to say it is unfavourable.
1946. To what do you attribute their not being so friendly as they were some years ago?—To the measures of the last few years, as affecting the value of their property in slaves, and to the laws in that respect.
1947. But still, do you think it probable that they would be likely to join an enemy's force if it was to land there?—I do not think they would, unless it were Dutch, and even then not in numbers; they would otherwise probably remain neutral. I speak generally, and of the mass of the older colonists, not of recent settlers.
1948. Do you think it expedient to have a militia force at the Cape?—I doubt whether you would find a sufficient number of free men, fit for military service, from which to form a militia force to any considerable extent in the whole colony.
1949. Are they widely scattered?—They are very widely scattered.
1950. In case of invasion by an enemy, would not the inhabitants be available in defence of the colony?—They might be made available in part, certainly; but I have said they would probably be neutral.
1951. It has been stated by a previous witness, that at the capture of the Cape in 1795, the amount of the Dutch garrison was 1,000 regulars and 2,500 militia; was that a levy *en masse*?—It must have been; they were then under the government of their mother-country.
1952. Are you of opinion that the garrison at Cape Town and the neighbourhood is capable of reduction without danger to the colony?—I believe the garrison is weaker now than I ever knew it to have been.
1953. Taking the colony generally, do you think no reduction of the military force could be made?—I fear none.
1954. Could not the amount of duties be reduced?—I know they have been; but I am not aware they can be still further reduced, so as to require a garrison of less strength than the present.
1955. Can you inform the Committee how many nights the men are in bed in the garrison?—Some time ago I know they had very rarely three nights in bed.
1956. And you think, upon the whole, the garrison could not, consistently with the absolute and necessary duties, be any further reduced?—I do not think it could be materially reduced.
1957. Are you at all acquainted with the frontier towards Graham's Town?—I have been on the eastern frontier, and know something of it.
1958. Do you consider that the Cape mounted riflemen are an available force?—As far as they go; and for the nature of their services, particularly so.
1959. Much more so than the infantry would be in similar situations?—Infinitely.

1960. Do you think it possible any infantry can be of real service as a protection to the frontiers against the incursions of the Caffres?—Not as employed in the particular duties that the Cape corps are upon, but in support of that corps. Colonel John Bell.
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1961. In what way can any infantry substantially give support to the mounted Cape corps in the situation in which the frontier is placed?—In defence of the posts and fortified places; also to move into the field in case of emergency.

1962. Would it not be impossible for any European infantry, armed and accoutred as they are, to come up with the Caffres, in the event of their making an incursion in the colony, and retreating with their booty?—Quite impossible.

1963. Do you think it advisable to increase the force of cavalry and diminish the force of infantry in that quarter?—The mounted corps is too weak, and requires an addition of one company at least. The infantry force is but small. There is but one battalion, and not above three companies of that, at Graham's Town. It is already very much broken up; and, perhaps, there are not more than four-fifths fit and available for field service.

1964. Do you think that is not more than required?—Not more.

1965. But in time of war, in 1795, the total amount of the Dutch garrison was only 1,000 regulars; why should it be necessary to keep up a larger force in the time of profound peace. Our force at present amounts to 1,789 rank and file?—The Dutch did not defend the eastern frontier at that time by a regular force; they had no force then, I believe, except in and about Cape Town. Our present garrison does not exceed 700 men for duty.

1966. Is it in consequence of our extending our territories so much?—I think not; for by the last change made in the eastern frontier line, there is a smaller space to be defended than before.

1967. I am talking with reference to the amount of frontier possessed by the Dutch; with the colonies in their possession, their frontier was not so extended as ours?—There is very little difference indeed between the size of the colony as they possessed it, and as we now possess it.

1968. Do you consider that the necessity of an armed force at the present period has increased in consequence of the more formidable appearance which the Caffres have made upon our frontier upon several occasions of late years?—I do think it has, and is increasing. The posts on our frontiers must be maintained. The native tribes are more formidable now than they were some years ago.

1969. During the time the Dutch occupied the Cape, did you hear of such frequent and such formidable collections of armed Caffres upon the frontiers as have occurred of late years?—There were frequent assemblages of Caffres, whose hostility to the colony has perhaps decreased of late; but the other tribes were not then so formidable as now.

1970. No doubt you are aware that the population of the Cape of Good Hope is, from want of water and other causes, extremely thin and scattered. Do you conceive it to be possible to create and keep up anything like a militia from such a population; that is, a militia in the sense in which that term is used in Europe?—I think it is not possible without ruin to the people.

1971. Is not calling out of the farmers and others to act as militia extremely detrimental to their interests as agriculturalists, and more burthensome to them than a similar duty would be to a militia force called out in Europe?—Certainly.

1972. Then you think no militia can be formed and reckoned on as a force at the Cape, which would justify a diminution of the military garrison on the ground that the militia would compensate for such a diminution?—Service in the militia would be so great a hardship on the colonists called out, that I should put no trust in their efficiency.

1973. But would you consider them a compensation for the diminution of the military garrison?—Certainly not.

1974. When you state that the militia could not be embodied without ruin to the farmer, you mean probably a militia to be kept regularly embodied the whole year round?—Yes; or for one month or two months in each year.

1975. Do you think it would be possible to assemble the male inhabitants for the purpose of acquiring the use of arms without any great injury to their interests?—I conceive it would be at least unnecessary; for almost the whole free male inhabitants of the colony are well acquainted with the use of arms already; and they are all bound to give their services, many of them armed and mounted, whenever they are called out.

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1976. Are you enabled to suggest any improvement that can be made in the organization of the mounted riflemen now employed for the defence of the frontier?—I am not prepared to suggest any alteration, because that corps, in its present state, is well adapted for the purpose for which it was organized; the outposts, I think, are well chosen, and I see no room for any beneficial alteration.

1977. You hold in your hand a return of the pay, emoluments and salaries issued to officers of the military garrison, medical and commissariat staff?—I do.

1978. The first office in that list is commandant of the frontier. What are the duties of commandant?—He is charged, under the orders of the Governor, with the defence of the whole frontier line where troops are employed, and is responsible for its safety and tranquillity, as well as the efficiency of the force under him.

1979. Is there not a British officer commanding the mounted riflemen besides?—There is, a major.

1980. Has not the major ample power to act when called upon by the inhabitants, without reference to any superior authority?—On particular and pressing occasions only.

1981. But from the very nature of the incursions from without, is it not necessary, generally speaking, to act upon the spur of the moment, without the possibility of having time to wait for instructions from a distance?—In case of hostile or predatory incursions, or upon complaints and applications being made for the re-capture of stolen cattle or horses, for instance, then the commandant of any post, of whatever rank, has power to act.

1982. Is there not also an officer, a lieutenant-colonel, commanding the battalion at Graham's Town?—There is the commanding or senior officer of the battalion.

1983. He also, I presume, has authority to act in case of emergency without waiting for instructions from head-quarters or from a distance?—That officer has no power so to act unless in a case of urgent necessity; he receives his orders from the commandant of the frontier. The officers commanding at the outposts have a certain discretion to act, according to circumstances, they being at a distance from their commanding officers as well as from the commandant of the frontier.

1984. Whereabouts are the head-quarters of the commandant?—At Graham's Town.

1985. How far is that from the frontier?—Not many miles from the nearest part of the frontier; 35 or 40 miles from Fish River.

1986. Is not the frontier, which is committed to the custody of the mounted riflemen, of very considerable extent?—About 100 miles at the very least.

1987. Upon the whole, do you think that such an officer as commandant of the frontier is absolutely necessary?—I do, for several reasons.

1988. State those reasons?—Being a permanent officer, he becomes better informed as to the actual state, disposition and character of the native tribes against whom he has to defend the colony, than any officer in mere temporary command for a short period can well be; and he is intimately acquainted with the system of defence, as well as the country to be defended.

1989. Does not the officer commanding the Cape corps possess all those capabilities?—He may, and perhaps does; but from his junior rank in the army he is not competent to take the command of the force on the frontier, consisting of mixed troops.

1990. In which you include, of course, the infantry at Graham's Town?—The infantry at Graham's Town and the outposts, the artillery and engineer officers; the military departments are also, in a great measure, under the commandant's orders.

1991. May it not possibly occur that the officer commanding Graham's Town may be senior officer to the commandant of the frontier?—It may, certainly.

1992. In that case what happens?—I believe the rank of commandant of the frontier holds good against the rank of any senior officer who happens to be present, in the same way as the rank of commandant of a fortress. It is held under the King's commission.

1993. Might not those functions be placed in the hands of the commandant of the Cape corps; may he not, from his situation being constantly on the frontier itself, which the commanding officer at Graham's Town is not, be more intimately acquainted with the disposition of the native inhabitants and Caffres, than any other person can be who resides at Graham's Town?—I consider the commandant of the Cape corps has less general knowledge of the subject than the commandant

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of the frontier; he is principally confined to his own head-quarters, which are at one of the most considerable posts.

1994. Does he not go along the whole line committed to his charge?—Not as the commandant does; besides, he has the whole charge of the rifle corps; he must look after his scattered men and horses, their arms, equipments, quarters, &c. His is no slight charge under such circumstances.

1995. Do you consider the dispersion of the force contributes to increase the charge of the officers?—Certainly it does.

1996. I see at Cape Town Lieutenant-colonel Smith is commandant?—It is so stated.

1997. It is also stated that he is deputy quartermaster-general?—Yes.

1998. Does he receive pay in both capacities?—He has received it, but he is no longer commandant.

1999. Has somebody else been appointed to that situation?—Yes.

2000. Was it found he could not discharge the duties of that situation?—He could, and did; but a senior officer is now commandant. This appointment is not held by commission.

2001. If Colonel Smith could transact the duties of those two offices, might they not be combined in one, so that one of the offices might be reduced?—There is nothing impossible in it, certainly; but I do not know that it would be proper. The duties may, at times, be found incompatible.

2002. There is also a commandant at Robben Island?—Yes.

2003. Is there any garrison at Robben Island?—There is a detachment from Cape Town.

2004. Is Robben Island an important post?—It is not used as a post for military defence, but as a convict station; the commandant has the charge of the whole of the convicts; it is a responsible office, and must be filled by a person of character.

2005. Were there many convicts there when you left the colony?—About 100; there used to be a great many more; the numbers are always fluctuating.

2006. There is another commandant at Port Frederick; is that an important post?—It is a fort, and certainly of such importance that a commandant should be fixed there. It is the only sea-port on the eastern coast, situated at Port Elizabeth, in Algoa Bay.

2007. Is there any garrison there?—Yes, a small garrison; a detachment from the regiment at Graham's Town.

2008. I see that Major Cloote is town and brigade-major, and lower down I find a major of brigade, Major O'Reilly; may not those duties be performed by one person?—Not at that distance, certainly; they are 630 miles from each other.

2009. Is it necessary to have a major of brigade at Graham's Town, taking into consideration that the garrison at Graham's Town is only about 500 men, that there is an officer commanding that garrison, and besides that, a commandant of the frontier?—Major O'Reilly's duty extends to every post on the frontier; this situation was abolished some few years ago, but it was found necessary to re-establish it.

2010. Is it necessary for the governor to have two aides-de-camp?—Apparently not, for the present governor has but one, being a major-general; a lieutenant-general has two. Until of late the governor had two colonial aides-de-camp in addition to his military staff.

2011. Is the colony, generally speaking, healthy?—Certainly.

2012. The medical staff consists of a deputy inspector-general of the hospitals and five assistant surgeons; can such a large medical staff be necessary, in addition to the regimental surgeons?—It arises entirely from the force being so much divided, and from the general want of civil medical practitioners. An endeavour was made some time ago to get the military duties performed by private surgeons, but they were not to be had.

2013. Are the assistant surgeons scattered over the frontier with the troops?—I do not know how many are, but most of them are scattered about at different posts with the troops.

2014. Can you suggest any reduction of the staff, either medical, commissariat or ordnance?—I do not profess to be acquainted with the extent of the ordnance staff duties. I know that the commissariat staff is numerous, for the same reason

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that the medical assistants are so numerous, namely, the great dispersion of the troops.

2015. Is it necessary that the commissariat of Cape Town should consist of one deputy commissary-general and five deputy assistant commissaries-general?—I presume that it is, for the department of accounts, formerly separate, is now turned over to the commissary-general, who also does the duty of the former paymaster-general's department.

2016. It appears that Lieutenant-colonel Wade acts as secretary to the governor, and is also deputy adjutant-general?—He did, and is deputy adjutant-general.

2017. Is one person adequate to the performance of those two duties?—Yes, I should say he is, being upon the spot. Colonel Wade's duties as adjutant-general did not then require his absence from Cape Town. The reason why he held both was, that he was military secretary to Sir Lowry Cole at the time of his appointment as deputy adjutant-general, and continued to act during the short period of Sir Lowry's remaining stay in the colony. It was merely a temporary arrangement, and could not be made a rule to be followed. A general officer has a right to select for the one office, the King gives the other by commission.

2018. When you stated that you did not think a reduction in the military force could be made, did you take into consideration the fact, that a reduction of six men in a company is now in progress?—I did.

2019. You consider then to that extent a reduction may be made?—It would make no very great difference; to that extent the three battalions may be reduced without much disadvantage arising from it.

Veneris, 13^o die Junii, 1834.

LORD VISCOUNT EBRINGTON, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Robert Dyce, Assistant Staff Surgeon of the Cavalry Depot at Muidstone, called in; and Examined.

Mr. Robert Dyce.

13 June 1834.

2020. YOU have served at the Cape, have you not?—Yes, I have.

2021. In what capacity have you served?—In the capacity of assistant staff surgeon.

2022. How long were you there?—About five years, I think.

2023. When were those five years?—From the year 1828, in Cape Town; I came there from the Mauritius.

2024. Till what time did you remain there?—Till July or August last year, 1833.

2025. Were you during the course of your stay at the Cape on the frontier, as well as in the town?—I was not on duty on the frontier.

2026. But you had visited the frontier?—Yes, I had.

2027. Will you state to the Committee whether you consider the climate healthy or unhealthy?—I consider it healthy.

2028. On the frontier, do you mean, as well as at Cape Town?—Yes, I do.

2029. There are not many sick in the garrison there, are there?—Now and then there may be a good many, but there are not many in general.

2030. Every battalion has attached to it a surgeon and an assistant surgeon, has it not?—Yes, it has.

2031. Owing to there being only six surgeons to those battalions, they of course combine in the work?—Yes.

2032. Now do you not imagine from that being the case, that there is an almost abundant complement of medical officers in the battalions, as part of their establishment?—I have never seen but two medical officers in each regiment, but I should imagine that there may be times when the duties will be very slight.

2033. The Committee find upon a reference to the return which they have here, that the medical staff consists of a deputy inspector-general, and five assistant surgeons; do you conceive, taking into consideration the circumstances that have already been mentioned, that so large a medical staff is required?—The medical staff is unconnected with regimental affairs. I should say that they are certainly required, if a medical officer is to be with every detachment, which has always been usual.

2034. There being two medical officers to each battalion, is not one detached when the battalion is divided?—Yes.

2035. Now when you were at Cape Town, how many of the medical staff were there?—There was only the principal medical officer and one assistant staff surgeon.

2036. Have the artillery and engineers any medical officer attached to them?—Not exclusively; the medical staff do the duty.

2037. It appears by a return now before the Committee, that there are only 52; that the whole force of the royal artillery is only 52?—Yes, it is 52.

2038. Could not one of the battalion assistant surgeons take care of so small a force as that?—Yes, I think he could.

2039. Might not therefore one assistant staff surgeon be dispensed with?—Were this the only duty he might.

2040. What is the other?—The attendance on the staff, the commissariat and the ordnance-office department, with their families and servants, which are numerous, and all entitled to medical attendance.

2041. But as there are two battalions, each of which has two medical officers attached to it, could not the regimental staff be fully competent to take charge of the whole of the sick of the garrison?—If there were very few sick, and concentrated as in a barrack, it is very possible they might; but living at a distance, as they do, it could not be easily done.

2042. The question asked of you relates to Cape Town?—The general staff officers live at a distance from each other; they do not all live in the garrison, and it takes a long time to go from place to place.

2043. Why could not a senior medical officer do it?—I dare say he might occasionally, and often does assist; but the duties of the senior medical officer are numerous, and might often interfere with his regular attendance.

2044. You have stated that at Cape Town there was only the principal officer and one assistant staff surgeon; can you state where the others were quartered?—I cannot state positively, but I think there was one at Caffre Drift, one at Hermanns Kraal, one at Fort Wiltshire, and one at Port Elizabeth. One of these posts is usually supplied by the regimental staff.

2045. They were all on the frontier, were they?—Yes, they were.

2046. Were there any at Graham's Town?—The regimental officers are there.

2047. At Caffre Drift what description of troops do they attend?—I believe both the Cape corps of cavalry and a detachment of the regiment on the frontier.

2048. What do they attend at Fort Wiltshire?—At Fort Wiltshire there are detachments of the regiments on the frontier.

2049. Have not the mounted Cape corps medical officers attached to them?—They have only one.

2050. Do you not think that, taking into consideration the abundant regimental medical staff at Cape Town, some trifling reduction might be made in the medical staff?—I do not know, because the posts are so very far distant.

2051. You must understand that the Committee are now speaking of Cape Town only?—Now and then the duties are slight, but at times they are very severe. I can only speak of the time during which I remained in Cape Town, which was upwards of five years; during that time they were at times very severe. But not having had the charge of an hospital, I cannot so well speak to the extent of it in the garrison.

2052. On what occasions were they so severe?—They were severe at particular periods of the year; and in consequence of the number of women and children belonging to each family, and the distances at which they live.

2052*. Are there no private practitioners belonging to the Cape?—Yes, there are numerous private practitioners.

2053. The medical officers do not employ them, do they?—No, they do not.

2054. Do you include as part of the principal medical officer's duty, the attendance on the families of the officers of the staff?—He has not during my time done it; it has been devolved to one of the junior staff officers. I omitted to state, in my former answer as to the number of persons on the staff, that there is another officer on the staff, but he is the apothecary at Cape Town.

2055. Might he not assist in attending the sick at Cape Town?—Yes, he might, certainly.

2056. He is fully competent, in point of skill, to do so, is he?—Yes, he is fully competent; he is an assistant surgeon.

Mr. Robert Dyce.

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2057. May it not be desirable to have an assistant staff surgeon to replace any of the others on detachments who may be taken ill; or if an extra detachment went out there would be an extra medical officer ready to go with it?—Unquestionably it would be desirable; but in a case of that sort a private practitioner would be employed.

2058. In that case a private practitioner would be employed, to go where?—To go with the detachment.

2059. You have stated that the labours of the medical staff are sometimes light, and at other times they are severe?—Yes, I have.

2060. Would there not be a means of providing for that increased sickness in the severe times by a resort to the private practitioners?—Yes, there would.

2061. That is supposing the staff were somewhat reduced?—Yes.

2062. Do you consider that the employment of private practitioners in such a case would effect any considerable saving to the public?—I should doubt it very much.

2063. Must it not be a saving to the public if you only employ an individual just at the time when you want him, instead of keeping him the whole year, during a great part of which time he would have very little to do?—There might be a saving in that, certainly.

2064. But you would not get a private practitioner to accept of the employment for a week or a month, as you might want him, upon the same terms as the officers?—Certainly not; and it is very probable that the most desirable medical men would not accept of it at all; their practice would very likely not allow them to do so.

2065. Do you know at what rate it would be necessary to pay private practitioners to go out with any detachment, and give up their own practice for a short time?—I should think that no man, with any practice, would go out at all.

2066. Has it frequently occurred that it has been necessary to resort to private practitioners to attend the detachment?—Yes; it has happened during the time I have been there.

2067. Did you find any difficulty in obtaining the assistance of private practitioners?—Yes; in the one instance which I know of, we did, and the person afterwards refused to act.

2068. At what rate was he paid?—At the same rate as the other medical officers, I believe.

2069. Then, as far as you were aware, during the time you were actually serving, the private practitioner, when employed, was not a greater charge to the public than any other officer of the medical staff would have been?—No, he was not.

2070. Did you ever know any other instances of private practitioners being so employed than what you have spoken of?—Yes, I have known it, but it is merely by report; I do not know it of my own knowledge.

2071. You have heard of it upon more than one occasion, have you?—Yes.

2072. How often has it occurred during the time you were there that civilians were employed on detachments?—I recollect two instances at this moment. I am not certain, but I think there was a third time. I am pretty certain of two, and they were both on the frontier. One of these, the gentleman refused to act; the other instance was a private transaction between the medical men.

2073. The frontier service is considered the most disagreeable service, is it not?—Yes, from its distance, and the inferior accommodation for the officers.

2074. Supposing you wished to send a medical man, a private practitioner, to Simon's Town, or any where in the neighbourhood, would you have the same difficulty as in sending him to Graham's Town?—No; the distances, of course, are less, and I should think a man would not object to go there so much as to Graham's Town, which is six or seven hundred miles away. I conclude this applies to an emergency; to a very short period.

2075. Are you aware whether or not there was any reduction of the medical establishment took place about the time you went out there, or was it, as far as you know, the same as it had been before?—I think it was after I came there. I am not sure whether it was after or immediately preceding.

2076. Is there a naval hospital at Cape Town?—No; there is one at Simon's Town.

2077. There is not one at Cape Town, but there is one at Simon's Town, is there?—Yes.

2078. What is the number of medical officers there?—One, I believe.

2079. Only

2079. Only one medical officer, and no assistant, do you mean?—It is under the charge of an assistant; or, at least, has been so until lately.

2080. Now there is a surgeon and assistant, is there?—Yes, I believe so.

2081. Could not these people be employed to assist the army?—They have, since the reduction that has been spoken of, had the charge of the detachment from Simon's Town.

2082. Has there ever been any assistant surgeons landed from the ships?—No; I have never known it. They generally did the duty at the naval hospital.

2083. Do you think, taking into consideration the unwillingness of private practitioners to leave their own practice, that an increased rate of remuneration would induce them thus to give up their private practice?—I think there are very few, if any, medical men in Cape Town who would give up their practice.

2084. Not for any remuneration, do you mean?—Of course, men naturally balance their emoluments in private practice with that, and they make a charge corresponding. They would probably go for a remuneration equivalent to their private practice.

2085. Do you know how long the private practitioner to whom you have referred was employed with the troops?—I do not know positively; it was a very short period.

2086. Was it two or three months?—Not so long as that.

2087. Was it a month?—I really could not state what it was.

2088. How did you supply his place?—I do not know how it was supplied.

2089. What is the season of the year at which the medical duties fall the heaviest?—Generally in the summer season and the autumn; January, February, March and April, those are the most unhealthy months. The most unhealthy period is during the excessive heat, which is in December, January, February and March, and those are the months during which I should think it likely that there would be the most sick; but it varies.

2090. In fact, the unhealthy season is three months in the year, is it?—Yes, it is.

2091. What are the most sickly months of the year, do you say?—During the hot weather, the summer months, the months of December, January, February and March.

2092. Generally speaking, what was the average amount in number of patients that you had during the sickly season, while you were there?—On an average, do you mean?

2093. Yes, during the sickly season?—I have never seen any particularly unhealthy season.

2094. Who did you attend?—I had the charge of the general staff, with their families.

2095. That is including the women and children, is it?—Yes.

2096. What was the average number, as far as you can recollect?—Never above 25, if so many as that.

2097. Is that including children?—Yes.

2098. And that was in the sickly season, was it?—Yes.

2099. Do you not think that an assistant surgeon could have assisted you very much, or have taken the labour off your hands entirely?—Of course he could.

2100. Are there not private practitioners in the Cape who have not a great deal of practice?—There may be some.

2101. Would it not be a recommendation to a man just coming out and entering into practice to have had his skill tried by attendance on the troops?—No doubt it would.

2102. You have no doubt it would be a recommendation in private practice afterwards, have you?—No doubt of it.

2103. Do you not think it would be more expensive to induce a private practitioner to give up his private practice, even for four months in the year, that is for the supposed sickly season, than to pay an additional assistant surgeon for a whole year?—I should say so, certainly.

2104. Would there be any necessity for a private practitioner giving up his private practice, if he were merely called in occasionally to assist the staff surgeon and other medical staff during the sickly season at Cape Town?—No, not in Cape Town, because then his practice would go on.

2105. Now then, taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, do you or do you not think that any reduction could be made in the medical establish-

Mr. Robert Dyce.

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ment of Cape Town, without detriment to the public service?—Am I to understand that that is including all the medical establishment, the regimental as well as the other?

2106. Yes; taking the present amount of the medical establishment into your consideration, do you think that any reduction could be made in that without detriment to the public service?—I should think if the establishment is complete to the number that was just now mentioned, namely, two surgeons and two assistant surgeons in each regiment, and other staff officers, that probably there might be a reduction without detriment to the public service.

2107. Then, in fact, you think it might be reduced?—Yes; that is, supposing the regimental surgeons are complete; but I have never known them complete for any length of time.

2108. How long have you been in the service?—About 13 or 14 years.

2109. Did you do duty as a regimental surgeon or as an assistant surgeon?—I have done the duties as assistant surgeon. I have never been in a regiment but I have done the duties.

2110. Did you ever do the duties to a battalion?—I never have.

2111. You are aware, are you not, that long since you have been in the service, the regiments, the battalions were upon a much larger establishment than they are now?—Yes.

2112. During the time that battalions were upon a larger establishment than they are at present was there a corresponding increase in the regimental medical staff; when a battalion was from 800 to 1,000 men strong, are you not aware that the establishment was a surgeon and two assistant surgeons?—It was.

2113. You are aware probably that when the battalions were on the war establishment, and were from 1,000 to 1,100 men strong, that there was only one surgeon and two assistant surgeons to each regiment?—Yes.

2114. Then as there is now attached to each small battalion under 500 men a surgeon and an assistant surgeon, are they not, in so healthy a colony as that of the Cape, capable of not merely attending to the duties of the battalion, but also to assist in attending the families of the officers on the staff, and doing those duties which are now performed by a staff assistant surgeon?—I should say it is very seldom that that could take place. There may be times when there is but little to do in any corps, and then of course the regimental medical men will be sufficient for the whole.

Martis, 17^o die Junii, 1834.

LORD VISCOUNT EBRINGTON, IN THE CHAIR.

General the Honourable Sir Lowry Cole, called in; and further Examined.

Gen. the Hon.
Sir Lowry Cole.

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2115. It appears by the return which I hold in my hand, that at Cape Town the commissariat establishment consists of a deputy commissary-general, five deputy assistant commissaries-general, two clerks, and various other subordinate persons; what duties are there to perform that require so large an establishment? It is impossible for me to give a satisfactory opinion on this question, as the work performed by the commissariat is principally a detail of accounts.

2116. Should you think, as purveyor to the troops, it is necessary there should be such a number of individuals?—The whole military expenditure of every description in the colony passes through the commissariat; contracts are made by them, and all accounts of military expenditure are examined and audited by them previous to being sent home, and as they are sent direct to the Treasury without passing through the general officer in command, it is impossible for him to form a judgment of the assistance required in their office. There was an auditor of accounts at the Cape, who was reduced a few years ago.

2117. The military expenditure of so small a force is not large; do you think yourself competent to say whether a reduction might not be made?—It is perfectly impossible for me to give a satisfactory answer to this, for the reasons I have stated. Those who audit their accounts at the Treasury can only form a correct opinion thereon, or say whether or not a reduction might take place without inconvenience to the service. The general officer has nothing to do with their accounts. All contracts are submitted to him previously for approval, and no expenses are incurred without his previous sanction, but he has nothing to do with the detail, and therefore must be ignorant of the duty performed in the office.

2118. How

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2118. How often are the troops on the frontier relieved from Cape Town?—About once in two years.

2119. At Simon's Town, Robben Island and Algoa Bay, there are some other detachments, are there not?—There is a detachment at Robben Island, and Algoa Bay, and other small detachments.

2120. There is a deputy quartermaster-general. Now, as the troops on the frontier are relieved only once in two years, and the other movements of the troops merely in small detachments, might not the duty of deputy quartermaster-general be adequately performed by the town and brigade-major?—It might, perhaps.

2121. In that case you think the two offices might be combined?—If it should be thought advisable to reduce one of the two staff situations of quartermaster and adjutant-general, the duties of that reduced should, I think, be transferred to the other, in preference to transferring them to the brigade and fort major.

2122. Do you think it necessary that the office of military secretary to the governor should be continued?—Certainly; more especially as the office of auditor-general of accounts is abolished. At Simon's Town and at Algoa Bay I think that a barrack-master is not necessary in time of peace. I think a serjeant of Cape Town, under the barrack-master at Graham's Town, would answer the purpose.

2123. I see at Simon's Town there is a deputy storekeeper; is there not also a naval storekeeper there?—I believe not.

2124. Because, in addition to the deputy storekeeper, there is a storehouse-man, and the amount, we have it in evidence by a return, the whole amount of stores at Simon's Town is 5,000*l.*?—The deputy storekeeper has the charge of all the naval stores belonging to the ordnance department.

2125. Has he the military ordnance stores under his charge?—Yes.

2126. As we have it in evidence that the amount of stores of the ordnance does not exceed 5,000*l.* at Simon's Town, do you not think that if we had, in addition to the naval storekeeper, a storehouse-man under him, that would be sufficient, without having a deputy storekeeper?—A store-serjeant, under the control and superintendence of the storekeeper at Cape Town, might perhaps suffice in time of peace; but I am not prepared to recommend it. If Simon's Town continues to be the head-quarters of the admiral of the station, no inconvenience might probably arise from it; but if a change should take place, which is talked of, any captain of any King's ship, touching at Simon's Bay, may demand any stores he may think fit, and it is therefore desirable, I conceive, that a more responsible person than a store-serjeant should be in charge of the stores.

2127. At Graham's Town I observe there is a barrack department, consisting of a barrack-master and five barrack-serjeants; do you think any reduction could be made in that department?—I rather suspect the barrack-serjeants are for the different posts; I do not see them included at the posts; it is evident, therefore, these barrack-serjeants are at the outposts.

2128. You think them wanted then?—Decidedly.

2129. You have stated your inability to answer questions relative to the commissariat department, in consequence of their being exclusively under the direction of the Treasury?—They are accountable to the Treasury, and not to the general officer.

2130. As a mere military question, keeping in view the military duties only, with which, of course, you are well acquainted, do you not think that the number of the commissariat department at Cape Town might be diminished?—Upon my word, I should with difficulty answer that question, because the duty they have to perform is principally a mere detail of accounts; those accounts did not come before me, therefore it is impossible for me to say what assistance they may require in the office.

2131. I am alluding to the military duty, the issuing?—The mere issuing; there is only one issuer at Cape Town, I believe.

2132. Are the accounts submitted in detail to the governor before they are transmitted to the Treasury?—They are not; but the Commander-in-Chief's opinion and orders are taken upon all contracts, and in fact upon all questions relating to the duties of the department; but the details of those duties are transmitted home without passing through him, and it would be useless to do so. The Treasury corresponds direct with the head of the department, and the orders they receive are communicated by him to the general in command; and, independent of their military duties, a great part of the money transactions of the trade with

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England passes through the department, as they are authorized and required to give bills of exchange on the Treasury at one and a half discount for cash.

John Irvine, Esq., Assistant Commissary-general, called in; and Examined.

John Irvine, Esq.

2133. HAVE you served at the Cape of Good Hope?—Yes.

2134. In what capacity?—As Deputy Assistant Commissary-general in the Account Department.

2135. How many years?—Eleven.

2136. During what period?—From 1811 to 1822.

2137. By a Return which you hold in your hand you will find that the commissariat establishment at the Cape consists of one deputy commissary-general and five deputy commissaries-general?—Yes.

2138. Do you not consider that somewhat a larger establishment than is requisite?—No, I do not. It even appears to have been reduced since I left the Cape; but it being nearly 12 years since I served there, I cannot detail the particular duties of each individual; and further, I at that period served in the account branch of the department.

2139. What duty have they to perform?—The duty generally is very heavy; they have to raise the whole of the money for the military service and the naval departments; as also to pay the ordnance drafts, which are daily presented, furnishing supplies to the army, &c. They act, in fact, as bankers to the ordnance, and obtain all such ordnance or military stores as are required on the spot.

2140. Then their duty is to supply the troops with provisions, and act in fact as a board of account also?—Yes.

2141. How many persons were employed in the account branch of the commissariat when you were there?—Four; there was an assistant and myself, and two clerks.

2142. Still there remains, exclusive of the account branch, according to the present establishment, a deputy commissary-general and three deputy assistant commissaries-general?—This printed statement only refers to the store branch. There was at the time I served at the Cape, a store branch and an account branch; the store branch had care of the provisions, military chest, &c. of the army, and the account branch examined all the military and commissariat accounts.

2143. I presume two of the individuals stated here as belonging to the commissariat, belong to the account branch?—No; at the period that this Return was made out, the account branch had ceased to exist; it has been abolished.

2144. How are the accounts managed now?—They are sent home direct to the Treasury, and then transmitted to the Audit Office.

2145. Then, in point of fact, the individuals stated here as belonging to the commissariat, are for the purpose of acting as purveyors to the troops; supplying them with provisions?—Yes, together with the duties before stated.

2146. Does it not appear to you that an establishment, consisting of a deputy commissary-general and three deputy assistant commissary-generals, is more than required, taking into account the amount of the garrison at Cape Town?—I do not; it depends more upon the number of regiments, or portions of regiments, employed there, than upon the mere numerical force, separate vouchers and returns being required for each corps.

2147. Considering the different species of troops of which the garrison at the Cape is composed, do you think the Commissariat Department might be reduced?—No, certainly not.

Sir Rufane Donkin, a Member of the Committee, Examined.

Sir Rufane Donkin.

2148. YOU exercised, for a certain time, the office of Governor of the Cape?—For two years nearly, in 1820 and 1821, during which time I was also commander of the forces.

2149. According to the return, it appears that a considerable reduction of the forces at the Cape has taken place since that period?—Yes, there has. During the time I held the command of the forces I had, in 1820, 2,994 rank and file, and in 1821, 2,867 rank and file, and the number, I see by the return of 1833, is reduced to 1,778.

2150. Taking into view the present circumstances of the Cape, do you consider that any further reduction can be made in the force now employed there?—No, I think it as low as it ought to be.

2151. You

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2151. You do not think that it would admit of the reduction of six men a company, which is about to take place in all the regiments?—No; I think that that reduction of establishment, as it goes on, ought to be made up by some addition.

2152. Will you state the ground of that opinion?—I formed my calculation of the force necessary for the defence of the Cape, or of any other of our colonies, with the consideration of the possibility of a war suddenly breaking out, and of the colony being suddenly called upon to defend itself. This can be done only by a strong garrison, or by having some fort or strong hold in a state of defence, in which latter case the force in the colony may be diminished. I think it absolutely necessary for the defence of the Cape, with a diminished garrison, that the fort or castle, as it is called, at Cape Town, should be kept in a complete state of defence. As long as it can be held by the garrison, an invading force never can obtain military possession of the colony, the interior of which presents so little means of feeding an invading force, that an enemy would never attempt to penetrate into the country for the purpose of getting and holding possession of it. The chief fort or castle, therefore, at the Cape, would be the object of the invading general, in order to obtain the sovereignty of the colony. My view in having a fortified place in good order is, that the governor, the public functionaries, and the garrison, might retire into it, and hold the sovereignty of the colony. I assume that no attempt could be made on any of our colonies without previous information being obtained in England of the preparations, and that relief would follow speedily. If, therefore, we proceed on the principle of a reduced garrison, I think the castle at Cape Town should be put in such a state of defence, and kept so, as to be enabled to hold out at least a month, in which time it is to be presumed relief would arrive from England. I always suppose, in contemplating relief from England, that we have a disposable force here for that purpose; and if the supposition of the fortress of the colony being put and kept in a state of defence should be deemed unadvisable, and further, if the condition of the supposed power of sending speedy relief from England be denied to me, I should then require a much larger force for the garrison at the Cape of Good Hope; and, for the same reasons, for any other colony. I perceive that our whole colonial garrisons amount to about 32,000 men. I think that if our colonies were each to be left to its own strength, without a stronghold for the garrison to retire to, and without looking to England for timely assistance in case of attack, a much larger force than this would be required. This observation of course applies to the Cape. I consider the colonies in a military point of view as so many out-posts, the point of appui or base of which, for defence, is placed in England. Unless I be permitted to take this view, I think that every one of our colonies would require a much larger force than is now allotted to it. In taking this view I calculate much on our naval superiority, and our means of conveying troops with great rapidity from one part of the world to another, which multiplies as it were the strength of our army, and enables a small garrison, retiring into a small fortress, to hold a colony till relief can arrive.

2153. What number of men do you consider would be requisite for the defence of the castle at Cape Town, supposing it to be in a state of perfect repair?—For the mere defence of the castle I should say from 1,200 to 1,300 men; but I by no means should consider that as a sufficient garrison for the whole colony.

2154. What number do you consider would, under those circumstances, be a sufficient garrison for the whole colony?—Taking this as a mere military question, I think the number of men for the defence of the castle and the whole colony, should not be under 2,500.

2155. When you state that 1,200 should be the garrison for the castle, you mean, with 1,200 men, it would stand a siege?—Certainly; I am speaking entirely with reference to a siege.

2156. But in time of profound peace, and without any reference to a state of siege, is not a much less force sufficient?—Certainly; under the supposition I have before stated, that in case of war or danger to the colony, England would immediately send out relief, and that the garrison should have a fortified place of retreat.

2157. Do you think, in the event of England going to war, taking into consideration the naval superiority of this country, we should not be able to send over a reinforcement to the Cape, sooner in all probability than any other power could send out an attacking force?—I think not, because an enemy preparing a force in secret, and not declaring for what part of the globe it was intended, would sail, leaving us ignorant as to the point they meant to attack.

Sir Rufane Donkin. 2158. Do you suppose that an attack would take place without a previous declaration of war?—No; but with a declaration of war, the enemy would not make a declaration of what place they meant to attack.

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2159. Do you not suppose, in the event of the country being at war, the garrison of the colonies would be put upon the war establishment, as a matter of course?—They ought to be; but to do this it must be pre-supposed, that during the peace, a disposable force sufficient for this had been kept up.

2160. Supposing it possible that the enemy could anticipate this country, and send out a force to attack the colony previous to any reinforcement being sent out from Great Britain, and even be able to capture the castle, would not the tenure of that castle be of a short duration, if a naval force were sent out to blockade the castle on the sea side, while the inhabitants, who are stated in the evidence to be friendly to the country, would in all probability cut off all supplies from the land side?—In regard to supplies, I suppose an invading force would be fed from its own ships. When I stated that I thought 2,500 men were necessary to hold the colony securely, it was with a view to any possible sudden attack, of the nature assumed in the question; but if we could be insured against any such sudden attack, I should state a much smaller number of troops as necessary for holding the colony. I should, under such a supposition, say 2,000 men would be sufficient in time of peace. In regard to that part of the question which relates to the enemy holding the castle, supposing them to have taken it, the duration of their so holding it must depend wholly on the state of defence in which the castle itself was, as well as the quantity of provisions the ships or the adjacent country had supplied to it, before our relieving force made its appearance.

2161. Do you think, in a time of profound peace, putting aside the consideration of a probable attack, that so large a force as 2,000 is necessary for the internal tranquillity and regulation of the colony?—Putting out of consideration, as the question implies, all thought of an external attack, a much smaller force than 2,000 would be sufficient for the garrison of the colony.

2162. What amount do you think would be sufficient?—In such a state of peace and entire security as has been supposed by the question, I should say 1,600 or 1,700 would be sufficient.

2163. During the time you held the government of the Cape, had you an opportunity of making yourself fully acquainted with the nature of the duties of the Cape corps?—I had; and I considered the Cape corps as extremely useful for the duties on which it was employed on the frontier; much more so than any other species of force would have been, considering the mode of Caffre inroad.

2164. It is stated by Sir Lowry Cole, that the present amount of the Cape corps is 226 men; do you know whether any change has taken place since the time you were at the Cape?—I do not.

2165. Do you consider that the strength of the Cape corps, at the time you were there, was sufficient for the duties which they had to perform?—It was, when combined with the battalion of infantry I had on the frontier, and several companies of the Royal African Corps, since disbanded.

2166. Can you state the amount?—I think the Royal African Corps consisted of four companies, of about 280 men, at that time.

2167. They were infantry?—Yes.

2168. Do you think, taking into view the disbanding of the Royal African Corps, that the Cape corps is adequate to the performance of the duties?—I do not know the strength of the Cape corps at present; and I beg to explain, that when I stated my opinion as to the utility and efficiency of the Cape corps, I meant to apply that remark solely and locally to the Caffre frontier of the colony; but in my opinion it is desirable, as a general principle, that all troops employed by us in defence of our colonies, should be troops of the line, and available for all services, by means of our naval superiority. When any exception is made to this principle, it should, in my opinion, rest wholly, as at the Cape, on local circumstances.

Jovis, 19^o die Junii, 1834.

LORD VISCOUNT EBRINGTON, IN THE CHAIR.

Assistant Commissary-General *John Irvine*, called in; and Examined.

2169. HAVE you served at Sierra Leone?—Yes.

2170. In what capacity?—Assistant commissary-general.

2171. How long were you there?—Three years and a half; from January 1830 to June 1833.

2172. Do you consider yourself as having competent knowledge of the situation of that colony?—I think I have; and I should add, that in addition to the situation of assistant commissary-general, I held the situation of colonial secretary to the Government, from June to October in the year 1832.

2173. Are you prepared to suggest to the Committee any alterations or reductions in the establishment at Sierra Leone?—Yes; in the ordnance department I think there might be a reduction. Were a clerk of the works considered eligible for the charge of the stores, I should consider him and the barrack-serjeant equal to all the duties of the ordnance department; the commissariat paying for the local purchases, as is practised at the Gambia, upon vouchers. The duties of store-keeper, excepting the charge of military stores, are, in point of fact, mainly performed by the commissariat, such as obtaining supplies on the spot, drawing out contracts, making payments, &c. Should it, however, be deemed necessary to retain the storekeeper, he might, with the assistance of the barrack-serjeant, execute the duties of the barrack department, as is practised at St. John's, New Brunswick, and at Annapolis, Nova Scotia; thus reducing the barrack-master and the ordnance clerk.

2174. By whom are the timber, and other articles for building, contracted for?—By the commissariat, in the name of the ordnance.

2175. Are they not subject to examination of the clerk of the works, or some person in the ordnance department?—Yes, the clerk of the works, or some person on the part of the ordnance.

2176. Is it not left entirely at the discretion of the commissariat?—Not at all; the ordnance officer decides upon the quality of the article.

2177. What is the reason the commissariat are employed in making the contracts for building materials?—It is a Treasury arrangement.

2178. Does that generally prevail throughout the colonies?—Yes; it is a Treasury arrangement, with regard to the ordnance, throughout the colonies. The commissariat advertise for all the ordnance supplies.

2179. Can you suggest any reduction that may be made in the victualling department at Sierra Leone?—I conceive a great saving may be effected by a total abolition of the victualling establishment at Sierra Leone. It is only within about 10 years that such an establishment existed there, and all the duty was performed by the commissariat by an additional clerk, and at the small additional expense of about 300*l.* per annum. At present the establishment consists of an agent victualler at 600*l.* per annum, a clerk at 300*l.*, cooper, labourers, &c., not less than 200*l.*, and the rent of the magazine 600*l.*, making in all 1,700*l.*; should the original plan be re-established, the expense would be about 300*l.*, thus making a saving of 1,400*l.* The commissariat magazine would be sufficient for both the navy and army supplies; the same cooper would do for both, and only a few extra labourers would be required. In my opinion the army and navy at Sierra Leone might be supplied by the commissariat to the advantage of both services, and all clashing in the way of contracts would cease.

2180. What do you mean by "clashing of contracts"?—The navy and army advertised for their supplies separately; the contracts falling into the hands of different persons, exposed the service to inconvenience in consequence.

2181. Does this, in fact, occur, that the army and navy come, as it were, sepa-

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rate customers into the market, and by that means raise the price of the article?—Yes, it has occurred, and it has that effect.

2182. Then do you conceive that if the supplies for both services were contracted for by one department, the consequence would be the supplies being furnished at a much cheaper rate?—I do, certainly.

2183. Do you know that formerly there was only one contract for the army and navy, and that it was altered, because it had quite a different effect; that there was combination?—I only speak with regard to Sierra Leone. When I advertised for both services under one contract, I obtained the contract at a much more favourable rate than had previously been paid.

2184. It has been stated to this Committee, that the commissariat department are not so competent to take charge of salt provisions for the navy as the victualling department; that they do not understand the unpacking or packing of salt provision, and various other details of that nature, so well as the victualling department of the navy; what is your opinion as to that?—I am not of that opinion, as far as my own experience goes; I do not see why the officers of the commissariat should not be as good judges, and why they should not unpack and repack provisions as well as the victualling agents; and I am not aware of any proof to the contrary.

2185. Do you mean to say the military commissariat are equally well acquainted with the nature of provision for the different classes of ships?—I can only say, as far as my own experience goes, that when I was requested to supply any of the ships, they gave in a requisition of what they wanted, and what suited their own vessels; and that I issued them according to such requisitions, and there was no dissatisfaction. I am not aware that an agent victualler could do more.

2186. Did they suit them?—Yes, they suited them.

2187. How many men-of-war were you in the habit of supplying?—I had generally the supplying of detached portions of officers and seamen in charge of slave vessels, and occasionally had brigs of war and larger vessels to supply.

2188. Might the naval commissariat supply the army?—I conceive that the limited duties of the victualling agents, have not qualified them for the management of the supplies of the army, which are issued altogether upon a different system. The victualling agents issue to the purser of a ship the provisions for the navy in bulk; the commissariat officers issue in detail to the troops, in daily or weekly rations, to each regiment or detachment, to the officers of the staff, to departments and others, and under regulations dissimilar to the naval service; but, on the other hand, I do not see any difficulty in issuing by the commissariat the supplies required by the navy, which are almost invariably issued in bulk. My experience will fully warrant me in saying, that there is much less trouble in supplying a brig-of-war than in provisioning a small detachment of soldiers.

2189. You have stated that the commissariat formerly supplied the navy; why was the alteration made?—I do not know.

2190. Has any increase on the naval establishment on that station taken place since the alteration was made?—I believe not since its original establishment.

2191. Are there any other stores supplied except provisions; sails, cordage or anything of that kind?—Yes, there are; sails, &c. of various kinds were sent out to me for the supply of the navy, and I issued them as required.

2192. You were not at any other of the establishments on the coast of Africa except Sierra Leone, were you?—No.

2193. Did you ever know of any such competition as you have alluded to elsewhere?—I cannot state positively, but the impression is strong upon my mind, that such competition has existed, and that such would naturally follow, by the system of allowing various agents to purchase articles of a similar kind on Government account, in the same market.

2194. Have you served in other colonies besides Sierra Leone?—Yes.

2195. Did you ever know of any such competition as you have alluded to for navy and army contracts in any other colony or colonies?—Upon former services upon which I have been engaged, at the Cape of Good Hope and elsewhere, I was acting in a subordinate capacity, not at the head of the department, and it consequently did not fall within the sphere of my duties to notice particularly such a circumstance.

2196. Could any such competition have existed in a colony where you were serving with a commissariat, without you at least hearing of it?—I might have heard it, but I was not so alive to the subject as to bear it in recollection.

Luna, 23^o die Junii, 1834.

LORD VISCOUNT EBRINGTON, IN THE CHAIR.

Robert William Hay, Esquire, called in ; and further Examined.

2197. WHEN was the Island of Ceylon captured from the Dutch?—In 1795; the garrison of Colombo, the last fortress which resisted, capitulated in February 1796.

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2198. What was the amount of the Dutch force at that time in the island?—Five thousand men, including the garrisons at Cultura and Point de Galle.

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2199. What was the amount of force employed in the capture?—Very nearly 7,000 men, of which only 2,000 were Europeans.

2200. What was the amount of force kept up at Ceylon immediately after the capture?—Upon this subject I wish to read to the Committee a statement made by Lieutenant-colonel Agnew, who was present at the capture of the island. He states, that in his opinion the military force which it would at all times be necessary to maintain at Ceylon, for the security of the island from sudden attack, could not be less than 2,000 European infantry and four companies of artillery, with the proportion of Lascars usually attached to them on the Indian establishment, and 4,000 native infantry, the support of which, under the most rigid system of economy, would cost at least 160,000 *l.* per annum, without including the necessary supplies of stores and other expenditure, which might be estimated at 2,000 *l.* more. This was in August 1797.

2201. In what year was the island transferred from the charge of the East India Company to the British Government?—In 1798.

2202. Was any change made in the amount of military force after that transfer?—When Sir Thomas Maitland took charge of the government, in 1805, he found the force at about 6,000 fighting men, including native as well as British troops, and 3,000 Lascars, and he brought it down to nearly 7,000 men.

2203. Have you any estimate of the proportion of British and native troops in that 7,000?—I have in my hand a return of the force which Sir Thomas Maitland considered necessary, by which it appears that the European force consisted of, Royal Artillery, 290 men; Engineers, 9 men; 19th regiment, 483 men; the 51st regiment, 670 men; and the 60th, 838 men; so that the King's troops amounted to 2,290 men. Of the colonial troops there was, of the Ceylon Cavalry, 98; the 1st Ceylon Regiment, 843; the 2d, 1,687; the 3d, 698; Invalid Malays, 241; Royal Artillery Lascars, 524; Colombo Pioneers, 785, and Trincomalee Pioneers, 350; making, in all, the two estimates of the different description of force 7,426.

2204. Were there any Sepoys?—Such as were employed are included in the Ceylon regiment.

2205. Do you know what was Sir Thomas Maitland's opinion as to the relative merit of the native and British force?—In discussing the relative value of the different descriptions of native force, the Sepoys, the Malays and the Caffres, it would appear that Sir Thomas Maitland thought that Sepoys could not be employed with advantage in Ceylon; that the Caffres were the most useful, as they produced an apprehension in the minds of the natives; and that the Malays were the least fit men for the military service.

2206. Did Sir Thomas Maitland consider the force at that time sufficient to resist any foreign attack?—With reference to an expedition which was supposed to be fitting out from France against Ceylon, Sir Thomas Maitland wrote home to the Government in some degree of alarm as to the inefficiency of his force. The terms he uses are, that he considered the force on the island completely inadequate to enable him to resist foreign invasion.

2207. When was the Kandyan territory annexed to the British possessions?—In 1815.

2208. Was any alteration made in the amount of force subsequent to the annexation of that territory to the British possessions?—The force seems to have

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been diminished gradually from that time, with the exception of one year, 1819, when the rebellion in Kandy took place.

2209. What is the amount of force now employed?—3,732.

2210. What date is that?—The 1st of September 1833.

2211. Of what description of force does that number consist?—The European force consisted of the Royal Artillery, 136; the 58th regiment, 439; the 61st regiment, 419; the 78th regiment, 360; the 97th regiment, 428; making altogether 1,782. The native force is composed of Gun Lascars, 162; Ceylon regiment, 16 companies, 1,400; armed Lascareens, 221; Invalid Company of Malays, 102; Invalid Company of Sepoys, 65; making the whole force 3,732 rank and file, besides the Ceylon Light Dragoons and the Pioneer Corps, or military artificers employed in the construction of roads and bridges; but the dragoons have been reduced.

2212. Since when?—The order was given two years ago. There remain a few, who are kept up as orderlies.

2213. How is that force distributed?—The chief points where it is stationed are, at Colombo, 1,204; Galle, 271; Matura, 19; Hambantotte, 37; Tangalle, 20; Batticaloa, 38; Trincomalee, 526; Jaffna, 27; Manaar, 27; Putam, 67; Chilau, 37; Kandy, 708; Madawalatene, 16; Talldenia, 15; Bombodde, 19; Maturatte, 23; Ruanevelle, 27; Fort King, 6; Kornegalle, 51; Ratnapoora, 57; Fort M'Dowall, 29; Nuevera Ellia, 169; Allipoot, 2; Badulla, 157; Peradenia, 170; this makes 3,909.

2214. Do you know what is the extent of the line over which this force is distributed?—Perhaps about 1,000 miles.

2215. Have you the means of furnishing the Committee with a statement of the increase of the territory and population which was the result of the annexation of the Kandyan territory?—The Kandyan territory is supposed to contain an area of about 14,000 square miles, with a population of 304,000 souls; while the area of the maritime provinces which were conquered from the Dutch hardly exceeds 10,500 square miles.

2216. What are the numbers of the Ceylon Native Regiment?—1,400 rank and file.

2217. How is it officered?—There are both European and native officers. I have a memorandum respecting the Ceylon Regiment, which, if the Committee will allow me, I will read; principally taken from Sir Edward Borne's dispatches. "The Ceylon Rifle Regiment was consolidated from several corps, raised at different remote periods; 10 companies of the Ceylon Regiment are Malays, and these formed the original 1st Ceylon Regiment, under the denomination of Champagne's Regiment; which was transferred from the Dutch to our service in 1796, on the surrender of Colombo. The 2d Ceylon Regiment, called Ramsey's Regiment, was composed of natives of the island, and subsequently recruited from Sepoys from India; the 3d Ceylon Regiment was formed from a small number of Caffres, and was employed in the island as a military corps in the garrison of Colombo, in 1805, by Governor Maitland, and was denominated the 3d Ceylon Regiment. The Baillies, the 4th Ceylon Regiment, was raised in 1811, by Caffre recruits from the Portuguese settlements of Goa and Mozambique. The three last-mentioned corps have, at different subsequent dates, been reduced; by which arrangement three Caffre companies and three Sepoy companies were finally incorporated with the 10 companies of Malays; and those constitute the force of the present Ceylon regiments.

2218. That Ceylon corps so enlisted was for service limited to the island?—Certainly; it was so intended.

2219. In addition to those are there not troops of armed Lascareens, and invalid Sepoys and invalid Malays?—Yes; there are different descriptions of native force employed in various local duties.

2220. What is the amount of military expenditure now defrayed by the Colonial Government of Ceylon?—The amount in 1832 was 108,709 *l.*, which is made up in this way: Island allowances to the troops, 45,959 *l.*; pay and allowances to staff, 18,903 *l.*; pay of engineers' department, 2,111 *l.*; contingent expenses, 5,072 *l.*; commissariat and barrack department, 36,061 *l.*; making in the whole, 108,708 *l.*

2221. Are the troops provided by the British commissariat, as in other colonies?—They are not; there are certain officers appointed by the governor who discharge that duty.

2222. Is the expense defrayed by the Colonial Government?—Yes, wholly; and it appears in those accounts which I have already read.

2223. What is the present population of Ceylon?—As near as possible 1,000,000; 998,000, according to the latest return, in 1832.

2224. Have you the census in other years to show the ratio of the increase?—We have returns of the population for some years back. In 1823 the population, including the troops, amounted to 750,998 souls.

2225. What changes have taken place in the salaries and emoluments of the governors of the island since it came into our possession?—I have a memorandum on the subject. The first governor was Mr. Frederick North, who was appointed in the year 1798, and held the government till July 1805. His salary was 10,000*l.* a year. I am not enabled to state whether he enjoyed any other emolument. Sir Thomas Maitland held the government from July 1805 till March 1812. His salary was 10,000*l.* a year, and his military emoluments were in proportion to his rank. As major-general, he received for pay and allowances, for a time, 1,460*l.* a year; as lieutenant-general, 2,900*l.*; and commander of the forces (during a period of two months) he received pay and allowance at the rate of 4,918*l.* per annum. To him succeeded Sir Robert Brownrigge, who administered the government from March 1812 to the 1st of February 1820. His salary was 10,000*l.* a year. He received no military pay, but he drew the allowance of lieutenant-general on the staff, which for several years amounted to 1,460*l.*, and subsequently to 959*l.* Sir Edward Paget administered the government for a very short time, from the 1st of February to the 30th of November 1822, and drew a salary at the rate of 10,000*l.* a year, and staff allowances 959*l.* a year. The next governor was Sir Edward Barnes, who assumed the government on the 18th of June 1824.

2225*. There is an interval of about two years?—Yes, during which period the government was administered by Major-general Sir James Campbell, as lieutenant-governor.

2226. What was Sir E. Barnes's allowance?—*£.* 10,000. a year, and staff allowance to the amount of 822*l.* He was succeeded by Sir Robert Wilnot Horton, who assumed the government on the 23d of October 1831. Sir Robert's salary was reduced to 8,000*l.* a year.

2227. What emoluments has he?—*£.* 228 per annum for the value of the oil and light for the governor's houses, and for a certain number of gardeners.

2228. How many houses has he?—One at Colombo and one at Kandy.

2229. Is there any allowance for keeping them in repair?—No.

2230. Has he any travelling allowance?—No; the 228*l.* which I have mentioned includes every thing.

2231. Is he allowed any soldier servants?—There were a certain number of native attendants who were attached to the Governor's establishment; but they have been reduced. There remain a few honorary attendants, native headmen, who constitute no charge on the public.

2232. Is the salary of 8,000*l.* paid by the Colonial Government?—It is. The salary of any future governor of Ceylon is to be reduced to 7,000*l.* a year.

2233. Is the saving effected thereby carried to the account of the British or the Colonial Government?—It is carried to the account of the Colonial Government.

2234. Would the saving effected by the reduction of the Governor's salary be a saving to the Colonial Government or to the British Government?—It would be a saving to the British Government, in so far as it would render the island able to defray a larger portion of the military expenditure.

2235. Were we at the time of the capture of the island assisted by the natives in the capturing of Colombo?—I believe not.

2236. Are there any fortresses at Colombo?—Colombo is a fortified place.

2237. At the time Colonel Agnew considered a garrison of 6,000 men, of which 2,000 only were to be Europeans, sufficient for the defence of Colombo, did he not contemplate a state of war?—Undoubtedly.

2238. At that time the King of Kandy was hostile to Europeans?—He might have supposed that for his own safety he would eventually become so.

2239. And Colonel Agnew's opinion was, that he had force sufficient for a defence against the King of Kandy, and against France, with whom we were at war at that time?—It had no reference to the King of Kandy.

2240. The French were then in possession of the Isle of Bourbon and the Mauritius?—Yes, they were.

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2241. How many troops were employed in the Kandyan war?—About 9,000, I think.

2242. How long did the Kandyan war last?—About three or four months; not more.

2243. Why was it deemed necessary to increase the garrison from the amount at which it was in 1820?—I conclude it was owing to its inadequacy to the duties of the island.

2244. That is your own opinion?—Yes; I know no particular reason for the increase which took place.

2245. What was the amount of force in the island during the time it was in the occupation of the East India Company, that is, between the years 1795 and 1798?—About 7,000 men were employed by the Company at the time of the capture of the island, and it does not appear that they were reduced.

2246. What was the cost to Great Britain at the time the island was held by the Company?—The Company had charge of the whole establishment, and defrayed the whole cost, military as well as civil.

2247. What is the annual cost to Great Britain now of the Island of Ceylon?—About 108,000 *l*.

2248. Why was the island withdrawn from the dominion of the East India Company?—I presume it was because the Government at the time supposed it would be better administered in their hands.

2249. Have not the offices of governor and commander of the forces been generally united in the same person?—It appears that the greater part of them have been military men.

2250. Can you state any objection to the union of those offices in one person?—In most cases I should say that it would be better to unite the offices in the same individual.

2251. Might not one individual undertake the whole charge for 7,000 *l*. a year, in preference to having a governor and a commander of the forces?—I think it would be a small remuneration for the performance of united duties of that description.

2252. Do you consider the union of the two offices would cast any additional expense upon the governor?—I think probably he would be obliged to entertain more military men than he does at present.

2253. Why do all the officers upon the staff receive such large island allowances?—Partly because they have island duty to perform, independently of their military duty in many cases.

2254. For instance, a major-general receives an addition to his pay as a general officer, 3,308 *l*. island allowance, giving him 4,310 *l*. for his annual pay and allowance, whereas I find an officer commanding the troops in the Ionian Islands receives only 2,398 *l*.?—The island allowances are given in commutation of forage and rations, and other allowances which military men have in all parts; they are analogous to the batta given to troops on service in the East Indies. The allowances were considerably higher previous to 1819, when they were reduced by one-third of their amount. One reason why the officers should have an additional allowance and greater than that in the Mediterranean, for instance, is, that the peculiar nature of the climate requires a variety of what may be considered luxuries in other parts, but here are indispensable necessaries.

2255. Are not troops in the West Indies equally exposed to all the inconveniences of a tropical climate without receiving this amount of allowance?—They have not the same allowances certainly.

2256. If those indulgences which are received by the officers of Ceylon are considered absolutely necessary in a tropical climate, ought not the officers of the West Indies equally to receive them?—The argument is in favour of adding to those who do not receive them.

2257. Do you conceive the analogy more close between the condition of the officers in the East Indies and the officers of Ceylon, than between those of Ceylon and the West Indies?—Certainly; I apprehend the expense of living is greater at Ceylon.

2258. The only reason you can assign why the officers generally in Ceylon receive such large island allowances is, that they received allowances of the same nature while the island was in possession of the East India Company?—They continue the system, with modifications, established by the East India Company.

2259. Then it is an exception to the general rule which prevails with respect to the

the payment of colonial staff officers?—The island allowances are only given in Ceylon and in the Mauritius, and with limitations in the West Indies.

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2260. Are you aware how far those island allowances are analogous, in point of amount, to the allowance of the King's troops in India?—I have a statement of the island allowances and the other military expenses of Ceylon, which details the particular allowance to each rank.

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SCALE OF ISLAND ALLOWANCES PAID BY THE COLONY.

Regimental.		£.	s.	d.		
Colonel	- - - - -	45	9	-	per month.	
Lieutenant-colonel	- - - - -	32	2	-	—	
Major	- - - - -	23	19	-	—	
Captain	- - - - -	13	16	-	—	
Lieutenant	- - - - -	8	5	-	—	
Second ditto or Ensign	- - - - -	6	6	-	—	
Paymaster	- - - - -	13	16	-	—	
Surgeon	- - - - -	17	10	-	—	
Assistant-surgeon	- - - - -	12	10	-	—	
Adjutant	- - - - -	10	4	-	—	
Quartermaster	- - - - -	8	5	-	—	
Additional Allowances to Officers in command of Corps.						
Colonel	- - - - -	5	4	-	per month.	
Lieutenant-colonel	- - - - -	5	4	-	—	
Major	- - - - -	8	3	-	—	
Captain	- - - - -	10	4	-	—	
Lieutenant	- - - - -	5	11	-	—	
Additional Allowances to Officers in command of Garrisons, with the exception of Colombo, Trincomalee, Kandy and Galle.						
Colonel	- - - - -	29	11	-	The allowance for the commandants of Kandy and Trincomalee is fixed at 37 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> each, of Colombo at 29 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> , and of Galle at 10 <i>s.</i> a day.	
Lieutenant-colonel	- - - - -	8	18	-		
Major	- - - - -	6	14	-		
Captain	- - - - -	3	19	6		
Lieutenant	- - - - -	2	14	-		
Ensign	- - - - -	2	-	6		
General and Medical Staff.						
Medical General on the Staff	- - - - -	275	13	4 ½	In addition to regimental allowance being regulated where the ranks of staff officers do not correspond with the table, by making the addition equal to one-half of the regimental allowances to officers.	
Deputy Quartermaster-general, being lieutenant-colonel.	- - - - -	16	1	-		
Assistant Quartermaster-general, major	- - - - -	11	19	6		
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general, lieutenant	- - - - -	4	2	6		
Deputy Adjutant-general, lieutenant-colonel	- - - - -	16	1	-		
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-general, captain	- - - - -	6	18	-		
Assistant Military Secretary, ditto	- - - - -	6	18	-		
Aid-de-Camp to the Governor } whether captains	- - - - -	6	18	-		To aid-de-camp, if subaltern, the staff and island allowance of a captain are granted.
Ditto to the General-officer } for subalterns.	- - - - -	6	18	-		
Brevet Inspector-general of Hospitals	- - - - -	68	3	6		
Staff Surgeon	- - - - -	23	19	-		
Assistant ditto	- - - - -	12	10	-		
Apothecary to the Forces	- - - - -	13	5	-	Being the difference of island allowance between a surgeon and an assistant-surgeon.	
The medical officer attendant on the Governor and Lieutenant-governor.	- - - - -	11	9	-		

Besides the above Allowances, the following are the Rates of Pay granted to Officers on the Staff, paid by the Colony.

1 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-general	- - - - -	-	10	-	per day.
1 Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general	- - - - -	-	10	-	—
1 Deputy Commissary-general	- - - - -	2	-	-	—
1 Assistant Commissary-general	- - - - -	-	15	-	—
3 Deputy Assistant Commissary-generals, each	- - - - -	-	7	-	—
6 Staff Officers of garrisons	- - - - -	-	10	-	—
7 Aid-de-Camps to the Governor or Lieutenant-governor.	- - - - -	-	10	-	—

(continued)

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Scale of Stoppages made from Officers occupying Government Quarters.

Medical General, Colonel and Inspector-general of Hospitals.	9 - 6	per month.
Lieutenant-colonel, Major, Deputy Inspector-general of Hospitals and Assistant Inspector of Hospitals.	1 14 0	—
Captain, Quarters and Surgeon	0 - 3	—
Assistant-surgeon, Lieutenant, Ensign and Quarters-master	1 1 0	—

2200. Are not the extra allowances received by the troops in the territorial possessions of the East India Company paid by the East India Company, and not at the charge of Great Britain?—They are paid by the East India Company certainly.

2201. It appears there is a deputy adjutant-general, who receives 1,185*l.* a year, and there is also a deputy assistant adjutant-general, who receives 911*l.* a year: are the duties of adjutant-general so heavy that they might not be performed by one person?—I should apprehend that one would not be sufficient, considering the amount of duty and the different descriptions of troops whom those officers have to superintend. The force there is divided into two distinct classes, the British troops and the native troops, and from that cause, amongst others, it has been found necessary to add to the staff.

2202. Do you imagine because there are natives of different countries that it is absolutely necessary to have more staff officers to superintend them?—The troops are very much scattered, in addition to their being of different tribes, and they therefore, I should imagine, would require more officers to superintend them.

2203. The deputy quartermaster-general receives 1,097*l.* a year; are you aware that his duties are merely to give routes on the change of quarters, and that that change of quarters takes place only once in three years?—Upon that point, and other questions of this nature, I should wish to refer the Committee to those officers belonging to the force employed in Ceylon who may now be in this country, and especially to Captain Gascoigne of the Ceylon regiment.

2204. Is he not receiving 500*l.* now?—He is at home upon leave; but he receives no staff pay during his absence.

2205. Is not that a sufficient proof that two officers are not required?—I have no doubt that some one is absolutely required to perform his duties; and an officer cannot be expected always to be at his post without ever enjoying leave of absence.

2206. Is it necessary to keep a double set of officers to enable any officer to come home on leave occasionally?—By no means; but the absence of an officer on leave does not prove that the appointment held by him is unnecessary.

2207. Are you aware whether, during his absence, they still continue two officers to discharge the duties, or whether the duties of the two persons are performed by the officer remaining in the island?—Upon that subject I would rather refer to the officer himself.

2208. Are you aware that the deputy quartermaster-general has been employed in taking surveys and taking the heights of the mountains?—This is a point which I cannot answer.

2209. The head of the medical staff, the deputy inspector-general of hospitals, receives 1,900*l.*, while an officer of corresponding rank at the Cape of Good Hope receives 729*l.*; is there anything in the climate of Ceylon which makes it necessary to give to that officer more than is received by an officer of corresponding rank at the Cape of Good Hope?—It is on the same principle upon which the island allowances are given; some uniformity of salary in the appointments must be preserved.

2210. The excess of the medical staff payment is analogous to the excess of the allowance?—Yes, of the island allowance.

2211. And in addition to the deputy quarter-inspector-general, there are 13 medical men?—There are only nine at present; and I can only say upon that generally, that frequent representations as to the want of medical men have been addressed to the Colonial Office, and it has been found necessary to comply with them.

2212. Can you give any estimate how many military sick there were in the last return?—In the month of August last the number of sick, out of 3,933 rank and file, was 117.

2274. Are there not two regimental officers attached to each battalion, in addition to the medical staff?—There are.

2275. Are you aware that one of those medical officers acts as a family physician to the governor?—No, I never heard of it.

2276. Can you state what are the duties of a staff officer at Colombo?—No; I do not know what are the precise duties.

2277. It appears the commandant at Puttani is also superintendent of a salt manufacture; does he receive any extra allowance for that superintendence?—He receives a small annual allowance of 63*l.*; but in general those officers on the staff who discharge civil duties do not receive additional pay.

2278. Are you aware that out of that Ceylon regiment there are no less than 17 officers, who appear by these returns to be holding staff situations and receiving the full pay of the Ceylon regiment?—It appears so by the returns.

Captain *Henry Holyoake*, called in; and Examined.

2279. HOW long were you in the Island of Ceylon?—Nearly seven years; from 1826 till last year.

2280. Were you doing regimental duty or staff duty?—Regimental duty.

2281. In what regiment?—The 78th.

2282. It appears by the return I hold in my hand, that there is a deputy adjutant-general, with emoluments to the amount of 1,125*l.* a year, and also a deputy assistant adjutant-general, with allowances to the amount of 883*l.* a year; in your opinion, are the duties of the adjutant-general's department so onerous as to require two officers of that description to discharge them?—No, I should think not.

2283. You think one is sufficient?—Yes.

2284. Are you of opinion that a deputy assistant adjutant-general would be sufficient?—No, I think it requires a deputy adjutant-general.

2285. With respect to the quartermaster-general's department, are the duties of that department severe?—Yes; there is a great deal to be done about the island. I believe they have now sent civil engineers, who would take a great deal of duty off their hands.

2286. Every thing relating to the roads and bridges?—Yes.

2287. That will be included in future to the civil engineers?—I believe so.

2288. Are you aware when this change took place?—Just when I left the island, 14 or 15 months ago.

2289. In that case the quartermaster-general's department would be called upon to fulfil only those duties that naturally belong to them?—I believe so.

2290. Do the troops frequently change quarters?—Very seldom.

2291. Not above once in three years?—Sometimes once in three years, and sometimes once in two years.

2292. Under the supposition already stated, are you of opinion that the deputy quartermaster-general, with an allowance of 1,200*l.* a year, is required in addition to a deputy assistant quartermaster-general, with an allowance of 700*l.* or 800*l.* a year?—I should think if all the duties of a civil engineer are taken from the quartermaster-general's department that a deputy quartermaster-general would be quite sufficient.

2293. You have stated the alteration of system derived from the employment of these engineers took place about the time of your leaving the island; are you aware of the actual effect of the change, and the amount of relief which this change has produced to the quartermaster-general?—No, I am not; it is mere report.

2294. Are you aware that the deputy assistant adjutant-general is at this moment in England, on leave of absence?—Yes, Captain Gascoigne is in England.

2295. Are you aware that his situation is filled up during his absence?—Yes, it has been.

2296. How has it been filled up?—Filled up by an officer of the 58th, during Captain Gascoigne's absence.

2297. Are the troops, generally speaking, healthy or not?—There are periodical sicknesses.

2298. Each battalion is provided with two medical officers?—Yes, two medical officers.

0.25.

Capt.
Henry Holyoake.

23 June 1834.

2299. It appears by the return, that in addition to the regimental officers there is a deputy inspector-general of hospitals, and 13 other officers of the medical profession; is it your opinion that so many are necessary for the garrison?—Certainly; they are dispersed throughout the island.

2300. Attached to different stations?—Yes, attached to the different stations.

2301. How many nights are the troops in bed?—I do not think above three; some places four, some only three, and I have known as few as two.

2302. Do you think that proportion of rest essential to the troops?—Certainly I think they have too little rest.

2303. There appears to be a staff officer, with pay and allowance to the amount of 370 *l.*, at Colombo; what are his duties?—His duties are the same as a fort-major and town-adjutant in a garrison town.

2304. At Putlam there is a commandant, with 487 *l.* a year, and it appears there are only 67 soldiers at Putlam; can such an officer as that be required to perform the duties of a commandant?—No; quite unnecessary.

2305. Is there a commandant required for Ratnapoora?—I should say it is not at all necessary.

2306. At Trincomalee there is also a commandant, with emoluments to the amount of 1,424 *l.*, and a staff officer, whose emoluments amount to the sum of 541 *l.*, and the number of troops at Trincomalee is stated to be 526; do you think both of those officers are required at Trincomalee?—Yes, both of them.

2307. What are their duties?—The duties of the commandant are the same as at Colombo and Kandy; it is the head-quarters of the regiment.

2308. At Colombo, where there are 1,394 men, there is no commandant, and the duty is performed by a staff officer; that being so, do you think it necessary to have a commandant and staff officer at Trincomalee, where there are only 526 men?—I do, because the major-general commanding does all the duties of the commandant at Colombo; he resides at Colombo; but at Trincomalee the commandant has all the eastern coast; it is not only Trincomalee, but he has to visit all the posts to the north, and down as far as Batticaloa, which is at a distance of about 150 miles.

2309. Has he many stations to visit along the line?—No; only at Batticaloa and the northern post, Jaffnapatan.

2310. And yet you are of opinion that two officers are required to do that duty?—Yes, I think they are.

2311. At Jaffna, where there are 24 men, there is a commandant, with 184 *l.* a year; do you think that office is necessary?—No, I think it is unnecessary.

2312. Is a staff serjeant necessary?—I think a staff serjeant would be sufficient.

2313. At Batticaloa there are 38 men and a commandant, with 424 *l.* a year; do you think that officer is necessary?—I think him unnecessary; the commandant at Trincomalee, with a staff officer, can do all the duty down that coast; a staff serjeant to take charge of the military stores is sufficient.

2314. At Galle I see there is a commandant, with 390 *l.* a year; would you think that necessary?—I know nothing about Galle; I was never there.

2315. At Hambantotte there is a commandant, with only 37 men; do you think a commandant is required there?—I never was at Hambantotte, but I should think not.

2316. At Matura there are 36 men; do you think a commandant is required there?—I have not been there.

2317. Could you express an opinion?—I should think not more than at Putlam and Ratnapoora.

2318. At Kandy I see there is a commandant, with 1,427 *l.*, and a staff officer, with 390 *l.*; do you think those two officers are required?—Yes, I do; all these staff salaries include the regimental pay.

2319. Have they many duties to perform?—Yes; to visit the the interior of Kandy, and the staff-officer takes charge of the quartermaster-general's department; he assists the quartermaster-general.

2320. At Badulla there are not above 40 or 50 men; are you of opinion that a commandant, with 949 *l.* a year, is required there?—Yes, I am.

2321. What duties has he to perform?—It is rather a disturbed part of the country; the Kandyan rebellion arose there.

2322. Is the country still in an unquiet state?—I think very little would excite them to make a disturbance; they are very disaffected in that part of the country.

2323. Do

Capl.
Henry Halyoake.
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2323. Do you think a commandant is required at Cornegalle in addition to a staff officer?—I think both quite useless.

2324. Is a staff serjeant required there?—Yes.

2325. Is a commandant required at Fort M'Dowall?—I think not.

2326. At Ruauwelle, is a commandant required there also?—No, I think not.

2327. At Hurrispattoo, is a commandant necessary, at 114*l.* a year?—I think not.

2328. At Kotteatte, is a commandant necessary there, with 408*l.* a year?—I believe they are going to make that the head-quarters of the regiment.

2329. You think it is required there?—Yes; it is made a convalescent post, being the most healthy part of the island, and quite an English climate.

2330. At Lower Onvah, is a commandant required there?—No.

2331. Is a commandant required at Fort King?—I think not.

2332. Is a commandant required at Muttratie?—I think not.

2333. Or at Fort M'Dowall?—Or at Fort M'Dowall. There is generally an officer of the Ceylon corps at those places, which I think is quite sufficient.

2334. There are at present, filling different situations, 17 officers belonging to the Ceylon regiment; do you consider they can properly discharge those duties without detriment to the discipline of the regiment?—Yes, I do.

2335. You think they might?—Yes, I think they might; because they are all detachments of their own men.

2336. There appears in the military staff an *aid-de-camp* to the governor, with 624*l.* a year; is not that a new appointment?—No, it is not; it was given to the governor because he has no military *aid-de-camp*; Sir E. Barnes had a colonial as well as military *aid-de-camp*.

2337. Do you think that he requires such an officer?—Yes, I do.

2338. That there are sufficient official duties for him to perform?—Yes.

2339. If he was a military governor he would have a military secretary?—He would have a military *aid-de-camp*.

2340. Are you of opinion that it would be practicable to effect any reduction in the number of the garrison?—I think the duty would be done much better by native troops than by Europeans. The Ceylon regiment, composed of Malays, take all escorts, upon which duty Europeans are never employed.

2341. Do the privates and non-commissioned officers of the Ceylon corps receive the same pay and allowance as the other regiments?—I think not so much.

2342. As to the number of the garrison, do you think they are capable of reduction?—Yes; I think a force equal to one European battalion might be dispensed with.

2343. What is the general disposition of the natives towards the British Government?—I can hardly answer that.

2344. Is Ceylon a dear or a cheap country to live in?—A dear country.

2345. As dear as in England?—Yes; there are so many things which you require out there which you do not in England.

2346. Are you aware, from communication with those officers who have served both in Ceylon and the East Indies, what is the ratio of expense of living in the two places?—From what I have heard, much the same.

2347. If you were performing a journey in Ceylon, in what way would you do it; in a palanquin or on horseback?—On horseback.

2348. Are the palanquin and bearers considered an essential part of the establishment of an officer at Ceylon?—No; I do not think, except married officers, that there is any one officer in the island who has them.

2349. Would not the expense, therefore, of travelling be greater in India than at Ceylon on that account?—I think not; because the coolies who carry the baggage are dearer at Ceylon, and the horse-keep and other servants are more expensive, add to which, the bazaars are badly supplied, and in consequence, obliged to carry provisions.

2350. Have you any beasts of burden?—There are bullocks, but they are never employed for carrying baggage.

2351. The expenses of living and clothing, and other necessaries of life, are considerable in Ceylon?—Yes.

2352. What proportion of expense do they bear to living in quarters in England?—You live much cheaper in England.

2353. Do you think the duty might be properly done by colonial troops?—Yes, I do.

2354. Do you consider, supposing the entire garrison composed of colonial troops,

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troops, that the numerical force ought to be greater than the numerical force composed of partly Europeans and partly natives?—No.

2355. The numerical amount might remain the same?—Yes.

2356. Is the Ceylon corps officered by Europeans or natives?—By British officers.

2357. Entirely?—They have native officers, but they do not do the same duty as British officers; they are more like regimental serjeant-majors.

2358. Then all that answer the description of commissioned officers in the Ceylon corps are Europeans?—Yes; the others have commissions from the governor only; they are the same as our non-commissioned officers.

2359. In reply to a question put to you on your former examination, you spoke of the possibility that might arise of disturbance and excitement among the people; do you think, in such an event, that the Ceylon corps might equally be employed as the European corps?—Yes, I think so certainly; they behaved themselves very well during the last Kandyan war.

2360. Were they employed to any extent in that war separately from British troops?—Yes, they were.

2361. Can you inform the Committee what is the reason of keeping up so many small stations in the island?—It has been done ever since the Kandyan war, and they have not thought it prudent to do away with them.

2362. In the case of these smaller stations, are you aware whether any civil duties are thrown on the commandant independent of the military duties?—There are.

2363. Can you inform the Committee what those civil duties are?—They are what they call agents of government; they try many cases, and in fact are a sort of magistrates; they do a magistrate's duty.

2364. Have you resided yourself at any of the small stations?—I have been commandant at one, but I did no civil duty.

2365. Do you consider in those cases that the discharge of those civil duties is a matter of importance to the well-being of the colony?—I do.

2366. In the event of their being dispensed with, would it be necessary to provide for the discharge of those duties in some other way?—I believe most of them have been dispensed with, and civilians have been put in the place of military men.

2367. Most of them or some of them?—I have heard of several.

2368. Since what time?—Since last April twelvemonth, when I left the island.

2369. Do you know, in point of fact, whether that has been done, whether civilians have been appointed in the place of military men in any of those military stations with respect to which you have been questioned here?—Yes.

2370. At Putlam?—I think there is no agent at Putlam. The commandant has no civil duty to perform at Putlam.

2371. State what other place?—Fort King.

2372. That is one you know?—Yes; and the sitting magistrate at Kandy, which situation is entirely done away with.

Veneris, 27^o die Junii, 1834.

LORD VISCOUNT EBRINGTON, IN THE CHAIR.

Lieutenant-general Sir *Hudson Lowe*, K. E. B., called in; and Examined.

2373. HAVE you resided in the Island of Ceylon?—Yes, I have.

2374. During what period?—I arrived there in the month of August 1826, and remained until March 1828, when I was under the necessity of applying for leave to come to England. I returned to the island in October 1829, and remained there until the month of August 1831, so that altogether I have resided in Ceylon about three years and a half.

2375. In what capacity?—As major-general on the staff; but I was designated, in the orders from the Secretary of State's Office, as second in command, and member of His Majesty's Council.

2376. Was your attention directed during your residence in the island to the then state of the military establishments, as to the amount of force that it might be expedient to maintain there?—I cannot say that my attention was particularly directed to that point. As I was only second in command, it was not within my province to exercise any particular deliberation upon it; but having been accustomed to command troops at other stations, I of course feel myself competent to offer an opinion on the subject.

2377. What was the amount of the military force at the time you held the office of second in command?—I cannot give you the exact number of men in each corps, but I can enumerate the several corps. There were four regiments of British infantry of the line; the Ceylon regiment; a detachment of Royal Artillery; a company of the Royal Staff corps; a body of gun Lascars attached to the artillery; two strong companies of troops, natives of the island, called "the armed Lascareens," who were commanded by a British officer; and a small detachment of cavalry, serving more for purposes of escort and as orderlies than for any important military duty; there was also the Pioneer corps.

2378. Do you include in the strength of the military garrison the pioneers?—No; I should certainly not include them in the garrison.

2379. Do they perform any military duty?—In their quarters they might, as sentinels at night; but they do not perform any military duty.

2380. They are, in point of fact, labourers?—They are.

2381. Do you recollect what was the amount of that force?—I do not; because it was never under my control; it was considered entirely under the direction of the governor.

2382. In the statement you have made of the military force, you have distinguished between the Colonial corps and the British force; of what class of natives is the Colonial corps composed?—The Ceylon regiment is composed principally of Malays; there is a mixture of natives of other parts of India, but the greater number are Malays, and I consider them to be the very best description of native troops that could possibly be employed for the service of the island.

2383. What was the strength of the Ceylon regiments?—I think about 1,500 or 1,600 men.

2384. Were the troops comprising the Colonial corps such as you could place confidence in, as well in the event of an attack upon the exterior of the island, as for the maintenance of tranquillity within it?—Against an external attack, I think the fullest reliance might be placed upon them. How far they might be worked upon by disaffection in the island, I will not pretend to say, but I think they might be trusted as much as any other native troops.

2385. Do you think that they could be as well relied upon as a Sepoy force?—Certainly I do.

2386. Did anything come to your knowledge during your residence in the island that would lead you to imagine they might not be safely trusted?—Not a single circumstance.

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circumstance occurred during the term of my residence there to induce me to think so.

2387. What was the state of the island with respect to internal tranquillity?—Perfectly quiet.

2387*. Was the discipline of the Ceylon regiments such as you would approve of?—As good as that of any British regiment.

2388. Are you able to state the difference of expense between a Colonial corps and a British corps?—No, I am not immediately enabled to do so.

2389. Are you aware whether there exists any, and what difficulty with respect to recruiting the Malay corps?—I believe there is considerable difficulty, both with regard to the number and the quality of the men to be obtained. There are a great number of Malays resident in the island, descendants of soldiers who have served in the corps, and have settled there; a supply is kept up from that source; but there is great difficulty in getting recruits of the description of which the corps should be composed from Java and the neighbouring countries.

2390. Are you aware whether any difficulty is thrown in the way of recruiting Malays for the service of Ceylon by the Dutch government?—I am not aware of the existence of any absolute and real difficulty. I think it is hardly natural to expect that the government of Batavia should assist us in getting recruits from the Dutch territories. I have heard some objection was made to our recruiting in that quarter; but I cannot speak with sufficient certainty upon the subject.

2391. When you were in the island was there an establishment of boys kept up in connection with the Ceylon corps?—There was.

2392. What was the effect of that establishment with respect to recruiting of the Ceylon corps?—As the boys grew up they were enlisted into the corps.

2393. Are you aware that, upon economical grounds, that establishment of boys has been lately discontinued?—I have casually heard so, but I really am not aware of any changes that have taken place since my departure from Ceylon. If the establishment has been reduced, it must have been, I presume, on grounds of economy. I have no doubt it was attended with some expense.

2394. But, at the same time, has it not deprived the Ceylon regiment of one source from whence they obtained a supply of recruits?—Certainly, and particularly of an educated class. All the boys were obliged to go to school, and were instructed in the English language and arithmetic, in which they made great progress. They were very intelligent and capable of being rendered very useful.

2395. When the boys grew up, were they employed as non-commissioned officers in Ceylon?—Many non-commissioned officers, I have no doubt, were so selected on account of their superior education. A limited number of boys to be thus educated would, therefore, be very serviceable.

2396. Do you think it would be possible without inconvenience, supposing that the establishment of the military force in the island was fixed at a given number, to increase the proportion which the Colonial troops now bear to the British troops?—I think Colonial troops are much better calculated for the ordinary duties of the island than British troops. In many parts of Ceylon, which are very unhealthy, considerable risk is run in moving troops about. Native troops, as not being affected by the climate, would answer much better, in my opinion, for many detached duties than British troops. I see no inconvenience, therefore, in increasing the number of the former; on the contrary, I think a general officer in command would prefer having a greater body of disposable men for those duties, on which he might feel a reluctance to employ British troops; not that the British troops are to be kept locked up in garrisons and not exposed to the risk of the climate as much as other troops when necessary, but because Englishmen do not stand the climate so well as the natives, and cannot further be replaced without long delay and greater cost.

2397. You do not carry that principle so far as to conceive that the whole defence of the island could be safely confided to Colonial troops, to the exclusion of British troops?—No, certainly not; it is absolutely essential that there should be British troops.

2398. The present course of your examination refers to what may be considered the peace establishment of the island?—I do not think there were too many troops at Ceylon at the time I was there, nor more than were necessary, considering the extent of the island and the number of garrisons and posts to be occupied. The only way in which an alteration could be made, would be, perhaps, to increase in a small

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a small degree the number of the native troops. It would, however, be a very delicate matter to recommend a reduction of the public force on the island.

2399. With reference to the peace establishment, do you entertain that opinion?—With reference to the peace establishment, entirely.

2400. You have already stated that you think the native troops which are employed in Ceylon are equally trustworthy with the Sepoys?—Yes, I consider them equally trustworthy.

2401. Then why are you of opinion that the defence of the island might not be entrusted almost exclusively to native troops?—The number of British troops in the Island of Ceylon is so very limited, that I do not see very well how they can be diminished in any considerable proportion. If there is a diminution in any way whatever, there should be a proportionate increase in the number of the native troops. There is, however, a wide difference between making a slight alteration in the number of British troops, and placing the island altogether under native troops.

2402. The question does not refer to an entire reduction of the British force, but only to a partial reduction, and a substitution of native troops in their place; to any considerable extent do you think that might be done?—I should not counsel a reduction of the military force on the Island of Ceylon at all. I do not think it prudent or advisable; but if I were called upon to state the minimum to which the British force might with any degree of prudence and safety be reduced, I should say that there should be at least three strong regiments, with a detachment of artillery and a proportionate increase of native troops, so that there would be an absolute reduction in the number of the whole.

2403. Then your suggestion would be a diminution of one British battalion, and a corresponding increase in the Colonial force?—I wish to be understood that I do not presume to suggest any alteration; but if I am asked the minimum to which it might be possible to lower the British force, it would be what I have stated, three British regiments and two native regiments; but I would not recommend it, nor say that it was advisable.

2404. What do you mean by the amount of the force being three strong regiments?—I think there should be about 2,000 British troops, including the artillery.

2405. Are you aware that the establishment of rank and file in the year 1826 amounted to 4,990, and that at the period of the last returns it amounted to 3,732, showing a reduction of 1,268?—No, I am not aware of that detail.

2406. What was the disposition of the native inhabitants, generally speaking, towards this country, while you were there?—They appeared very well disposed.

2407. Then the garrison which you consider as absolutely necessary for the peace establishment, is that for the purpose of internal police and the safety of depôts in different parts of the island?—Yes, and detachments in different parts of the island, supposing the disposition of the inhabitants to be quite peaceable.

2408. You should think, with a native population perfectly well disposed towards this country, the garrison you have stated is not more than sufficient?—I should think it was not more than sufficient with reference to the extent of the island.

2409. Are you of opinion that the numerous detachments which appear by the returns were necessary for the general government of the island?—I believe many of the detachments are intended to give a kind of support and consideration to the civil authorities. They must have some troops with them for that purpose, otherwise they must have attendants of another description, as in India; peons, lascareens, the expense of whom would be as great, if not greater.

2410. And available for any other service?—Available for all purposes. I think the Ceylon regiment is particularly available in that way. The men are much fitter for employment of that nature than British troops.

2411. There are 1,300 or 1,400 troops at Colombo, is so large a garrison required there?—I do not think quite so large a garrison is required; I think it might be somewhat reduced.

2412. To what extent do you think it might be reduced?—I should perhaps say, if I were there to distribute the troops, I would have an English regiment with artillery, and a portion of native troops. I should be satisfied with that arrangement.

2413. Would 1,000 men be sufficient?—Yes, I should think 1,000 men, composed in that way, would be sufficient.

2414. Do you think between 500 and 600 men are required in the garrison of Trincomalee?—The garrison has been sometimes less; but I should think between 500 and

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500 and 600 is the least there should be. It is a naval station. When ships of war arrive there, I think marines might be landed, and take part of the duty.

2415. Is there a large depôt at Trincomalee?—There are naval stores; but I think the marines might take charge of them when the ships are there.

2416. Supposing that Government desire to carry into effect the greatest possible reduction?—I think it might be left safely to the discretion of the general officer to diminish the garrison by 100 men, more or less, as he might think proper. Detachments might easily be sent to or from the place, as circumstances might require.

2417. But taking into consideration your opinion that there might be a reduction in the garrison at Colombo, and also several other detachments, do you not think there is there a greater number of troops than is absolutely necessary?—I think there should be sufficiently strong garrisons at Colombo and at Kandy, that the natives should understand there was a disposable force to be sent to any part of the island in case of emergency. There are few troops on the southern coast of India. I passed through several extensive districts there, and did not see a single soldier; but there was a large military cautionment in the neighbourhood: and thus it was known that there was always a body of troops ready to be moved in any direction, which was perhaps better than having the troops dispersed in small detachments.

2418. In the event of a disturbance in the island, would it be easy to have assistance from the Continent?—I have no doubt that military assistance might be thus obtained.

2419. Would it be an economical arrangement to bring troops from India?—I believe it would be attended with very great expense.

2420. Are not your observations made in reference to the state of the island during the period in which you had command there?—They are entirely.

2421. Do you consider that the necessity of fixing the establishment becomes greater or less in proportion to the augmented population of the island?—I do not consider that the increase which can have taken place in the population since I was there has been such as to make any material difference.

2422. Are you aware, by a census taken in 1823, the population of the island amounted to 750,000 persons, and at the present moment it amounts to 900,998?—I question whether sufficient reliance could be placed upon the census taken at the first period referred to, so as to form an opinion upon it.

2423. In answer to the question of more or less troops at Colombo, Trincomalee, Kandy and elsewhere, is the Committee to understand that when you assent to a reduction at any one place, you do so upon the supposition that it is a matter of distribution only, and is not to affect the number of troops generally that you have said were necessary for the defence of the island?—Certainly, a matter of distribution only, and not to affect the general amount of force.

2424. Pray, are there any circumstances connected with the Island of Ceylon which, in your mind, have rendered the existence of the number of small posts which appear upon the official returns of the islands necessary originally, or justifiable in continuance?—I think there has been a reduction in the number of these posts during the time even when I was there. The necessity had ceased to exist for the preservation of some of the posts. Those posts were established in the interior during the time of the rebellion, and had been retained for several years afterwards as a check upon any hostile disposition which might still prevail among the inhabitants. A force was always thus kept up in different parts of the interior, to be employed if necessary, and in proportion as it was observed that tranquillity was restored the posts were diminished or withdrawn. There are no separate detachments, I believe, now, except at posts where there are collectorships or sub-collectorships, or government agents, and they are kept up more as a kind of support to the authorities than for any real military purpose; they are of course at the service of the authorities, to be employed on police duties, if so required.

2425. What duties are executed by the officers, who appear by the returns to be styled commandants, of several of the small posts?—In some posts these officers are merely military commandants, in others they act as government agents, magistrates and collectors.

2426. In the event of an officer being required for a specific purpose, do you consider it would be expedient that he should be unsupported by some military detachment?—I think it would be inadvisable. There should be some military detachment to support the civil power. If there is no such detachment of military,
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he must have peons or lascarens to execute his orders. The nature of the climate and of the people renders that necessary. An officer thus situated cannot do everything himself; he must have people to carry his orders into effect, and he may obtain that assistance from the military force with him.

2427. Without going through the detail, are we to assume, as a basis, that when there are no civil duties to perform in addition to military duties, are the commandants in command of small detachments required?—I think where a military force is requisite in the Island of Ceylon, it is better, however small that force may be, to send an officer with it.

2428. The question is not with reference to the employment; is it necessary that that officer should have the emoluments of commandant in cases only of small detachments under his command?—Not perhaps on account of the nature of the duties he has to discharge, but some allowance must be made for the situation in which he is placed: it is very often a situation of great privation and inconvenience, and the stations are sometimes very unhealthy. I may here mention a circumstance which occurred under my own particular notice: I had visited a post on the coast during a tour of inspection round the island; I found a captain of the Ceylon regiment stationed there, and I lodged at his quarter while there. A very few days after I had left the spot where he was, I heard of the death of himself, of his wife and two children, on the same day, from one of the violent and sudden diseases of the climate. Officers sent on such duties are, of course, very much exposed, and appear therefore entitled to some consideration.

2429. Of course the consideration must be with reference to the situation of the detachment?—I consider officers so situated to be subjected to great privation; they are separated from all society, without having sometimes a human being to converse with.

2430. Independent of the question of personal privation, do you think the risk to the health is greater in these detached posts than in more concentrated positions in Ceylon?—Certainly, I think so, with respect to many of them.

2431. Have you had occasion to consider the possible difference of expense that would arise from the employment of civilians for the execution of civil duties that in some cases are performed by a commandant, as compared with the execution of that duty by a military man?—I should suppose the duties may be performed by military men; you mean, in case there are no officers in the civil department.

2432. Assuming a certain duty is to be performed in a particular district, and consequently some person must be appointed for the performance of that duty, you would not see any great economy in the substitution of civilians for military men?—No; I should certainly say, no economy.

2433. Do you consider, from the state of society at Ceylon and the population, it would be practicable to procure civilians to perform those functions?—By having recourse to the half-caste and natives, it might possibly be done.

2434. Are you not of opinion, that the duties being of a military nature, an officer accustomed to habits of discipline is a much fitter person than a civilian?—I think as fit and as good; and I think it a very great advantage to the governor of the island to have the power, if he should see a young man of merit and talent with a turn for civil business, to avail himself of his services.

2435. Do you not think that having exercised these duties qualify an officer better for other situations of command that he may afterwards be placed in?—I should think it does; there are mixed duties to perform.

2436. Do you not think that the character itself of an officer in the army may give him some superiority over a civilian usually taken up in the colony?—A complete change has taken place in the organization of the civil service since I left the island. At the time I was there, there was hardly a single person upon whom a choice could have fallen, except the regularly appointed King's civil servants, therefore I had no immediate means of making a comparison between an officer and a person casually taken up. With respect to the question in general, I think the character and position of an officer affords a very strong guarantee for the due and regular performance of any civil duty with which he may be charged, perhaps more so than that of another person, because he is liable to lose his commission, that being a penalty which awaits any misconduct on his part. He becomes not only incapacitated for the further performance of that duty, but he is liable to be discharged from the service altogether if he should be found to have done anything unworthy of an officer or a gentleman. There is therefore a strong security for the due performance of any public duty intrusted to a person in such a situation.

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2437. It appears by the Return, that all the officers on the staff at Ceylon receive a considerably larger island allowance than officers in any other colonies. Can you state to the Committee any satisfactory reason why they should receive such a very increased allowance?—The Island of Ceylon, when it was first taken by us, was, I believe, entirely in the possession of the East India Company; and the island allowance, I imagine, bears some relation to the allowance which was paid to the Company's troops when the island was taken entirely under the control of the Crown. I believe a considerable reduction took place afterwards; but not so much as to assimilate the allowance to that in other colonies. Ceylon is contiguous to India; and the general habits of the place and the expense of living are a good deal the same as in India. But the allowances, although higher perhaps than in other colonies, are still very inferior to those of India.

2438. Very large allowances are also made, are there not, to officers doing regimental duty in Ceylon?—They have an allowance.

2439. Are you aware that since the year 1819 the island allowances, having been previously considerably higher, had been reduced one-third?—I believe they have been reduced very considerably; but I am not aware of the actual proportion.

2440. Are the troops at Ceylon furnished with barrack quarters?—The soldiers are, but not the officers, who are obliged to pay for their own lodgings.

2441. Do you think it would be a cheaper arrangement to build barracks?—Not for the officers.

2442. Is house-rent dear in the island?—Not very dear, nor very cheap. A subaltern may pay half-a-guinea a week.

2443. Can you inform us whether the officers are allowed rations?—They have nothing but their island allowance; that is a commutation for all other kind of allowances. If an officer has a horse, he must pay for the forage of it, and he has no allowance for a servant; he may have a native servant, but he cannot employ a British soldier. This arrangement simplifies the accounts, by getting rid of all contingencies.

2444. No contingencies are allowed?—None.

2445. Are you able to inform the Committee the exact proportion between the island allowance at Ceylon and the Company's allowance in the East Indies?—With respect to the soldiers, I rather think Sir Rufane Donkin, whom I see on the Committee, and who has served in India, is better able to explain that point than I am.

2446. Are the expenses of living considerable at Ceylon?—No. I think persons are accustomed to a greater scale of expense in Ceylon; they are obliged to have larger establishments, but provisions are not dear.

2447. Is it necessary for an officer to keep a large establishment of servants and attendants for their horses?—Certainly it is.

2448. Are the expenses of attendants greater in Ceylon than they are on the continent of India?—I have understood that they were.

2449. What was the price of butchers' meat when you were there?—I think it might be 3*d.* or 4*d.* a pound. Butchers' meat is consumed there in large quantities; but the bullocks are very small, and the meat is very poor; half a bullock does not go so far as a few pounds of good meat would do in this country. I really cannot now give the Committee any further minute information on this subject.

2450. Is not wine cheaper there than in England?—Yes it is, when not imported from England.

2451. There is no duty upon it?—Very little duty.

2452. Is not colonial produce also cheaper?—I do not think it is much cheaper than in London. Tea, for instance, comes from China by way of Bombay and the coast.

2453. Are articles from Europe very expensive?—Certainly; all European articles are very expensive.

2454. Do you consider that the necessary expenses of living are greater in Ceylon than they are in England?—The usual expenses of living are greater. It is very well known that in England young officers cannot live upon their pay; persons who have friends in the service must be well aware of that. The pay at Ceylon is not more than sufficient to enable junior officers to defray their expenses; but in England the pay alone is not sufficient.

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2455. Have you served in any other colony?—I have served principally in the Mediterranean. I have not been in the West Indies.

2456. Should you not say that the pay received by an officer at Ceylon would give him a greater command of luxuries than the pay of an officer in the Mediterranean?—It depends upon the rank of the officer. I do not consider that the style of living is particularly luxurious at Ceylon. I believe it is not so expensive as it is in India.

2457. But as compared with the Mediterranean?—I should not think that an officer would be able to live upon his pay in the Mediterranean as he might be able to do upon his pay and allowances at Ceylon.

2458. Then, in point of fact, it does give him a greater command of the conveniences of life?—The pay certainly would enable him to obtain a greater command of conveniences at Ceylon than it would in the Mediterranean. However, I should say, as a matter of convenience, it is necessary for an officer to keep a horse in such a place as Ceylon; and I do not think he could afford to keep one without some extra allowance. A horse, in fact, is almost indispensable; for unless the officer has a palanquin, he cannot move about the country.

2459. Would not a captain, who is in the receipt of 13*l.* 18*s.* a month in addition to his regimental pay, be able to keep a horse at Ceylon?—I should think he might.

2460. Your observations are confined to the subaltern?—Yes, they are. The subaltern cannot, as I conceive, keep a horse upon his allowance.

2461. No officer below the rank of captain would, you think?—Certainly not; it would require great economy indeed on the part of an officer under the rank of captain.

2462. Are you aware whether the pay and allowances to the military were at that period greater than they are at the present moment?—I am not aware whether any alteration has been made since I was at Ceylon.

2463. Upon the Return before the Committee, it appears that there are in the island of Ceylon two officers in the adjutant-general's department: do you consider that two officers are required for that service, or that one of them could be dispensed with?—I should say that the duty of the adjutant-general's department is to be considered as twofold, the office duty, and the active duty. I conceive the office duty of the department requires that there should be always an officer on the spot, at whatever may be the head-quarter station of the troops, to attend to the office duties, to receive reports from regiments, to transmit general orders, and to conduct the correspondence with the out-posts. For these purposes, there should be an officer of the department on the spot at all times; whether the governor or commander-in-chief is present or absent that officer cannot be dispensed with at head-quarters. On the other hand, the active duties of the department may require that an officer should be employed in visits of inspection, and in attending upon the general officer in command, whenever the latter moves anywhere, not as a matter of form, but to be employed as the exigencies of the service may demand. If there were only one officer in the department, this twofold duty would not be adequately provided for. It is to be observed, that there is no major or brigadier on the staff of Ceylon.

2464. Then is it necessary there should be a second officer?—Yes, it appears to me to be necessary, for the reasons which I have stated.

2465. Do you consider, the island being in a state of profound peace, with a garrison of between two and three thousand men only, the troops seldom changing quarters, that there can be any necessity for an adjutant-general and an assistant adjutant-general, particularly as there are so many commandants?—With respect to commandants, I would state that I have a doubt in my mind as to the propriety of that title being given to every officer who is in command of a detachment. If a subaltern officer has a detachment, he is called a commandant. I think, properly speaking, with three or four exceptions, that title ought not to be applied. In many cases, when the general officer in command of the troops is desirous to have an inspection made, or in the event of any complaint or disturbance arising which it is necessary to inquire into, there is no officer who could be more properly employed than the deputy adjutant-general or his assistant; he is almost the only staff officer at the disposal of the governor or general officer in command, there being no brigade major.

2466. Is the number of our stations calculated to increase or diminish the duty of

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of the adjutant-general's department?—The addition or diminution could not be such as to make any material difference.

2467. Are you aware of the extent of staff in the Ionian Islands?—Not at present; I was during the war, because I was then serving there.

2468. Does the state of the Island of Ceylon require a larger adjutant-general's department than is required in the Ionian Islands?—I do not know what the staff is in the Ionian Islands.

2469. From your acquaintance with Ceylon and the Ionian Islands, do you consider that the adjutant-general's department requires a greater strength in Ceylon than in the Ionian Islands?—I think it does. The places are not exactly similar; in the Ionian Islands there is a separate establishment for each island, independent of the chief establishment at Corfu. I do not think there may be so much occasion for a second officer in the adjutant-general's department in the Ionian Islands as there is in Ceylon; the difference of climate, too, should be considered. In many cases I have felt that if I had been in the chief command I should have been desirous to employ a staff officer in inspecting detachments and out-posts, in making inquiries of various nature, and I should have been happy to have availed myself of the assistance of a deputy adjutant-general or of his assistant for services of that nature.

2470. Would it not have been easy to have found an officer perfectly competent to undertake that task in the regiment composing the garrison?—I do not think with so good an effect.

2471. In point of fact, is not the adjutant-general frequently detached from head-quarters?—He was not, so far as I can recollect, during the time I was there.

2472. But during the time you were there, was he not so detached?—He was not, as far as I recollect, although I have seen occasions when it appeared to me he might have been detached.

2473. Was not the deputy assistant adjutant-general frequently detached?—He was occasionally, I believe, as deputy judge-advocate.

2474. Then he was detached in his capacity as judge-advocate, and not as assistant adjutant-general?—I do not recollect his being detached as deputy assistant adjutant-general. I think more advantage might be drawn from the officers of that department. If the office duty were alone to be considered, there might not be occasion for two officers.

2475. Are you aware that the garrison consisted of about 5,000 men in the year 1826, whereas now it is reduced to 3,700?—I am not aware of that. I know there has been a reduction, but I do not know the amount.

2476. That being the case, does not that itself show that there is less occasion now for a numerous staff than there was at the time you were there?—In answer to that question, I beg leave to state, that as the number of posts and detachments remains nearly the same, the staff duties cannot have undergone much alteration. In proportion as the military force will be reduced, so may a greater degree of care, vigilance and attention be requisite on the part of the superior officers in conducting the duties of the command. Ceylon, it is to be observed, is nearly as large as Ireland.

2477. A question has been put to you, the object of which is to compare the adjutant-general's department at Ceylon and in the Ionian Isles; and it appears that there are two officers of the adjutant-general's department at Ceylon, and only one, with a brigade-major, in the Ionian Isles; is not a brigade-major stationed at head-quarters, as he is at Corfu, equivalent, and indeed similar, to a deputy assistant adjutant-general?—I should say tantamount.

2478. From your experience of the quartermaster-general's department in Ceylon, are you of opinion that two officers are required in that department?—If the first was required, I should certainly think the second was, because the duties performed during the time that I was in the island were of a very active nature. I do not know what change may have taken place since I have left Ceylon.

2479. What are the duties performed by that department?—Establishing the geography of the island, which was not perfectly understood at that time, nor, I believe, is it thoroughly so now; constructing roads and bridges, and opening communications through the country. The pioneer corps was attached to this department.

2480. The native pioneer corps?—Yes. They had also charge of the elephants and public waggons, together with the superintendence over all military quarters, and the ordering of marches and routes.

2481. Are

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2481. Are the Committee to understand, that in addition to the military duties which were ordinarily performed by that department, there were various other civil duties imposed upon the quartermaster-general's department in the Island of Ceylon?—No; no duty was imposed but what it was perfectly in the power of the governor to impose, as a military duty.

2482. The question does not refer to duty improperly imposed, but, in point of fact, were not civil duties carried to the quartermaster-general's department that were not, strictly speaking, belonging to the ordinary duties of his office?—I am not aware of any duties of a nature purely civil.

2483. Do you not consider the construction of roads and bridges carrying on public works of that nature? do not you consider them as civil duties?—I consider them within the province of the quartermaster-general's department in an island like Ceylon.

2484. The object of the question was to know from you, whether, comparing the duties performed by the quartermaster-general's department in the island of Ceylon with the ordinary duties performed by such an establishment in other colonies, additional duties were not thrown upon the quartermaster-general's department in the Island of Ceylon?—No; there were none but what came within the province of that department.

2485. Supposing, by alterations made subsequently, many of those duties are now performed by civil engineers, do you not conceive that the duty of the quartermaster-general's department being proportionably reduced, that a reduction may be made in the department from two officers to one?—I should be disinclined to make any alteration in the quartermaster-general's department, the duties being so various upon which a general officer may find it necessary to employ that branch of the establishment. It is to be observed that there is no barrack department; no barrack-master; and the deputy quartermaster-general has now, I believe, only one assistant of subaltern rank; when I arrived in Ceylon, he had two assistants.

2486. Was the quartermaster-general's time employed in the making of roads and bridges?—He was much so employed while I was there, together with two assistants he then had. Both these officers afterwards died.

2487. If provision is made for the discharge of those duties by other persons, does it not follow, as an inevitable consequence, that there may be a reduction in the quartermaster-general's department?—If the duty is performed by other persons, of course; but I am not aware of any advantage to the public service from this arrangement.

2488. Was the system of forced labour in use at Ceylon at the time you were there?—The system, so called, was in force while I was there.

2489. Do you think that system added to or diminished the quartermaster-general's duties?—I am not aware that it added to or diminished them in any material degree.

2490. Are you aware at the present moment that the system of compulsory labour is totally put an end to?—I have heard so.

2491. The movement of troops from one quarter to another does not take place more than once in two or three years?—Sometimes more frequently. It depends entirely upon the discretion of the general officer in command; there is no fixed rule. With regard to compulsory labour, the native inhabitants were frequently mixed with parties of the pioneer corps. It is not so now, I believe.

2492. During the time you were in the island did you consider the troops had too much rest; how many nights were they in bed?—Not too much rest, certainly; they had sometimes two or three or four nights in bed. But I considered that the duty of the garrison, of Colombo particularly, might be made more easy. Several sentries might be taken off; but that must depend entirely upon the discretion of the officer in command.

2493. How many nights in bed are the troops at Ceylon?—I think about three nights, according to the state of health.

2494. At Trincomalee?—I do not know exactly; according to the state of health of the troops. There is no fixed rule.

2495. Is there not one medical man acting as family physician to the governor?—There is one medical man generally, who attends upon the governor and his family; but I believe he has other duties besides; he is not confined to the governor's family.

2496. Did you consider the medical staff excessive when you were at the island?

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—I did not consider it was excessive; it is strong in the Island of Ceylon; but it would be very difficult to say you could do with a less number of medical men. There is a wide difference between Ceylon and Europe. Medical men are scattered all over the island; if only a detachment of five or six men are sent out, they may require a medical man to attend them; because, if they were taken ill, you cannot send them to native doctors. It becomes necessary, therefore, to have a numerous medical staff.

2497. By the Returns, it appears that commandants have, in addition to their other allowances, pay as commandants; are there any expenses which they are called upon to incur which makes it necessary they should have that increased pay?—Different officers and persons in travelling round the island to the various posts where there is no collector nor sub-collector, generally go to the commandant's; so far, therefore, that officer is exposed to additional expense, inasmuch as there are occasional claims upon his hospitality. When I travelled round the island I experienced much hospitality in that way, which I could not have declined.

2498. Do you think that forms a justification for putting the public to an expense for increased pay and allowance for these commandants?—Not on that account; but the inconvenience and privations to which they are exposed, and the extra duties imposed upon them, should be considered.

2499. Is it of real service that an officer on a detached duty should receive extra pay and allowance, speaking of the service generally?—When he has a separate command, it has been generally the practice at Ceylon.

2500. Do you consider it for the good of the service that, in every instance where there is a detachment of 30 or 40 men, that a commandant is to be saddled upon the public?—I do not apprehend that extra allowance is granted to the mere command of a detachment, without reference to other circumstances. I think there are some officers detached without extra allowances.

2501. Is it the case in any other colony?—I am not aware what the custom is in other colonies.

2502. Several commandants appear to be employed also as government agents?—Yes, they are.

2503. Do they receive extra pay in addition to that which they receive as commandants, for the duty of government agents?—In some cases it is, I believe, allowed, and in some not. In reference to a question, whether I admitted as a general principle, that the duty of the deputy adjutant-general ought to be proportionate to the number of troops, I should beg leave to observe, that if the number of troops at Ceylon instead of being 4,000, was 10,000, it would require no larger proportion of officers in the department than at present. It is not so much the number of troops that regulates the duty the staff have to perform; it would be the same whatever number of troops; they would have the same letters to write, the same returns to make out, the same distance to travel, and nearly the same labour to go through.

2504. Upon that principle then, a garrison of 500 would require as large a staff as 10,000?—The garrisons of Ceylon could never be reduced to that.

2505. Does the governor require an aide-de-camp?—I really am not able to say.

2506. He has no military secretary?—No, he has not.

2507. Do you think it convenient that the governor should have attached to his household a military man as a medium of communication with the military authorities?—It would appear to me a convenient arrangement.

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LORD VISCOUNT EBRINGTON, IN THE CHAIR.

Captain *Alexander Brown*, called in; and Examined.

2508. WHAT rank do you hold in the Engineers?—Captain.

2509. Did you hold that rank at the time you were at Ceylon?—I did.

2510. How long were you stationed at Ceylon?—I was there about 11 years altogether.

2511. During what period?—I arrived there August 1824, and left it in December 1832.

2512. Have you visited the principal parts of the island?—I have.

2513. What is your opinion of the native troops?—There is one regiment there at present composed of Malays principally, which I consider excellent troops.

2514. Do you consider them equal to the British troops for the garrison duty of Ceylon?—For many parts of it superior, in a sickly season, but only on that account, as they are not so liable to fever.

2515. Do you consider that for all the ordinary duties of the colony, they are quite efficient?—I consider they are for all ordinary duties.

2516. Do you not think that the number of native troops might be increased, and a proportionate reduction made in the amount of the British troops, the native troops being officered principally, if not entirely, by Europeans?—I know it is the opinion of many that the native troops are considered superior for the interior in the case of insurrection, but nothing of that kind is to be apprehended now; and perhaps the European troops might be reduced. There are four regiments there at present, and I should think one European regiment might be reduced without the necessity of increasing the native troops.

2517. It appears by the return which you now hold in your hand, that there is a deputy adjutant-general and a deputy assistant-adjutant-general; the troops being stationary or principally so, do you not think that a reduction of one of those officers might take place without any prejudice to the service?—At Ceylon the duties are very distant; the troops there are much detached, and I should think that in the event of one being necessary, which of course is, that a second was also necessary.

2518. On the military staff there is an aide-de-camp and assistant-secretary, added to which there is a military aide-de-camp to the governor, besides all the civil appointments; do you think with so large a staff as that, there is a necessity for the deputy assistant-adjutant-general?—The climate is very uncertain at times, and I consider that a second officer is not an unnecessary expense.

2519. With respect to the medical staff, it appears that besides the deputy inspector-general of the hospital, there are 13 assistants on the staff, exclusive of all regimental medical officers; does that large establishment arise from the necessity of having a medical officer at every station?—It does; and it frequently happened that there were not medical officers sufficient for every station in the island; I think there are 16 or 17 officers' stations in the island; at most of them there is only one officer commanding and in charge of the post; but it may be at the distance of 50 or 60 miles from another, and it is absolutely necessary to have a medical officer there.

2520. But do you think it absolutely necessary to have so many military stations, considering that the island is in a state of tranquillity?—Most of the military stations there are connected with the colonial administration, and frequently stations of civil officers, who have, what are there called, cutcheries, and frequently they have considerable sums of money in their cutcheries; but for the defence of the island, I should not consider it necessary.

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2521. Then,

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2521. Then, in fact, they are employed more as police than as military?—The native troops are, but not the Europeans.

2522. Are those stations occupied by native troops?—Principally.

2523. Are there not many of those stations to which your remark, in relation to the finance department, does not apply?—There have been considerable changes in Ceylon since I left it; I believe the cantonments have been reduced in number, but of that I am not certain; I am not so competent to give information on questions relating to the revenue as upon other points.

2524. Without going into the detail of the different commandants, are you of opinion generally, that some reduction in the numbers might be made?—Certainly, I am of that opinion.

2525. Have you ever served in the West Indies?—I have.

2526. Do you consider the climate of Ceylon more injurious to Europeans than that of the West Indies?—The deaths in proportion at Ceylon are not so numerous, I dare say, as in the West Indies; but I think the climate affects the constitution more than the West Indies.

2527. Is there anything in the climate of Ceylon which renders a larger proportion of the luxuries of life necessary than in the West Indies?—Certainly not.

2528. But, nevertheless, the allowances to all the officers, both staff officers and regimental officers in Ceylon, are infinitely larger than they are in the West Indies, are they not?—They are larger considerably to the officers of rank, that is, above the rank of captain; but to the juniors they are not, I think.

2529. Are you not aware that a captain receives while doing regimental duty, 13*l.* 16*s.* sterling per month, in addition to his regimental pay, and that if he commands a battalion he receives 23*l.* 9*s.*?—Yes.

2530. Are there any pecuniary allowances made to officers in the West Indies of a corresponding amount?—None that I am aware of, except at Jamaica, where I have understood they have a colonial allowance, and I know they have at Demerara and Berbice, but not in the other West India islands.

2531. Do they receive any allowances in the West Indies which are not received by the officers in Ceylon?—Yes; the usual allowance for house-rent, if not in barracks, and for coals and candles.

2532. Is fuel a very important item in a tropical climate?—I should think not.

2533. What does a captain or subaltern pay ordinarily for lodgings in Ceylon?—Perhaps from 4*l.* to 6*l.* a month; for 6*l.* he will get a very comfortable house there, and for 4*l.* a very moderate one indeed.

2534. Does he receive any rations?—Nothing beyond his pay and colonial allowance.

2535. What does an officer pay for his regimental mess?—I cannot say.

2536. Is it higher than in the West Indies?—Yes. I belonged to a small mess in Kandy, called the staff mess, and I think we paid what was called 70 dollars a month for our mess. A dollar is 1*s.* 6*d.* or more, that is much higher than messing in the West Indies, and it is for nothing but the dinner.

2537. Does that include wine?—No.

2538. Still, taking into consideration all the advantages and disadvantages, does not an officer, including the captain upwards, receive a considerably larger allowance in Ceylon than he does in the West Indies?—He does, certainly.

2539. Have the soldiers any extra allowance?—No.

2540. Supposing then anything be attributed to the climate by way of accounting for the increased allowance of the officers, does not the soldier require it more from his being more exposed than the officer?—Why, the mode of living of a soldier is very different to that of an officer: his table expenses are trifling, and the common necessaries of life in Ceylon are remarkably cheap; but anything like luxuries are very expensive indeed.

2541. Are such articles as wine and colonial produce so expensive as they are in this country?—It depends on the supply; sometimes much more so, and at other times perhaps wine not more so.

2542. Is not wine duty free or nearly so?—Wine is duty free; but a large per-centage is required on it by the merchant.

2543. Is not wine cheaper than it is in England?—I do not think it is.

2544. Have you ever been employed on detachments in the West Indies or elsewhere before you went to Ceylon?—Yes, in the West Indies. I was the chief

chief of my own department in the island; there is an officer of engineers in most islands in the West Indies.

2545. From what you know of the general rules of the service in the West Indies, are you prepared to say whether officers receive any extra allowance on detachments?—None that I ever heard of.

2546. On what principle is it then that officers when detached on the different stations as commandants in Ceylon receive the extra allowance mentioned in the return?—I suppose it is to cover the additional expense to which they are subject.

2547. In what respect?—Individuals passing along from one part of the colony to another almost always stop with the commandant at the station, there being no inn at the place.

2548. Are such calls on his hospitality frequent?—Not very frequent.

2549. When officers are detached at Ceylon in the position of commandants, have they not frequent duties to perform which are wholly independent of their military duties—duties of a civil or of a revenue nature?—They have; but in general they have extra allowance for such duties.

2550. But in cases where they have no extra allowance beyond the pay of the commandant, is there any analogy to be derived from officers on detachments in the West Indies, that could regulate the judgment of the Committee with reference to this allowance in Ceylon; have officers on detachments in the West Indies any other than military duties to discharge?—None.

2551. The officer at Ceylon is unprovided with quarters, and has to provide himself with quarters out of his allowance?—Yes.

2552. The soldier is provided with barracks?—Yes.

2553. Has the staff officer at Colombo any duties of a civil nature to perform?—Not that I am aware of.

2554. Has the commandant at Trincomalee any civil duties to perform as collector of the revenue, or such like?—I am not prepared to say whether he has or not; I think he has; but I am not certain. I think he is in connexion with the officers of the civil service there.

2555. Has the staff officer under him any of those duties to perform?—No.

2556. Has the officer at Jaffna any?—No.

2557. At Batticaloa?—No.

2558. At Galle?—No.

2559. At Hambantolle?—I rather think the officer at Hambantolle has something to do; but nothing of consequence.

2560. Anything to justify an increased allowance?—No.

2561. At Matura?—No.

2562. At Kandy?—Yes.

2563. What are those duties?—He is one of the commissioners; there was a board of commissioners when I was in India, but that has been abolished since, I believe.

2564. What was the commission for?—There are three commissioners; a commissioner of revenue, a judicial commissioner, and the commandant of Kandy, who is at the head when they sit in commission.

2565. Does that commission still exist?—I do not know; I believe it does not.

2566. If it does not exist, his civil functions have ceased, have they not?—Certainly.

2567. He has no other?—No.

2568. His staff officer has no civil duty?—No.

2569. Has the commandant at Fort M'Dowal any civil duties to perform?—None.

2570. Has the officer at Kotmalle any civil duties?—He has civil duty to perform; but I rather think he is paid for it. He has some magisterial duties to perform.

2571. But with respect to those who have no magisterial duties to perform, are not their duties in point of fact very light?—I cannot say that they are severe.

2572. Have you frequently had working parties under your command?—Yes, frequently; they were not under my immediate command, but under my direction.

2573. What is the extra allowance made to the soldier when employed on working parties?—Pioneers have been principally employed as working parties; there are

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are two or three companies of Caffres belonging to the Ceylon establishment, who were employed as working parties while I was in the island.

2574. Did they receive extra pay as such?—They received about 4*d.* a day.

2575. Were the pioneers a separate corps?—A distinct corps.

2576. Was it equally economical to employ those pioneers as to employ common labourers?—In many instances labourers could not easily have been procured when the pioneers were employed.

2577. On the whole, you think it more expedient to have that corps of pioneers?—Yes, certainly. It was 1,200 strong; it was reduced to 1,000 when I left the island.

2578. What was the extra allowance to officers on working parties when you were there?—Seven shillings and sixpence a day.

2579. Had not that been increased from 4*s.*?—No, they were not considered as officers of working parties; they were absent from their corps, and each assistant-engineer had charge of a division of pioneers and received 7*s.* a day or 7*s.* 6*d.*; on those occasions there is so much exposure to the sun from morning to night, that it makes it but just to give an extra allowance.

2580. Was any officer appointed for the sole purpose of paying the working parties or the corps of pioneers?—Each assistant-engineer paid his own division monthly, the amount being sent to him by the officer commanding the pioneer corps, whose extra allowance is 15*s.* per diem.

2581. In what description of labour were those men principally employed?—Roads and bridges. There were some employed at Colombo at the public buildings and barracks, and some at Kandy.

2582. Have not civil engineers been sent out lately?—They have, and who have now the charge of the roads and bridges.

2583. During the time that work was performed under the superintendence of the military officers, were the duties of the quartermaster-general much increased in consequence?—They were.

2584. His time was in consequence very much occupied?—It certainly was; because there is generally a portion of the roads under the quartermaster-general, and a portion under the engineer's department, and the extent of it depended on the time that could be given by those departments to such duty.

2585. Was there a complaint on the part of the quartermaster-general's department of having more work than they could get through at one time?—I have never heard of it.

2586. If when they had so much additional labour, as compared with what they have at present imposed on them, a deputy quartermaster-general and a deputy assistant-quartermaster-general were found sufficient for all the duties of the department, do you not think that under the present system, the civil engineers having relieved them of so large a portion of their labours, that a reduction might be made in the quartermaster-general's department?—The zeal and energy of both the officers in the quartermaster-general's department enabled them to get through their duties with much pleasure. It is not so severe now; but I should suppose, on the same principle which I viewed the adjutant-general's department, that two officers were still necessary.

2587. Are you aware the deputy quartermaster-general has been employed to make surveys of the heights of the mountains?—I am not aware that he has been employed by the orders of Government in that way.

2588. Would it be possible to carry on the system of roads and bridges through a wild country without taking the profile of the country, which, in other words, is taking the altitude of mountains?—They had to trace out lines of the road, and I had to trace out lines of the road. I know the quartermaster-general took the greatest pains with most positions of the island.

2589. On the supposition that every reduction is to be made practicable consistent with the efficiency of the service, do you not think that one officer in the quartermaster-general's department might be reduced?—It is impossible to say that it might not, but I should say that it ought not.

2590. In proportion as the civil engineer tends to relieve the quartermaster-general from duties which hitherto the latter officer has performed, is not the question of dispensing with one of those officers raised more or less before the Committee?—The duties of the quartermaster-general are very much detached. There will be sickness in all tropical climates, and there is frequent sickness; if an officer is detached a distance of 150 miles, and he returns, he is not fit, perhaps,

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to be detached again for several months. I think a second officer is necessary in that department.

2591. In the event of the reduction in the garrison to the extent which you say is practical being carried into effect, would not that still further reduce the duties of the quartermaster-general?—It is generally applicable that the staff should correspond with the number of troops employed; but still the extent of the duty in the quartermaster-general's department would be very great.

2592. Are not the troops stationary generally for three years in their quarters?—Not always so; sometimes I have known them moved in much less time.

2593. Are they not stationary generally for about three years?—I think I never knew any regiment stationed so long as three years, during the time I was in the island.

2594. From two to three years?—Sometimes one year, and sometimes two; I do not think I ever knew any so long as three.

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Veneris, 4^o die Julii, 1834

RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN BYNG, IN THE CHAIR.

Captain *Gascoyne*, called in; and Examined.

2595. WHAT military situation have you filled in the island of Ceylon?—Deputy Assistant Adjutant-general, and I was at one time aide-de-camp to Sir Robert Browning.

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2596. How long have you been acquainted with the island?—Sixteen years.

2597. Have you served in Ceylon during the whole of that period?—I have served uninterruptedly in the island for 15 years.

2598. You are now absent on leave?—Yes.

2599. When did you leave Ceylon?—In March 1833.

2600. What led to your coming home?—The recommendation of a medical attendant, on account of ill health.

2601. Is this the first European leave you have ever applied for?—Yes.

2602. The Committee have before them the present amount of force in the island of Ceylon: what is your opinion as to the extent of force required in that island for the peace establishment?—As far as I am able to give an opinion, I should think the present establishment of force is the least that can well perform the duty, I mean in point of number.

2603. As you are aware that at the present moment there are in the island of Ceylon four British regiments, together with the colonial force, do you think, consistently with the opinion you have expressed as to the maintenance of the present numerical force of 3,700 men, that it would be expedient to alter the relative proportion between the insular portion of that force and the British?—It is a subject I have not considered; in some respects, perhaps, it might be beneficial.

2604. You are aware that such an arrangement would be productive of economy, if it did not diminish the means of defence?—Yes, it certainly would.

2605. Have you served in the colonial force yourself?—Never.

2606. In the Ceylonese regiment?—I have never done any duty with them; I was the captain of a regiment, but whilst in Ceylon I have always been employed on the staff.

2607. Are you acquainted with the constitution of that corps, and the nature of that force?—Yes, I consider I am.

2608. That corps consisting, and having consisted during the period of your residence in Ceylon, of different descriptions of natives, to which description of native force are you inclined to give the preference?—Undoubtedly the Malays.

2609. In what respect do you think they are superior to the sepoy or Caffre force?—They are men of more energy of character, better constitution, and better framed in every respect for soldiers than any other native force I have seen.

2610. Is the Malay force a force in which you, as an officer, would place confidence in military operations?—Certainly I should, the greatest confidence.

2611. In point of discipline, are they to be relied upon?—Yes; they are not quite in such a high state of discipline as is maintained generally in European regiments,

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regiments, in consequence of the nature of the service in which they are engaged dispersing them all over the island. There is but a small portion of the regiment at head-quarters. The Malay portion of the regiment consists, or should consist, of about 1,000 men, of which not above 300 or 350 are usually at head-quarters.

2612. To what services are the native force applied?—Principally in aiding the civil power, in doing duty over the different guals, guarding prisoners employed at hard labour, furnishing escorts for the commissariat, stores and provisions; for money, gunpowder, &c.; and a portion of them are employed also in protecting the salt-pans in two different districts in the island.

2613. For these services do you conceive the Malay portion of the Ceylon regiment are equally eligible with the European troops?—The European troops could never do the duty.

2614. For what reason?—On account of the influence of the climate on the European constitution.

2615. Can you inform the Committee whether any and what alterations have been made in the way of reduction of pay, and the bounties on recruiting in the Ceylon regiment?—Not very long before I came away, there had been a reduction in the pay of the soldiers, of 2 *d.* per diem, and in each rank of the native and non-commissioned officers; but what the reduction in the native officer's pay is, I do not know. The native soldier used to get 8 *d.* a day, and now he gets 6 *d.*

2616. Independent of his rations?—No, he receives no rations; but whenever the price of rice in the market exceeds, I think, 2 *d.* per seer, he is entitled to receive a regulated quantity per diem from the Government stores at that rate.

2617. Has there been any reduction in the bounty?—I think there was a limitation made as to the amount of bounty at the same time the pay was reduced, but I am not quite sure.

2618. Has there been any alteration as to the number of boys attached to each regiment?—The enlistment of any more boys was prohibited from home some time ago; but the boys then on the establishment were allowed to remain until of age to be drafted into the ranks.

2619. Have these alterations thrown any and what extent of difficulty in the recruiting of the Malay-Ceylonese force?—I consider the limitation made as to the bounties given to the Malays, and the reduction of their pay, has, in a great measure, put a stop to the recruiting of the Malay force. Very few men come now to offer themselves.

2620. What is the bounty now?—The bounty given to a recruit, I think, cannot be more than 2 *l.* 10 *s.* or perhaps 3 *l.* per man.

2621. What was it formerly?—It varied according to circumstances.

2622. Are you aware of any efforts that have been made by the Government to recruit the Malay force from the Eastern Islands, and do you know how these efforts have been met by the Dutch Government?—Yes; to the best of my recollection, a ship and two officers were sent out in the year 1830 or 1831, for the express purpose of recruiting from the Eastern Islands; the officer who had charge of the detachment was ordered to bring home, if he could get them, about 1,30 Malays. When he arrived there, he found the Dutch Government would not allow him to land, or undertake any recruiting operations.

2623. Where was that?—In Java. He subsequently touched at some places in the Malayan islands and peninsula, not immediately under the influence of the Dutch Government, and picked up some men of the Malay caste there, as near as I can recollect, to the number of 40; but they were, in some respects, an inferior description of men to those anticipated.

2624. So that, under the present system, you could not rely upon any considerable augmentation of the Malay force in the island of Ceylon, if it were considered expedient on other grounds to augment it?—I do not think you could, under the present system of pay and bounty.

2625. Did you consider the boys' establishment, as connected with the Ceylon regiment, to be an advantageous mode of recruiting that regiment?—I think it was.

2626. Do you know what the expense was, as compared with the expense of ordinary recruiting, as applicable to that description of force?—I cannot say; I thought the system required some modification; the boys were taken on too young, unnecessarily so, but great advantages were derived from the system when they came into the ranks; they were better fed and clothed, and became generally more robust than when brought up by their own parents, who are usually very poor
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and imprudent; they were, besides, taught reading and writing, arithmetic, and the English language, and became more steady in their habits, and in consequence better soldiers and more efficient non-commissioned officers.

2627. In the event of military operations, you would have considered them, by that previous education, more attached and more faithful to the British service?—Yes, I should think so. I should state, the system of enlisting boys was not limited to the Malays alone, the Sepoys and Caffres had also boys attached to the regiment.

2628. Has any difficulty been produced by the mixture of these different tribes in the Ceylon regiment?—There is always a difficulty in maintaining a uniformity of system in discipline among men of such various habits.

2629. It has been stated to this Committee, that the general disposition of the inhabitants is friendly to the British Government; is that your opinion?—I think it is.

2630. It also appears by returns, that there are 1,394 rank and file at Colombo; are there extensive military duties to be performed in the garrison at Colombo?—Yes, duties fully equal to bring into operation the whole of the force at present there.

2631. Can you state how many men are on duty there daily?—No, my memory does not go that.

2632. Have you any memoranda with you?—No.

2633. What is the nature of the duties of the troops at Colombo?—Their duties are very various. A great number of guards are required for the protection of the garrison, and for the assistance of the civil power; a great number of escorts go constantly from Colombo with different kinds of stores and money to all parts of the island. Escorts are also daily required to a considerable extent for the protection of prisoners working at hard labour, and to these may be added men required for public orderlies and regimental duties.

2634. You have stated that numerous guards are required for the protection of the garrison; protection against what?—Protection against frauds at the different stores; the works and gates of the fort require guards and sentries. The commissariat stores require guards, and there is a guard on the beach to prevent the introduction of improper persons and articles from vessels, and otherwise to assist the customs.

2635. Are there 150 men on duty daily, do you think?—I think considerably more than that; but I speak with diffidence, for I am not sure whether my memory serves me as to that.

2636. Do you think there are 200?—Yes, I think so.

2637. As there are 1,394 men in the garrison, the number on duty daily does not exceed one-seventh of the whole number?—You must take away the proportion for the sick.

2638. After making every allowance for sick, and otherwise employed, do you think the men are on duty more than once in six nights, supposing not more than 200 to be on duty daily out of a garrison of 1,394 men?—The native troops are; the British troops in that climate require more rest than they do in other climates. I think the European soldier is not on duty more than once in three or four nights, but the native soldier is frequently on oftener.

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2639. You do not confine that observation to men on duty all the 24 hours, but taking duties of every description into consideration?—Yes.

2640. Including escorts of stores and prisoners, superintendence of working parties, and the other duties you have mentioned, the native troops are on duty oftener than once in four days?—Yes.

2641. But the British troops are not on duty so often as once in four days?—I think not oftener than once in four nights.

2642. Are they on duty as often as once in six days?—Yes, I should say they are generally on duty once in three or four days.

2643. But they are not out of bed once in five nights?—Yes, for the British troops chiefly give the night guards. They do not do the day duties, or any of those that involve a constant exposure to the sun.

2644. Are you of opinion that no reduction whatever can be made in the number of men on duty at Colombo?—I do not think there can.

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2645. There are 526 men at Trincomalee; are you of opinion that a garrison is required at Trincomalee?—I should think it was.

2646. Are there many duties to be performed there?—I am not so well acquainted with Trincomalee as with Colombo, but I believe there are not more than sufficient troops to perform the duties required.

2647. You have been asked with respect to the general population of the island of Ceylon; do you consider there still remains any power on the part of the native chiefs of that island, which requires some degree of caution on the part of the British Government?—Yes, I do; I think they have a considerable influence over the minds of the natives, but not certainly to the extent that they had on our first getting possession of the island.

2648. Your opinion of the relative importance of the British and Malay troops, depends in a great degree on the importance in a political and military point of view of having such a disposable force in case of insurrection, as the British Government could rely upon?—Exactly.

2649. That being the case, should you consider it prudent, in reference to the existing numbers, to diminish the British force from the amount as it at present stands, of 1,782 men?—Not to any extent, certainly.

2650. To the extent of a whole battalion, should you?—No, I think it doubtful.

2651. Is not that force in such a climate liable to very great diminution from exposure to the sun, and various other contingencies in tropical climates?—No doubt of it. The disposable force in Ceylon, in proportion to the numbers of each regiment that ought to be there, is not more than four-fifths.

2652. What is the cause of that?—Men dying off, or becoming worn out in course of time, and not being replaced except at distant intervals.

2653. In your opinion, as a military man, does not the necessity of having a considerable force in an island situate as Ceylon is, materially increase in importance to the distance of the country whence these services are to be obtained?—Undoubtedly.

2654. In Ceylon the British troops are subject to all these diminutions which British regiments are subject to in other places, such as having men employed in the character of officers' servants?—No, not in Ceylon.

2655. Then that will, to a certain extent, make the force more effective?—Yes.

2656. Owing to the late reductions, the number of effectives must be diminished; for instance, in the present year, since the Secretary at War has diminished the effective force of the infantry of the line by six men in each company, the regiment at Ceylon must feel the effect of that reduction?—Of course.

2657. So that there will be a *bonâ fide* reduction of the effective force of 1,782 men?—Yes, there will be a *bonâ fide* reduction.

2658. Are there any of the native chiefs who are in the condition to give any serious alarm to the Government?—I consider the general influence of the native chiefs would be very great, if it were not counteracted by the superior influence of the Government.

2659. But, generally speaking, the native chiefs are very well affected towards the Government, are they not?—They appear so at present.

2660. Then against what danger is it necessary to provide by the maintenance of so large a military force as we have in Ceylon?—The danger is, that these native chiefs, finding that they have an opening, would raise themselves up as they have done before, for they have that sort of general influence over the people of the country, that they might bring them into a state of rebellion.

2661. On what former occasion did they raise themselves?—In 1817.

2662. How long was that after the Candian war?—The Candian war took place in 1815, and this was two years after.

2663. Then it was before the country was settled after the Candian war?—It was not in so settled a state as it is at present.

2664. Since that period have there been any attempts at insurrection on the part of the chiefs?—Yes, there have been attempts at insurrection, but they were instantly put down.

2665. How many men were employed in putting down these attempts?—They were checked *in time*, and therefore a small force was employed.

2666. Were 500 men employed?—Yes, perhaps about that number.

2667. May not the chances of insurrection on the part of the native chiefs be expected to be diminished daily, as the authority of the British Government be-

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comes more consolidated, and our institutions are better understood?—In the course of time, when the people become a little more enlightened, and understand our government better, the influence of the chiefs will decline; but it is still so considerable, that in fact we govern the country through the chiefs.

2668. In what part of the island is the power of the chiefs considered most formidable?—In the Candian provinces.

2669. At what distance from Colombo?—The more remote provinces are the most under the influence of the chiefs, but at the seat of government the influence of Government counteracts that of the chiefs.

2670. If this large garrison is requisite to counteract the influence of the chiefs in the remote provinces, might it not be supposed that it would be necessary to have the largest force in the disaffected districts?—It is requisite in military operations to have a large central force ready to move to any point at which they might be required.

2671. Is not Colombo an inconvenient point at which to have your centralization?—No; you can get into the centre of the island in a small space of time, roads having been opened.

2672. How long would it take troops to march from Colombo to the remotest parts of the island; to those districts the most likely to be disturbed?—From Colombo to the districts where the influence of the chiefs is the greatest, you could get a body of men in six or eight days.

2673. By the ordinary course of marching?—Yes.

2674. How long is it since the last attempt at insurrection took place?—I do not bear that exactly in mind, but I think there was an attempt of that kind in 1826 or 1827.

2675. How many men were lost on the part of the British in suppressing that insurrection?—There was no action in the field.

2676. What was the return of killed and wounded in any of the previous attempts at insurrection?—The losses in the field were nothing.

2677. Does not the presence of a British force in Colombo, in your opinion, contribute to render those attempts at insurrection, of which you have been speaking, of trifling effect?—Quite so. Without having such a disposable force, I think the attempts at insurrection would have gained head, and so have become formidable.

2678. So that it is possible, if a small British force were kept in the island, instead of a large force, the chiefs might be induced to rise in insurrection more frequently, in proportion to their chance of success?—Exactly.

2679. Then the chance of success being in proportion to the number of troops, you consider the number now there is, in a political point of view, necessary for the tranquillity of the island?—I think it would not be prudent to diminish the number under existing circumstances.

2680. Consequently, it is your decided opinion, that the tranquillity of the island depending on our having such a force as we now possess, you could not, with prudence, diminish that force?—Yes, that is my opinion.

2681. What is the greatest force the insurgent chiefs brought into the field at any period subsequent to the capture of the King of Candy?—It is impossible to say, for the greater part of the country might be considered in rebellion, though they had no permanent organized force.

2682. Have the British troops suffered any loss by casualties, or in the field, in action with the Candian chiefs since the rebellion of 1817?—I do not think they have.

2683. Can you give us any probable statement of the largest amount of force employed on those occasions since 1817?—No, I can only say, the moment the attempts took place, which they did in remote parts of the country, small detachments moved to the various disturbed points, but what the extent was I cannot state.

2684. The British force in Ceylon is between 1,700 and 1,800?—If the regiments are complete to their full establishment, it is more.

2685. The really effective force in Ceylon is between 1,700 and 1,800?—Yes.

2686. With the reduction you must be aware of in our army of six men per company, which is 36 men per regiment, that in four British regiments would make a reduction of 144 men?—Yes, in the service companies of those regiments.

2687. Would the further reduction you stated, and which we must know to be the case from casualties, which must frequently occur, what number would you

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compute them at per regiment?—Taking the island round, I should think between 20 and 30 rank and file per regiment die in the course of a year.

2688. How many are rendered unfit for service?—If the regiment has been only a few years in the climate, the men rendered unfit for service will be limited to the casualties by death; but if the regiment has been in India six or seven years, or upwards, the number of men becoming unfit for service, in a given period, becomes much larger, and the diminution in the effectives becomes, progressively, much more rapid.

2689. With the reduction in the establishment of the regiments, and the casualties to which they are liable, I would put it at once, is it possible to do with a smaller number than the service companies of four British regiments?—I do not think it is, with a view to the safety of the island.

2690. In the year 1819, the force in the island of Ceylon appears, by the Returns before us, to be 8,218, being upwards of 4,400 in excess of the present force. Are you aware whether there were not, at that period, troops brought from India for the purpose of adding to the strength of the garrison of Ceylon?—A large force was brought from Madras, and another force from Bengal, in 1818.

2691. Was that force, when employed in the island of Ceylon, put upon the same establishment, with respect to allowances, as the Ceylonese force, or was it paid according to the allowances of the Indian establishment?—They were paid according to the allowances of the establishment whence they came.

2692. Those allowances were considerably in excess, as compared with the Ceylon establishment?—Yes.

2693. Then the suggestion of aiding the force in Ceylon, in times of exigency, from India, would, as far as the difference of expense between the Indian and Ceylonese establishments, be an increase of expense to the country?—Very considerable.

2694. It also appears, by the same Returns, that the force in 1822 was 4,389, being 2,607 more than the present establishment, and in the year 1823, a further reduction was made; do you think those reductions which have been already carried into effect, are commensurate with the improved spirit and the increased chances of tranquillity which prevail in the island?—I believe these reductions have been carried as far as is prudent.

2695. Do you mean to say that, when a regiment has been only a short time in Ceylon, the diminution of its effectives is only to the amount of men lost by death; or, in other words, do all the sick of newly-arrived regiments die?—No; I meant men who become permanently non-effective, and never come into service again.

2696. Then we are to understand, that in addition to those who die, the effective force of the British troops is considerably diminished by sickness?—Yes; a constant number of men must be sick.

2697. Who become non-effective thereby?—Yes.

2698. Have you established or been able to establish in Ceylon anything in the shape of convalescent stations?—There is a convalescent station now in the course of formation in the mountains, but how it will answer I do not know.

2699. Will you have the goodness, after looking at the Returns, to inform the Committee what, in your opinion, may be considered the proportion of non-effectives to effective British troops, upon an average, in the island of Ceylon?—I should think, between one-sixth and one-seventh of the actual number in the country.

2700. Are you acquainted with the duties which have been performed by the quartermaster-general in the island of Ceylon?—Yes, I am.

2701. Are there any and what duties of a civil character, not properly to be considered as military duties, which have been performed by the Quartermaster-general's department?—It is difficult to make a distinction between what are purely civil duties and military duties.

2702. Will you state what duties have been performed?—The duties which may be considered of a civil nature are, the construction of roads, the construction of bridges, and attention to public buildings not of a military nature.

2703. Have these duties occupied a considerable portion of the time and attention of the officers in charge of the garrison?—Yes, a very large portion.

2704. Are those duties important, with respect to the good government and military operations of the island?—I consider them to be very important.

2705. They have been carried on to a very considerable extent?—Yes.

2706. Are you aware, that within a short period there has been a civil engineer sent

sent over to the island of Ceylon for the purpose of taking charge of the construction of works and the superintendence of roads and bridges?—I do not know the duties exactly which the civil engineer is called upon to perform, but I know that such a person has been sent over recently.

2707. Had he arrived in the island before you left it?—He arrived at the time I was leaving it.

2708. Are you aware that he is employed in the island in the survey of roads, and duties of that description?—I know, from accounts I have received from Ceylon, that he himself is occupied principally in the business of land surveying, and that his attention is but little directed to any other points. He has as much business as he can perform in that line alone, without looking to any other point whatever.

2709. Do you mean to say that he does not do any part of the duty of constructing roads and bridges?—He can do very little of it personally, his attention being principally engaged in land surveying.

2710. If military officers were restricted to duties purely military, would there not be a necessity for increasing the number of civil engineers, this engineer being so fully occupied as you describe?—I think there must be.

2711. Consequently, if an officer in the Quartermaster-general's department, exercising his military duties, and is ready to perform military duties in case of insurrection, can be employed, from his scientific knowledge, in the erection of bridges, such as that which Colonel Fraser has erected, do you not conceive there is great advantage in having officers of that description who can perform both these duties?—Most decidedly.

2712. Do you consider that is economical to the public?—I consider it is much more economical to the public to have military officers so employed, than to employ civil engineers.

2713. A civil engineer would be entitled after a length of service to some allowance, if his health broke down?—I am not aware of that.

2714. Do you know the pay of a civil engineer in Ceylon?—The civil engineer now at the head of the department receives 800 *l.* a year, and he has one assistant, who, I have understood, has a salary of 300 *l.* a year.

2715. Has the engineer any allowance for lodging-money, or is lodging provided for him?—I believe not.

2716. Are the Committee to understand that the civil engineer and his assistant are wholly occupied in the survey and measurement of land?—I said the civil engineer; I did not mention his assistant; for the assistant is now employed in the construction of a bridge near Colombo.

2717. Supposing the assistant civil engineer to be a competent person, is he not, by devoting his whole time to the superintendence and construction of roads and bridges, able to relieve the quartermaster-general of that portion of his duties?—Certainly not one man.

2718. Who assisted the quartermaster-general before that?—He has a deputy assistant of his own in that department. There are two officers in that department.

2719. Then they do not devote their time exclusively to the construction of roads and bridges?—No; one is generally attending to the business of the office, while the other is employed in field work.

2720. Then only one was employed in constructing roads and bridges?—Sometimes both; but the attention of one is principally directed to the office business.

2721. If one individual devotes his whole time exclusively to the construction of roads and bridges, is he not as competent to perform the whole of that duty as the two officers in the Quartermaster-general's department, whose time is occupied by duties chiefly military?—That depends upon the individual entirely.

2722. Is the time of the principal civil engineer so much occupied by the survey of land, as to render it quite impossible for him to devote any of his time to the construction of roads and bridges?—I have not been on the island with the civil engineer; I only speak of what I learned by letters, which state that his whole time is occupied now in the business of land surveying.

2723. Is it likely to be permanently occupied?—That I do not know.

2724. What causes so much employment for him in his capacity of land surveyor?—The land in Ceylon is generally portioned out into small occupations, held by several joint proprietors maintaining conflicting claims upon it; and it is a most fertile theme of litigation, both as to the limits of each property generally, and the respective shares of each joint proprietor.

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2725. Is that remark applicable to the native proprietors?—Yes, the native proprietors altogether.

2726. Then has the Government taken upon itself to act gratuitously in the capacity of land surveyor for all the native population?—No, I do not think they do it gratuitously.

2727. Then does the civil engineer, in addition to the 800*l.* a year, receive emoluments from the natives?—No, he does not himself; if he receives anything, it is paid into the Government.

2728. Are the Committee to understand that he does or does not receive anything?—I believe he does, but I will not speak confidently. I should think, if he was called upon to make a survey of my property, the bill would be sent to me for payment for that survey, but the money would go into the hands of the Government.

2729. You have been asked some questions as to the duties of the two officers in the Quartermaster-general's department; are not these officers of different ranks and different abilities; that one has to direct, the other to obey; the one having to originate or initiate operations, the other merely to execute them?—Certainly.

2730. Then the civil officers of the Quartermaster-general's department may be able to direct civil works, and at the same time be in daily communication, if necessary, with the military authorities, and also doing everything that is necessary in its military department?—Just so.

2731. Then you consider it will not be advisable to limit one of those officers purely to military duties, and the other purely to the civil branches of the Quartermaster-general's department?—No.

2732. Then you think the system at present adopted is better than any partition of these duties?—Yes.

2733. Having stated that a great portion of the time of those officers in the Quartermaster-general's department is occupied by their duties as civil engineers, and that a civil engineer is also employed in performing these duties, are you of opinion that the purely military duties of those officers in the Quartermaster-general's department is sufficient to occupy the whole of their time?—The duties which are purely military in the Quartermaster-general's department, taking them in the large sense in which the Quartermaster-general is employed, I think are enough for two officers; I mean in making surveys, in tracing roads, establishing military communications and collecting topographical information on all points that may be useful in military operations. If that is entirely taken out of the hands of the Quartermaster-general's department, one officer would be enough, as far as the office business goes.

2734. Have you known any instances in which, from the climate of Ceylon, the employment of two officers in the Quartermaster-general's department has proved to be necessary?—The duties of the officers of that department are of a nature to subject them to a great deal of fatigue and exposure to the sun, in a climate which is very inimical to European constitutions; and within these last four years two officers have died in that department, from diseases principally brought on from these circumstances.

2735. Was that in their capacity as civil engineers?—Yes, in their various duties, surveying roads, inspecting the topography of the country, making bridges, and in establishing military communications.

2736. All these duties have to be performed by the civil engineers?—That I do not know.

2737. Are not the communications in an island like that of Ceylon, and acquiring a knowledge of the topography of the country, *bonâ fide* military duties, which military officers must ascertain, and must report upon, and furnish recorded information to the military authorities, as being most useful information in case of military operations?—I should think so.

2738. Consequently, although for other purposes, the formation of roads and bridges might very properly in the execution be confided to civil engineers, yet the topographical knowledge of the country which ought to be acquired for the construction of roads and bridges, is a necessary part of the information required in the Quartermaster-general's department?—Surely so.

2739. In case we were to have only one officer in the Quartermaster-general's department at Ceylon, what would become of the business of the office, the details of correspondence and other matters of that sort, if that one officer were detached into

into the interior on an emergency?—He could not be detached; he must almost always be in his office.

2740. The question is, what must become of the details of the office if that one officer were detached into the interior on an emergency?—The office must be locked up.

2741. Do you mean that it is necessary to have a duplicate in every office in Ceylon?—No.

2742. If there are three officers in the Quartermaster-general's department, and they are all three detached into the interior, would not it be necessary to lock up the office?—The office business must cease of course.

2743. Would not the liability to perform those detached duties be diminished in proportion as you have sufficient number?—Of course.

2744. In the answer you have given do you apply yourself to the peculiar nature of the service, from the exposure to the climate and casualties and risks connected with the duties of the Quartermaster-general's department, without raising an analogy which would be applicable to officers of another description?—Certainly, my answer principally refers to the Quartermaster-general's department.

2745. Now considering the evidence you have given on the subject of the Quartermaster-general's department, and looking to the efficiency as well as the economy of the public service, would you recommend any reduction in the Quartermaster-general's department?—Certainly not.

2746. You therefore consider that the present state of the Quartermaster-general's department is necessary for the efficiency of the public service, and therefore it is also the most economical?—Yes.

2747. You have acted in the capacity of deputy assistant adjutant-general?—Yes.

2748. How long?—I was in that office almost the whole time I was in Ceylon, with the exception of a month or two.

2749. For how many years was that?—Fifteen years.

2750. Are the duties of the Adjutant-general's department very heavy?—No, not very heavy.

2751. Are they equally severe with those of the Quartermaster-general's department?—No, they are not.

2752. How often are the stations of the troops changed upon an average?—I think not oftener than once in two or three years.

2753. There is before us a Return of the amount of the pay and insular allowances in Ceylon; how do you account for the excess of pay and allowances to the officers in Ceylon, as compared with the pay and allowances to officers on the West India station?—I do not know what the pay and allowances to officers on the West India stations are.

2754. Are you able to inform us what is the proportion of the allowances in Ceylon, as compared with the allowances in the East Indies?—I do not accurately know.

2755. Can you inform us what are the expenses of living in Ceylon, as compared with the expenses of living in India?—The expenses of living are certainly somewhat greater in Ceylon than in India. The expense of lodging, of servants, and the general expenses of articles of common consumption, are somewhat higher than in India; that is, generally speaking, as far as I know.

2756. What does an officer generally pay for his lodgings in Ceylon?—He must take a house, and he cannot get a house under 1 *l.* 18 *s.* or 2 *l.* a month.

2757. A subaltern officer?—Yes.

2758. Do not more than one officer lodge in the same house?—Yes; and then they must have a larger house, which costs more. If two officers live together, their lodging would probably cost 3 *l.* a month at Colombo; that is, 1 *l.* 10 *s.* each.

2759. Can you state the difference in the cost of an officer's living in England and Ceylon?—No; I never was myself employed on military duties in England; and, therefore, I cannot say.

2760. Do you consider the cost of living generally is dearer or cheaper at Ceylon than in England?—With regard to the common necessaries of life I should think they were somewhat cheaper in Ceylon than in England.

2761. What is butchers' meat?—4 *d.* to 6 *d.* a pound.

2762. Is bread cheaper?—I do not know so much about bread; but I should think it is about the same as in England.

2763. Is wine cheaper?—Wine is cheaper.

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2764. Is it duty free?—It is nearly duty free.
2765. Is it in consequence of the climate it is deemed necessary to give the island allowances to regimental officers?—I do not know.
2766. Have the soldiers any allowances beyond what they receive in other climates?—No.
2767. The soldier has quarters?—Yes; and the officers have none. The island allowance is supposed to be given to him in lieu of quarters, rations, coals, candles, servants (for a soldier as a servant he is not allowed), a horse, if he is entitled to a horse, and marching money, for if he goes from one station to another on horse-back, he is obliged to pay his own expenses, and every thing of that nature.
2768. Are any officers except field and staff officers entitled to a horse?—No.
2769. In a warm climate like Ceylon I suppose fuel is not an article of much importance?—No, certainly not.
2770. Is forage expensive?—Forage is expensive.
2771. What is the keep of a horse?—I should think the expense of keeping a horse, including the horsekeeper, the attendance you are obliged to have, and providing him with a stable, his feed, and one thing and another, appears to me would come to somewhere about 3*l.* a month.
2772. What is the cost of a domestic servant in Ceylon?—It depends upon the station. The pay of a native varies from 1*l.* 10*s.* to 12*s.* a month.
2773. Does that include his food?—No, he has no food; that includes the whole expense except a little dress.
2774. How many servants would be necessary for a subaltern officer?—Two on an average, a man and a boy, supposing he has a regimental mess to go to, and has no horse. A horse is almost an indispensable thing in Ceylon.
2775. Do the pay and allowances of a subaltern officer in Ceylon enable him to keep a horse?—They might enable a lieutenant unmarried to keep a horse, by observing very strict economy at his mess; they would not enable him to buy one; horses are very expensive.
2776. Are there any other articles of much expense which he has to provide?—It depends upon the station of the officer.
2777. The officer has no rations?—No.
2778. The soldier's ration costs about 6*d.* a day?—The soldier pays 5*d.* a day.
2779. There is a difference in that respect between the situation of officers in Ceylon and those in other colonies, who are allowed rations?—Yes.
2780. How much does the ration cost officers in the other colonies?—Two pence halfpenny a day.
2781. The Committee have before them a statement of the various detachments, and the various posts, which are now maintained in the island of Ceylon; can you inform us what are the reasons why so many separate detachments, many of them consisting but of a very few men indeed, are found necessary for the public service in that colony?—The small detachments which are scattered through the Candian provinces are generally fixed at stations where there are officers performing civil duties, and who require a military force to support them in the execution of those duties.
2782. In cases where, from the Return before us, it may not appear there are civil duties performed by the superintendent on the station, is it necessary to maintain such post with reference to the lines of communication, or to any other causes?—It is a difficult question to answer collectively; but there may be a special reason for each distinct post.
2783. Having now before you a map of the island of Ceylon, upon which is marked each separate post, and the number of men that are stationed at those posts, can you, from your local knowledge, make any observations with respect to that allocation and distribution of force?—With regard to the first point, which is Colombo, that is the head-quarters of the government. There are 1,394 rank and file, but no commandant there.
2784. The commandant having been reduced, do you consider the staff officer necessary?—I consider a staff officer is necessary.
2785. What duties has he to perform?—He has all the duties which would devolve upon a brigade or fort-major; he has also charge of the barrack department, there being no barrack-master in any part of Ceylon: he has other duties, which I cannot immediately enumerate. The next place we come to northward is Chiliv; I believe there is no officer there, and only 37 men; it is the station of a sub-collector of revenue, who is a principal officer of the government. The next place

is Patlam, where there is a force of 67 men with an officer, that officer having certain allowances as superintendent of the salt manufacture, and the force there is employed principally in the protection of the salt-pans.

2786. Then his duties are principally as superintendent of the salt manufacture?

—Yes, and the command of the troops. He holds a military authority from Chilaw up to Arisso.

2787. What duties has he to perform?—He has the general command of the district?

2788. When there are no troops there, has he any duties of a military nature?—

There are always troops there; he is obliged to inspect the troops at each station in his district, and maintain them in discipline. There is a small force of 27 men at Manaar, but no officer. It is also a considerable port for coasting vessels, and the force is employed to assist the civil authorities in maintaining order, and the prevention of smuggling; there is also a small fort to be taken care of. The next place is Jaffnapatam, where there was, in the time of the Dutch government, a very important fort, a work of great celebrity, but now going to ruin. The garrison here consists of men generally invalids, with the assistance of a small detachment of sepoy's of the Ceylon regiment.

2789. Does that station require a lieutenant-colonel?—No, it does not; an officer of less rank would be sufficient. There is not a lieutenant-colonel there now.

2790. Does it require any officer at all for so small a detachment?—I think it does require an officer, if there are any men there at all, from its remote distance from any other military station.

2791. Would not a subaltern be sufficient to command that detachment?—A subaltern might.

2792. What is the next place?—Trincomalee, which is the great naval station of the East Indies.

2793. At Trincomalee there appears to be a commandant, Colonel Lindsay, and a staff officer in addition?—Yes.

2794. As a staff officer is found sufficient for the garrison at Colombo, consisting of 1,304 men, would not a staff officer be sufficient for the garrison at Trincomalee, which consists of only 526?—I think at Trincomalee a staff officer is essential.

2795. Do you not think a staff officer would be sufficient without a commandant, there being only a staff officer at Colombo?—The reason of there being no commandant at Colombo is, that the governor resides there and the commander-in-chief.

2796. At Trincomalee is there not an officer commanding a battalion?—The commandant commands the battalion.

2797. He receives 450 *l.* for that?—There is a fixed allowance.

2798. Could he not perform the duty of commandant without any extra allowance?—No, I do not think he could. It is a great naval station; he must be put to great expense to support his rank and dignity, and it is impossible he can do it for nothing.

2799. Are there a great many ships coming there?—Yes, it is the naval station and dépôt of the East Indies.

2800. Is it necessary to have a staff officer in addition to the commandant?—Yes, there must be a staff officer, for the staff officer is bound to do the duties of brigade-major, and of fort-major, and of the commissariat, for there is no commissariat officer. He has also the duties of the engineer's department, for there is no engineer there, and he is obliged to do the duties of the adjutant-general and quartermaster-general when they are required of him. He is a complete factotum.

2801. Is it not, in point of fact, merely a battalion which is in garrison there?—There is more than a battalion; there is a strong detachment of native troops. It is necessary to keep up a considerable number, for it is liable to be reduced by extensive casualties. Just before I came home there were 250 men of the 78th regiment in garrison there, and in about a fortnight or three weeks 50 of those were swept off by the cholera.

2802. In a garrison, consisting of 526 men, may not the regimental quartermaster act as commissary, and may not the adjutant be fully efficient in his capacity and act as brigade and fort-major?—The adjutant has quite enough to do to perform his duties, and, I believe, the quartermaster too. I am sure the adjutant of a regiment, whatever number that regiment may consist of, in such a climate as Ceylon, has quite enough on his hands.

Capl. Gascoyne.

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2803. Do the duties of fort-major and of the engineer's department, in point of fact, occupy anything but a very inconsiderable portion of the staff officer's time?—I believe they occupy a great portion of his time. That officer has been recently employed in opening roads in the vicinity of his station.

2804. Is not that sufficient proof that his purely military duties would not occupy his time?—No, he is always doing some engineer's work.

2805. If there are civil engineers appointed to take into their charge everything connected with the making of roads, will not that leave a large portion of his time at his own disposal?—One of his principal occupations is the care of the buildings of the fort. Where you have only two assistant engineers, and both at Colombo, they can do very little at Trincomalee.

2806. What is the distance from Colombo?—Two hundred miles.

2807. What is the next place?—Batticaloa.

2808. How many men are there at that station?—Thirty-eight men. There is an captain there.

2809. Do you think it necessary to have a captain in charge of 38 men?—There must be an officer. It is the most remote station in the island, and the most difficult to get at.

2810. What is the importance of that station?—It is a collectorship.

2811. Is there a civil collector there besides the captain?—Yes.

2812. Might not the officer commanding the troops be employed as civil collector?—I do not know; the military officer is never employed as collector upon the coast.

2813. Can 38 men occupy the whole time of the captain?—He would not have much to do certainly.

2814. Would he not have ample time to perform the duty of collector without receiving an additional allowance?—No, not without an additional allowance, for the collector has to travel through the whole district.

2815. If he has no duties as commandant over the 38 men, might he not perform the duties of collector as well?—He might perform the duties of collector with an additional allowance. Batticaloa is a sort of place of banishment; a man who goes there foregoes all the enjoyments of society; he cannot without difficulty get at any other station, nor can he be got at; and you would not impose civil duties on the military man without giving him an increased allowance.

2816. If he has no military duties to perform, why should not he perform civil duties?—I suppose the officer at Batticaloa, if he was called upon to perform civil duties, would have time on his hands to perform those duties.

2817. What is the next place?—Hambantotte: there is an officer and 37 men; the officer there is similarly situated to the officer at Patlan; he is the salt agent, and receives an allowance for that. The next is Tangalle, which lies within the jurisdiction of the officer at Hambantotte; there are 20 men there; that is a sub-collectorship. Going round the island we come to Matura, where there are 19 men.

2818. Is it necessary to have an officer there?—I do not know.

2819. What are the duties that officer has to perform?—I do not recollect why an officer is placed there, and therefore I cannot answer that question. At Galle there is a garrison of 271 men.

2820. Is that a post of any importance?—Yes, it is a post of considerable importance; there is a large fort there.

2821. Is there a detachment of European or native troops at Galle?—Both.

2822. Who is the commanding officer?—Major Darrab, of the 97th regiment.

2823. Is it necessary, in addition to a field officer commanding, to have a field officer as commandant?—Yes.

2824. Has he any duties to perform which makes it necessary to give him 182*l.* 10*s.*?—Yes, it was found necessary in consequence of its position. Ships are coming in constantly from different parts of the world, and he is obliged to entertain those who arrive.

2825. Has he great calls upon his hospitality?—Yes, he has very great calls upon his hospitality.

2826. Now, will you apply yourself to the posts in the interior of the island. How many men are there at Kandy?—Seven hundred and eight men; there is one British regiment.

2827. Who is the commander?—Colonel Clifford of the 78th.

2828. He receives 450*l.* per annum, as colonial staff-pay?—Yes.

2829. Has

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2829. Has he many calls upon his hospitality?—He has.

2830. Is the state of the Caudian provinces such as is necessary to keep up that force?—I should think it was.

2831. Is it such an important position with respect to the military occupation of the island?—Yes, if you look at the nature of the country you will see that.

2832. What causes such frequent calls upon his hospitality?—People are constantly passing, strangers from all parts of the world as well as persons belonging to the island, both military and civil, and there is no establishment in the place where anybody can go to, and it is looked for that the commandant, from his rank and station, should entertain those who come.

2833. Is it necessary that he should entertain all persons who come there?—No; but he is at the head of the Board of Commissioners, and as such is the representative of the Government. He has also civil duties to perform; he is the first resident authority in the Caudian provinces.

2834. Will you apply yourself to the smaller stations?—In Taldenia there is a small detachment of 15 men, but no officer. The next town is Maturatta, which is in a very rugged mountainous district. The officer there performs the functions of an agent of the government.

2835. How many troops are there?—Twenty-three.

2836. Is it necessary to give him any salary for the performance of civil functions, in addition to his emoluments as commandant?—Yes; I do not think you could get an officer to perform civil duties upon the mere pay he would receive as commandant.

2837. Is not it obvious that if he can perform both duties, the duty of commandant must be very light indeed?—The duty of commandant is not very considerable.

2838. Is it necessary to pay an officer as commandant there?—I do not know whether it is necessary; that officer is fixed by himself in the heart of the mountains, aloof from all society. He seldom sees anybody; he is in a state of perfect banishment, and deprived of many of the principal comforts of life; for he can get nothing, not even provisions, without difficulty.

2839. How are the soldiers supplied?—The soldiers are natives, who live upon rice, with a fowl now and then. He can hardly get any of the comforts of life without sending a great distance. From Maturatta you go to Badulla, where there is an officer.

2840. I believe the officer at Badulla is absent a considerable time?—I do not know that he ever was, not in my time. It was always considered essential that an officer should be on the station.

2841. What is the number of troops?—One hundred and fifty-seven.

2842. Is the officer acting also as agent of the government in Ouvah?—He is.

2843. Has he any duties to perform as commandant?—Yes; there is a considerable garrison, 157 men, and he has the command over the whole of an extensive district, a part of the country which in times of insurrections is most disturbed, requiring an officer holding a sufficient rank and independent authority to be able to act promptly in a moment of emergency.

2844. How can he, consistently with these important duties, perform the civil duties of agent in Ouvah?—These duties, though they are important, may not take up the whole of his time. It is important a military officer of rank should be there.

2845. Why should he receive pay for both?—That I do not know.

2846. Do you conceive it is important there should be a civil agent at that station?—Most undoubtedly, very important, as well as troops.

2847. If there were a civil agent appointed distinct from the military command, would that be done at the same rate at which the duties are now performed by the one person?—No.

2848. But as that officer receives 270 *l.* a year in his civil capacity, besides his civil pay and emoluments, might not a reduction be made in those emoluments?—I do not know whether you could get military officers to perform those duties for less.

2849. Are you not aware, that in all the other colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, officers are constantly called upon to perform detached duties of a very onerous and disagreeable nature without any extra allowance?—Yes.

2850. Then why is it necessary to give to every officer who is in detachment at Ceylon so large a civil and military allowance?—With regard to the civil allowance,

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I am not conversant with the subject, as I never was in the civil employment; with respect to the military allowance, the officer there gets a fixed military allowance according to his rank in the army.

2851. Why is an exception made in favour of the officers at Ceylon?—I do not know that it is an exception.

2852. Why is the regular allowance to officers in command of detachments higher at Ceylon, in comparison with other colonies?—I believe that when the allowances were fixed at Ceylon for officers under these circumstances, that which is called a command allowance was in fact only a portion of that which it was considered he was entitled to receive as an officer doing civil duties; thus when it was calculated that an officer doing civil duties at Maturatta was entitled to receive, say 150 *l.* a year, a portion of that salary was given to him under the head of Command Allowances, and the rest under the head of Civil Allowances.

2853. But in places where there are no civil duties at all to perform, it appears they receive allowances as commandant; why are officers merely being in command of detachments in Ceylon to receive so much larger allowances than in any of the other colonies?—I have given the reasons in detail why I think allowances are given to officers who have no civil duties to perform, such as at Trincomalee, Galle, Batticaloa, Hambantotte.

2854. Before the island of Ceylon was surrendered to the British Government, it having been in the possession of the East India Company, the allowance of these military officers was very considerable; do you consider it may be from any analogy to the India service the present allowance may have been made?—I consider it not unlikely.

2855. Have you gone through all the posts?—The answer as to the other posts will be similar to those I have already given.

2856. When you were in the island what was the extra allowances made to officers in charge of working parties?—Officers in charge of working parties receive 4 *s.* a day, I believe.

2857. What is the contingent allowance per rifle to captains of companies of the Ceylon regiment?—It is that which is specified in the King's warrant. I believe it is 1 *s.* 3 *d.* a month.

2858. Was it 10 *d.* a month formerly?—It was less than it is now.

2859. Is it the fact that the contingent allowance to Malay companies has been increased from 10 *d.* per rifle per month to 1 *s.* 3 *d.*?—It has been increased I know; but whether the original allowance was 10 *d.*, and the present 1 *s.* 3 *d.* I cannot say without looking at the King's warrant.

2860. How long is it since it was increased?—About 18 months, or between that and two years ago.

2861. What is the reason assigned for increasing it?—The general officer in command recommended it, as I presume he thought the original allowance was not a sufficient remuneration to the captains of companies for keeping the rifles in the state of repair they ought to be.

2862. It appears by the returns that the medical staff consists of one deputy-inspector-general of the hospital, and 13 assistants; are you of opinion so large an establishment is necessary?—I consider the whole of the medical staff in the island when I left it was absolutely necessary.

2863. Is one of these officers employed as family physician to the governor?—There is one who receives an allowance for that, but it does not interfere with his other duties further than that he moves with the governor instead of being attached to a particular station.

2864. Does he receive any allowance beyond what appears on the Return?—I suspect his allowance as physician to the governor is of a civil character, and does not appear here. He does receive an allowance as physician to the governor, exclusive of his military allowance.

2865. Which is paid out of the colonial revenue?—Yes, it must be.

2866. Is his time wholly occupied in attending on the governor's family?—No, he is merely required to be in readiness to attend on the governor's family. He performs any other duties at the station. He attends to his hospital duties, and has his ward assigned to him as well as any other medical officer.

Mercurii, 9^o die Julii, 1834.

LORD VISCOUNT EBRINGTON, IN THE CHAIR.

Robert William Hay, Esq., again called in; and Examined.

2867. THE Committee being desirous of procuring a Return which enables them to compare the colonial allowance at Ceylon per month with the estimated expense per month of the allowance in kind payable to military officers at other foreign stations, have you got such a Return?—I have. R. W. Hay, Esq.
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2868. Put it in.—[*The following Return was then handed in.*]—“Statement of the Colonial Allowances per Month paid to the Military Officers at Ceylon, as compared with the estimated Expense per Month of Allowance in kind as issued to Military Officers at other Foreign Stations.”

2869. Have you examined the Return of the effective force since 1815, now before the Committee, and sent in by the Horse Guards, and have you any observations to make upon it?—I have examined the Return, and I wish to observe that a mistake has occurred in the casting up of the amount of the force for the year 1820; it ought to be 6,186, instead of 3,390; it was a mere clerical error, in casting up the wrong column.

2870. Have you got a comparative statement of the total annual value of the several military allowances issued to each rank of staff and military officers, in addition to their pay?—Yes, I have obtained this from the comptrollers of army accounts, and I now give it in.—[*The following document was then handed in.*]—“Comparative Statement of the Total Annual Value of the several Military Allowances issuable to each rank of Staff and Regimental Officers, in addition to their Pay, at the undermentioned Foreign Stations, according to the present Establishment; distinguishing those at which a Colonial commuted Allowance is paid in Money, and those at which, with the exception of Lodgings and Black Servants' Money, the same are issued in kind.”

2871. During your former examination, you were asked with respect to the reasons which led to the transfer of the island of Ceylon to the King's Government; are you able to state more fully to the Committee what those reasons were?—It would appear that the conquest of the island having been effected by an expedition from Madras, it was not till the year 1800 that the charge was given over to the King's Government, although it was intended that that should take place in 1798; and I have before me a letter, from which I should wish to read an extract to the Committee, addressed by Mr. Secretary Dundas to the Chairman of the East India Company, which shows more clearly than I could state, the grounds which weighed in his mind in recommending the measure; it is in these terms:

To the Chairman of the Court of Directors, &c.

Wimbledon, 30 December 1800.

When the expedient was adopted of blending the governments of India and of the island of Ceylon, it was done upon a very superficial knowledge of the subject, and upon an erroneous supposition that such a measure was necessary to preserve the unity of our Indian empire. I early conceived a suspicion that the idea was prematurely and inadvertently adopted. I have for these many months past, both by reading the best-informed authors upon the state of Ceylon and by conversing with persons best qualified to give me information, taken a more comprehensive view of the subject; and upon the most mature consideration of the question, I am clearly of opinion, that it is my duty to advise His Majesty to place the island of Ceylon upon the footing of a Royal Government, and to administer its affairs upon the principles by which the Government of the Cape of Good Hope is conducted; and I am further of opinion that in giving this advice to His Majesty, I am consulting the true interests both of Ceylon and of the East India Company. The first consideration which in this point of view presents itself, is the inexpediency of encumbering at present the revenues of India with the expenses of this settlement. It may in time, and I truly believe it will ultimately, be able to bear more than its own expenses; but the settlement, both under the Portuguese and the Dutch governments, has been so woefully mismanaged, that it will be a considerable time before its trade, agriculture and

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interior economy can be restored to that state of prosperity of which they are capable, &c. &c. &c.

To which communication the Chairman returned an answer, of which the following is an extract :

To Mr. Secretary Dundas.

East India House, 10 Feb. 1801.

I HAVE received the honour of your letter of the 30th December last, on the subject of Ceylon, which I have laid before the Court of Directors, who concur in your suggestion that the island should continue on the footing of a Royal Government until peace shall be concluded, when that or such other arrangements of a permanent nature may be settled as shall then appear best adapted to the existing circumstances.

2872. The Committee were desirous of obtaining, if they could, some estimate or account of the expenses of the maintenance of the government at Ceylon and the colony generally, during the time it was in the hands of the East India Company; have you endeavoured to procure that information for the Committee?—I have done so, both by consulting those persons at the East India House most likely to give information on the subject, as well as by the examination of papers, some of which have been laid before Parliament; but I have found a great difficulty exist in ascertaining the expense of the military establishment at Ceylon whilst it remained under the East India Company, for it was, to a certain degree, a dependency of the Madras government, and the expenditure of the island during that time is so mixed up with the expenses of the capture, as to render it extremely difficult, and almost impossible, to separate them.

2873. Can you inform the Committee whether there is any difference to be found between the military allowance payable to the East India Company's troops in the island of Ceylon, and the military allowance payable to the East India Company's troops in other parts of the Company's territories?—No, they were the same.

2874. Were they higher or lower than the present insular allowance?—They were double the island allowances that were afterwards established.

2875. Can you give the Committee any information with respect to the government establishment at Ceylon, and the native servants, and other attendants, who are attached to the governor?—There are three descriptions of persons whose services have been inquired into: the native headmen, who are mere titular officers, and the lascarons and peons, who are attendants upon the governor as servants. The governor made a strong remonstrance on receiving instructions to dismiss all the native headmen; and I should wish to read to the Committee the letter which Sir Robert Horton wrote home at that time, as showing the ground of his objections to the instructions sent out.

2876. Were the native headmen you allude to in the service of the governor?—They were in attendance at the governor's house.

My Lord,

The King's House, Colombo, Nov. 21, 1831.

I TAKE the earliest opportunity of calling your Lordship's attention to your dispatch, No. 3, of the 23d June 1831, in which I am directed forthwith to discontinue the employment of the native officers, and other persons, whom it is customary to employ in attendance upon the governor.

Upon this subject I could form no competent opinion until my arrival in the colony; I have since made it my duty to ascertain the precise nature and character of this native establishment, of what persons it is composed, and what their several duties are.

Your Lordship will perceive, by reference to the enclosed document, that this establishment consists of 42 individuals, of whom only one interpreter, an archery, a cannon, and 12 lascarons, are employed in attendance upon the governor; with respect to the others, your Lordship will perceive that they are all efficiently employed in the public service, although the peculiar nature of their several duties (with the single exception of the interpreter, whose services cannot be dispensed with) does not appear under the honorary titles which they bear.

Your Lordship will find, that the explanation which I send is little more than a copy of part of the Blue Book. There are instances in which the sums now drawn appear disproportioned to the duties to be performed, and on this point I beg to refer your Lordship to the explanatory statement of the Commissioner of Revenue as to the claims of such parties on the Government for past services.

In these cases I am satisfied your Lordship will not be disposed, on slight grounds, to curtail the allowances and honours granted to old public servants, whose services appear to have been highly appreciated by my predecessor and the public officers under whom they were more immediately employed.

The

R. W. Hay, Esq.

9 July 1834.

The titles which are most esteemed among His Majesty's native subjects in this colony are those borne by the individuals in question; they are honorary distinctions, rarely attended with any pecuniary allowance.

The governor, by conferring on a native the title of modliar of his gate and guard, grants to him the highest and most valued distinction in his power.

These distinctions are not different in analogy from some in our own country, and supply a very cheap means of sustaining that influence which, in a population of a million and a half, but partially civilized, can only be maintained by public opinion.

I assure your Lordship that, notwithstanding the letter of your instructions, I feel that I am doing my duty in postponing their execution until I shall receive an answer to this despatch.

I dare not incur the risk of disgusting the higher class of natives, by depriving them of titles to which they attach the highest value; and by mulcting them of the moderate allowances which have been granted as the reward of past and important services, I cannot expect that persons degraded in their own eyes will remain, as they now are, equal in point of loyalty and attachment to the Crown to any of His Majesty's subjects.

If this change is to be made, it should form part of an entire new system, when experience may justify a complete change in the relations of Europeans with the native inhabitants of this country; and even then, I presume to say, that in prudence it ought not to be made retrospective.

I would also beg to remind your Lordship that Major Colebrook, in his letter to Sir E. Barnes, of the 3d February 1831 (after referring to some changes which he deems expedient in the duties of modliars in their capacity as headmen), requests "that he may not be understood as in any degree desiring to interfere with the peculiar customs or honorary distinctions to which the people may be attached."

I beg, however, to assure your Lordship, that your commands shall be instantly and summarily obeyed, should I receive them in confirmation of your former despatch. I would in that case only venture to hope that the measure may appear to emanate exclusively from the mother country, in order to mitigate the loss of influence which the local government must experience from its adoption.

I now beg to explain, that the only persons who are attached to the governor's establishment, and whose duties are in any degree connected with his private convenience, are, the arathy, cangan, and 12 lascaroons; these persons, as previously mentioned, are simply messengers attached to the governor; they remain in waiting day and night, and are employed in carrying letters, and on similar duties, principally on the public service, though occasionally they may be employed as messengers for the delivery of private notes; they accompany the governor whenever he goes out, interpret for him, hand over to him the numerous petitions which are presented to him, and make communications which he may wish to make. It is not to be expected that the governor would retain them as a charge on his private revenue, and the economy would be too trifling, as balanced against the slightest prejudice (in opinion) to English authority.

The governor is of course in constant correspondence with the principal officers of Government, and it cannot be expected that his private servants should be the carriers of such communications; above all, their removal would be misconstrued by the native population. Although your Lordship's despatch referred exclusively to the native officers who are attendant on the governor, you will already have been informed by the Commissioners that there are lascaroons as well as peons attached to certain public offices here, as well as to provincial judicial; whether any reduction can be made in their numbers I have not had time to give an opinion, but I cannot hesitate to express, in the strongest terms, my hopes that these adjuncts to public situations here may not be done away with, on a principle of economy, in any case where they have substantive duties to perform of a public rather than private nature.

A more expensive and less useful establishment is the troop of Ceylon light dragoons. Placing out of view the policy of in some degree distinguishing the governor and the officer in command of the troops by the attendance of a mounted orderly, it is of great convenience to the public service that they should sometimes have it in their power to forward communications more rapidly than can be effected by a foot messenger. Your Lordship will recollect there are no other dragoons on the island; I have therefore, with the unanimous concurrence of the council, retained a small number of these dragoons, but I have reduced the establishment within the narrowest limits (as stated in the accompanying Schedule), by which a saving of upwards of 1,700*l.* per annum will be immediately effected.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

R. W. Horton.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Goderich.

The enclosures to this despatch are,

1. A list of the native headmen attached to the governor's gate;
2. A statement, by the commissioner of revenue, of the claims of the native headmen attached to the governor's gate;
3. The present reduced establishment of the Ceylon Dragoons.

2877. What is the establishment of those dragoons which are alluded to?—Twelve dragoons, who are kept as mounted orderlies. The result of this representation from the governor was, that he received instructions to retain these peons

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and lascarous only who were necessarily attached to the public offices, and that if any were retained for his own use, he must pay for their services, and that he should continue the headmen, as their services were gratuitous.

2878. Do they receive any salary?—Not as attendants on the public departments; they are employed in various duties as civil officers.

2879. Are they particularly required to fill those offices?—It is so stated by the governor; and the Commissioners did not consider that they could be altogether dispensed with.

2880. Then the Committee are to understand that the governor has no servants whatever at the public expense?—His instructions are to that effect.

2881. Can you give the Committee any information as to the duty of the military surgeon connected with the governor's establishment?—It would appear that a military surgeon has always been attached to the governor's establishment, from the impossibility of obtaining the advice of private practitioners in the island.

2882. Do you know whether that military surgeon can discharge his duties of assistant-surgeon, together with his duties of surgeon to the governor's establishment?—It is stated that it does not at all interfere with the discharge of his duties as assistant-surgeon; and I should add, that instructions were sent out in September last, which directed that no civil servant should be attended gratuitously by the medical staff, and that the amount of fees to be taken by surgeons which are paid by the public, when called in as private practitioners, should be fixed.

2883. Do the medical staff, when they attend on civil servants, receive fees in addition to their pay as military medical men?—I do not know that they have done so.

2884. Are officers of the medical staff allowed to attend as private practitioners on the civil servants?—They have been so from want of medical aid in the island.

2885. Can you inform the Committee whether, about seven years ago, there was not a considerable reduction made of the medical staff in the island?—Yes, a considerable reduction took place; it was found indeed to be too great, and some assistant-surgeons were required to make up the deficiency. Upon this subject I would beg leave to read the following letter from Sir R. W. Horton to Lord Goderich.

My Lord,

The King's House, Colombo, January 2, 1833.

Your Lordship will recollect that in your despatch, No. 55, of the 8th of June, in reference to medical assistance on the part of the military medical officers, you directed me to invite the consideration of the members of the civil service as to the best means of providing for any deficiency of medical aid, by inducing private practitioners to establish themselves in the island.

Allow me to remind your Lordship, that it is at out-stations where civil servants are placed that the greatest want is felt of medical aid, and that there would be no possible means of introducing private practice, unless the civil servant was to take upon himself the exclusive expense of maintaining the civil practitioner. At such stations medical assistance is not required exclusively for the convenience of civil officers; at every civil station troops are also quartered, who are of course equally without medical attendance, excepting that of native medical sub-assistants, whose knowledge of medicine is of the most moderate description.

The surgeon of a merchant ship trading with Colombo appeared disposed, a few months ago, to settle as a private practitioner in this town; but although he received every encouragement from me on making inquiry as to his chance of success, he returned to England without executing his purpose.

With respect to the observation contained in the letter of the military secretary, of the 26th of May, addressed to Mr. Hay, viz. "that the commander of the forces was not aware of the extent of the duties which the medical officers in Ceylon have to perform, independent of their attendance upon the troops," I cannot avoid expressing my opinion, that this attendance upon civil servants in the principal towns of the island does not lead to any omission of duty towards His Majesty's troops that may be stationed within them. It is rather an encroachment upon the leisure hours of these officers than an impediment to the full execution of their duties.

I have, in obedience to your Lordship's orders, communicated to the medical staff officers of the island the observations contained in the close of your Lordship's despatch, and have also given it publicity through the medium of the local newspapers here.

Having already said so much upon the expediency, in my judgment, of increasing to a certain extent the medical staff of this island, so as to allow the possibility, which at present does not exist, of sending medical officers to different parts of the island where extreme mortality prevails, I can only repeat my hope, that my recommendation will ultimately be received with favour.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

R. W. Horton.

2886. Can

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2886. Can you inform the Committee whether the military surgeon in attendance upon the governor's family receives any extra pay for those duties?—He receives an allowance of 7*s.* 6*d.* a day, or thereabouts.

2887. Is that in addition to the pay he would receive for the discharge of his other duties?—Yes, it is in addition to his military pay.

2888. You have stated there are no private practitioners; are you not of opinion that arises from the circumstance of the civil servants being attended by the military surgeons?—I apprehend that there are few inducements to lead private practitioners to settle in the island, as would appear indeed from the case stated in the dispatch from Sir R. W. Horton, which I have now read to the Committee.

2889. Did not that occur because the officers of the medical staff were allowed to practise and attend the civil servants?—No; I consider it as a proof of the difficulty of obtaining other medical advice than that of persons who are called to the island by their public duty.

2890. Was any hope held out to that gentleman that if he remained the custom of allowing medical officers belonging to the army to attend civil servants would be discontinued?—The transaction appears to have taken place after the instructions were sent out to give up the practice, and it was in accordance with those instructions that Sir Robert Horton made the proposition to the individual in question.

2891. Why is it deemed necessary to allow a medical officer in attendance on the governor's family 7*s.* 6*d.* a day in addition to his staff pay?—That was the practice originally, I suppose, before a military surgeon was selected.

2892. Have you any reason to suppose that this attendance upon the governor's family entails very severe labour upon him?—I should imagine not.

2893. Are you not of opinion that the employment of medical men in attendance upon civil servants, with additional fees, has a tendency to make them neglect their staff duty?—I think the practice objectionable, and it has been accordingly abolished. I should not, however, imagine that the amount of public duty was such as to prevent them having leisure for private practice.

2894. Do you not think it would be an improvement if the fees which they receive from their attendance upon the civil servants were carried to the public account?—I see no objection to it, and the table of fees which the governor was directed to fix has a reference to that object.

2895. Is the 7*s.* 6*d.* a day which he receives in addition to his pay paid out of the colonial revenues, or by the governor himself?—Out of the colonial revenues.

2896. Do you consider that an exception should be made as to the governor when all the other civil servants pay the medical attendant out of their own pockets?—I see no reason whatever. I beg to repeat that the instructions which have gone out will remedy that practice; the order which went out in September last was to deprive all the civil servants (and of course the governor is included) of all the gratuitous services of medical men.

2897. Can you inform the Committee from the documents before you, or from recollection, what was the communication between the Colonial-office and the War-office with respect to the state of the Ceylon regiment?—By a late communication from the War-office, in December last, three points are submitted to the consideration of the Secretary of State, which I will enumerate as they stand:

1st, Whether the corps should not be exclusively recruited in future from Malays?

2d, Whether the pay existing before 1830 should not be restored?

3d, Whether the classes of boys should not be gradually discontinued?

Upon these points the opinion of Mr. Stanley was, that the corps should be exclusively recruited from the Malays, since they appeared to be the best description of men; that, on the second point, the pay should not be restored to its former rate; and, upon the third point, that the system should be discontinued, or, at least, that he could not assent to the plan of enlisting in its present form; among other reasons, because there was a question of legal propriety as to the enlisting of boys of so young an age.

2898. Can you give the Committee any information with respect to the Ceylon engineers department, with respect to which we have heard so much in the preceding examination of the witnesses?—The public works were formerly conducted in a very objectionable manner at Ceylon, since the charge of all the civil works and buildings was in the hands of the officer commanding the royal engineers, of the deputy quartermaster-general, or of the collectors or government agents in the several districts, and there was a great want of efficient control over the expenditure of the

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public stores. In order to remedy this defective state of things, Colonel Colebrooke recommended the appointment of a scientific person of experience to be civil engineer and surveyor-general, who should have the sole charge and management of the colonial works and buildings throughout the island; and that to assist him in the discharge of these duties, he should have the services of a competent assistant in each of the five districts into which the island has been divided. All works of any magnitude are to be executed by contract whenever practicable; the corps of pioneers to be considerably reduced, and those retained, to be placed with the bullock and elephant establishments, under the orders of the civil engineer and surveyor-general. All colonial or civil stores were at the same time to be transferred to the charge of this officer, who should be responsible for their due application. In conformity with this recommendation, an officer, who had been long in the East India Company's service, has been sent out as civil engineer, and one assistant; the number of these subordinate officers to be increased as circumstances may render expedient. The abolition of compulsory labour and the reduction of the artificers has made a great change in the means at the disposal of the local government; and until a full report of the whole state of the public works shall have been received and considered by the Secretary of State, their prosecution must be greatly suspended.

2899. Do you not conceive that the appointment of a civil engineer must tend to a certain extent to relieve the quartermaster-general's department of some duties heretofore imposed upon that office?—No doubt, very considerably.

2900. Can you inform the Committee whether communications have not been made, and the question is not now under the consideration of the Colonial Office and the Horse Guards, whether the Quartermaster-general's and the Adjutant-general's staffs might not be reduced by the reduction of the two junior officers?—I think that question would be decided by the result of a correspondence which has taken place between the Colonial Department and the Horse Guards, as to the reduction of one of the regiments in that quarter.

2901. Can you state what the communications with respect to the reduction of one British regiment have been, and how the matter now stands?—When Sir R. W. Horton first took charge of his present government, one of the first points for his consideration was the financial state of the island; and it seemed to him, upon consultation with his council, to be probable that, with a view to economy, he might be able to dispense with the services of one British regiment; and upon this subject a communication was immediately made to the Horse Guards by the Secretary of State. The general commanding in chief doubted extremely the propriety of the measure, because Sir John Wilson's recommendation and his concurrence with the governor appeared at that time to have been founded upon the notion that a scheme recommended by him would be adopted for rendering Ceylon a depot for the Indian army, and also a convalescent station for the sick belonging to it. Sir John Wilson was therefore directed to reconsider the question, with reference to the objection made by the Horse Guards to his recommendation as to the depot and convalescent station; but he at the same time received orders to take steps for sending one regiment to India, should he, on being better advised, think that part of the force could be conveniently dispensed with. The result of that instruction is not yet known in this country.

2902. Are the Committee to understand distinctly that an application was made, in the first instance, by the East India Company for the removal of Ceylon from their jurisdiction?—I cannot trace any such application.

2903. Are you aware whether or not the colony paid its own expenses when under the Dutch Government?—I cannot answer that question; I should rather imagine not.

2904. Have you any document showing the relative state of the health of the troops in the islands of Ceylon, Ionian Islands, Mauritius and Jamaica?—I have.

[The following document was then handed in.]

ON MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE COLONIES. 173

PERIOD.	CEYLON.		IONIAN ISLANDS.		MAURITIUS.		JAMAICA.	
	Troops.	Sick.	Troops.	Sick.	Troops.	Sick.	Troops.	Sick.
June 1831 - - -	3,979	116	3,133	112	1,750	137	2,882	93
January 1832 - - -	3,940	120	3,077	76	1,754	169	2,659	118
June 1832 - - -	3,827	98	3,069	89	1,714	147	2,797	114
January 1833 - - -	3,689	128	2,983	85	1,794	165	2,957	228
August 1833 - - -	3,933	117	3,023	120	2,243	182	(b)3,397	225

(b) July 1833.

Mr. Henry Tuffnell, called in; and Examined.

2905. HAVE you resided in the island of Ceylon?—Yes.

2906. In what situation?—As Private Secretary to the Governor.

2907. How many years?—About two years.

2908. How long have you left the island?—I left it in December last.

2909. Are you aware that in Ceylon there are several military officers commanding detachments who are in the discharge of civil duties, and if so, what are the civil duties?—Yes; they are employed both in the collection of revenue and the administration of justice.

2910. Besides their military duties?—Yes.

2911. Do you think it is advisable so to employ military officers; and if you do, be so good as to state your reasons why?—I think so, and for two reasons; first for the sake of economy, and, secondly, because the duties are almost certain to be well executed, as, there being a great body of gentlemen from whom the selection can be made, they are hardly, if ever, appointed unless they have shown themselves qualified to undertake the office.

2912. You are aware that civilians, on being removed from office, and retiring generally, claim a retiring pension?—They did; but they do not now.

2913. Has it been altered?—Yes.

2914. In the case of the removal of an officer, and his being directed to join his regiment, can he have any claim to a retiring pension for his civil duties?—Certainly not.

2915. That is an advantage?—Certainly.

2916. In the event of this man being called on to perform military duties, how are the civil duties which he now performs to be performed?—There must be civil officers appointed to the station.

2917. Then, in the event of being called upon to perform military duties, it involves the necessity of appointing new officers?—Certainly.

2918. In any sudden call of those officers to perform their military duties, as, for instance, in case of an insurrection, under those circumstances, would the civil duties at that particular moment be very important?—In some of the posts they certainly would be, but in others the duties might be temporarily transferred on such an emergency to the next agency.

2919. Is it probable that the persons would be suddenly called upon to perform their military duties in the island of Ceylon, so as to require them to be replaced by civil persons immediately, or would some time elapse?—Certainly not. There is no immediate probability of their being called on to perform their military duties. I believe a case of this kind has never yet occurred, nor is it ever likely to happen.

2920. Do not the civil duties require previous knowledge of the language and manners of the country?—Not more than any intelligent military officer who has been there for a year, or two at most, can acquire.

2921. If those military officers were drawn from those posts where they perform the civil duties, and civilians appointed to those posts, would the civilians upon retiring be entitled to a pension?—Not now, unless they had previously subscribed to the pension fund.

2922. Then there is no saving in the expense of appointing military officers in respect of the retiring pension?—No. Until lately the civil servants subscribed every year 10 per cent. from their salaries, to which Government added an equal

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sum, and, after a certain number of years' service, guaranteed a retiring allowance, regulated according to the office filled by the individual, and which might amount to 600 *l.* a year.

2923. Was that the maximum?—Yes; but in consequence of instructions from the Government this fund has been abolished, except with respect to those who subscribed previously to the order coming out.

2924. What was the date of that order?—Some time in last year.

2925. So that if an officer, after serving 15 or 20 years in the civil service in the Island of Ceylon; his health broken down, he would, under the regulations of last year, return to England without any pension whatever?—Certainly, unless some regulation has been issued since my departure from the island.

2926. Are you aware whether that is the case with the civil servants of the East India Company?—I believe that is not the case.

2927. Then the civil servants of the East India Company, having consumed the best years of their life, and ruined their health in the service of the East India Company, would be entitled to a retiring pension?—Certainly.

2928. You stated, that although there would be no saving to the public by the employment of military officers in preference to the civil servants, as regards the retiring pension, inasmuch as there is no retiring pension to civil servants, yet there is a saving in the amount of allowance required for civil persons employed in these stations instead of military officers?—Yes.

2929. Can you state what the amount of that saving would be?—I have a list to show what was paid to the military officers for the discharge of their civil duties, and what will be paid to the civilians who are to fulfil those duties. One station, occupied by a military officer, (Captain Pearson of the 61st), has lately become vacant, and a civilian was appointed in his place at Fort King.

2930. Will you state the difference?—For the civil duties which he performed he received 45 *l.* a year, and he received, besides, allowance for his duties as commandant of the place. I cannot state exactly what they were, but I do not think they amounted to above 50 *l.* a year besides.

2931. What is the present expense?—The agent will receive 400 *l.* a year for collecting the revenue, and 150 *l.* a year additional if he performs the judicial duties, which I believe he will.

2932. Does that civilian perform any duty not performed by Captain Pearson?—No.

2933. How do you account for so much larger an allowance being given to that person for the civil duties which he has to perform than was given to Captain Pearson?—It is impossible for me to account for it; I think it is not a large salary for a civilian who performs the duties of the office; and indeed the pay is so small, that in general it is only the younger civilians who will take it; but when the military officer performs the duties, he has his military pay in addition.

2934. Taking the military pay and allowance altogether, why is so large a sum as that now given to the civil servants?—I am not a judge of that; I think the total is upwards of 450 *l.* a year.

2935. So that the saving to the public, upon each military officer so employed, would be a saving of 400 *l.* a year?—Yes, about 400 *l.* a year.

2936. Do you conceive, knowing what the description of military officers employed on that station is, and also bearing in mind the low salary given to the civil servants in an island like that of Ceylon, do you conceive the employing of the military officer for the duty he has to perform, and considering also the superior protection which the public has from the commission of the officer, that the public is better served by a military than a civil officer?—I have not had an opportunity of witnessing, for any length of time, the result of a station being transferred from a military to a civil authority, so as to allow me to form a judgment upon this point; but, in my opinion, there would be a great probability of the duties being better performed by a military officer than a civilian. The pay of an assistant Government agent is not sufficient for any except young civilians, who have had no experience in offices of that nature; but when a military officer is appointed, you select him as the best qualified of the whole regiment. In out-stations of this description, where the duties, although constant and heavy in their amount, are not in general of very great importance, good sound sense and regular habits of business are by far the best qualifications.

2937. Can you tell the Committee how it was a military officer was not substituted in the place of Captain Pearson?—Because a great reduction of the civil appointments

appointments in the country had taken place, and a number of civilians consequently became unemployed.

2938. Were those civilians not employed receiving any pay from Government?—Yes, I believe they received 300 *L.* a year.

2939. Have you been much in different parts of the island?—Yes, I have.

2940. Are you able to state whether it is necessary to keep up all those commandants, or whether there are any of them which can be dispensed with without injury to the public service?—I do not think it is a question of much importance; the detachments of these different stations are generally very small in number, and might be useful, in case of a local riot or disturbance, there being no police.

2941. That applies to the military duties of commandants?—Certainly.

2942. Do you think the civil duties of commandants could be dispensed with at any of those places?—I should think not.

2943. It appears by the return there are 18 commandants; out of that 18 there are not more than nine that have any civil duties attached to them; is it necessary to keep up the whole number of 18?—I could not say exactly whether they could be reduced with benefit to the public service or not.

2944. Are you of opinion, where there is only a small garrison, consisting only of a few soldiers, it is necessary to have a military commandant, unless there are also civil duties attached to the station?—Yes; unless it is in the vicinity of another military post, from which it might be occasionally inspected.

2945. At Jaffna there is a lieutenant-colonel, who is a commandant, and there are only 27 men at Jaffna, and no civil duties attached to that station; is it necessary to keep up a lieutenant-colonel as commandant with 27 men?—Certainly not.

2946. Might not a serjeant, or at utmost, a subaltern, do all the duties of that station?—I do not like to give an opinion upon a matter of purely military detail.

2947. Do you know whether there are civil duties to perform?—There are no civil duties, I believe, in the commandantship of Jaffna.

2948. At Batticolia there are 38 men, commanded by a captain; has he any civil duties to perform?—I believe not; there is a civil agent there.

2949. Exclusive of the commandant?—Exclusive of the commandant.

2950. Do you think the civil and military duties might be united in one person at Batticolia?—I never was there, but I should think so.

2951. At Galle there are 271 men, commanded by a major; are there any civil servants employed there?—Yes, there are three, I think.

2952. Are you not of opinion, that a major commanding 271 men is also competent to discharge the civil duties of that station?—No; the civil duties at Galle are very heavy indeed; it is a very large place, and, as it were, the head-quarters of the Southern Provinces.

2953. There is also a staff officer under this commandant?—There is.

2954. Are you of opinion that a commandant, staff officer, and three civilians, are required for the duties of that station?—I should think they were.

2955. At Hamboulotte there appears to be a lieutenant-commandant and only 37 men; is there any civil agent at Hamboulotte?—Yes.

2956. Might not the officer there, the commandant, perform the civil duties as well as the military?—There was a change at Hamboulotte just when I came away; I think a civilian was then sent to that station, but I do not think he has charge of the salt-pans.

2957. Do you not think a military man, with 37 soldiers under his orders, is competent to take charge of this salt manufactory?—Certainly.

2958. At Matura there are 19 men, under the command of a lieutenant, who is also a commandant; are there any civil agents there?—Yes.

2959. Might not that military officer, having so small a detachment under his orders, take charge also of the civil duties?—The civil duties at Matura are heavy; but if the military duties are not severe, there is no reason why an officer should not be competent to undertake the duties of the station.

2960. Assuming the civil duties to be equal to employ a civilian, is it necessary to have a lieutenant to have charge of 19 men?—I think not.

2961. At Kandy there is a colonel-commandant and staff officer, and 108 men in garrison; what civilians are employed there?—In Kandy there are three or four civilians employed.

2962. Is it your opinion that, in addition to a commandant and staff officer, it is necessary to have three or four civilians to perform the civil duties?—Yes.

2963. And that no reduction could be made there?—I should think not.

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I should observe, that the commandant there was lately president of the Board of Commissioners; that Board has been dissolved and he has now no civil duties to perform, but he retains his pay of 500*l.* a year.

2964. In what capacity does he receive that 500*l.* a year?—As commandant.

2965. Having no duties to perform as president of the Board of Commissioners, is he entitled, in your opinion, to a continuance of his salary?—Certainly not; the pay of the commandantship of Colombo, where there is a much larger force, has lately been struck off.

2966. At Badula there is a major-commandant and 157 men at that post; are there any civil agents at Badula?—No.

2967. At Putlam there are 67 men and a captain, who is commandant, who is also superintendent of the salt manufactory; are there any civilians at Putlam?—I think there is a sitting magistrate also there.

2968. Do you think the officer in command could perform the duties of superintendent of the salt manufactory and sitting magistrate without any assistance?—I should think, if well selected, he might.

2969. At Ratnapoora there is a lieutenant, with 57 men under his command; are there any civil agents at Ratnapoora?—There are.

2970. How many?—There is an assistant Government agent and district judge.

2971. Might not a military man perform those functions in addition to his military duties?—I never was at Ratnapoora, but I should think it probable he might.

2972. At Kornegalle there are 51 men and a captain commandant of the station, and also a judicial agent at Sevenkorles, and also a staff officer under his command; are there any civil agents at that station?—Yes, there is one civilian at that station.

2973. In what capacity?—I think he is called a Government agent.

2974. Do you not think the military officer might perform the civil duties of that station?—No.

2975. Might not the staff officer be reduced without detriment to the service?—Certainly.

2976. At Fort McDowell there are 29 men and a captain, who is commandant of the station, and also a Government agent at Matelle; are there any civilians at that station?—No.

2977. Do you consider he is necessary?—Certainly. I heard from Ceylon lately that this officer has decided upon an average 3,000 cases every year.

2978. At Ruanwelle there are 27 men, and there is a captain, who is commandant of the station, and also a Government agent; are there any civilians at Ruanwelle?—I do not think there are.

2979. Do you think that officer is necessary at Ruanwelle?—A Government agent is certainly necessary at Ruanwelle.

2980. At Madawalatenne there is a captain, who is commandant, with 16 men; are there any civil agents there?—No.

2981. Do you think that officer is necessary for that post?—Certainly.

2982. At Kotmalle there appears to be a captain-commandant, without any civil duties to perform; is there any civil agent there?—No.

2983. Do you think that officer is necessary?—I think it would be inexpedient to remove him.

2984. Is it necessary to have an officer of such a rank in the charge of this post as captain?—Certainly not of the rank of a captain.

2985. Do you think a sergeant would be sufficient, inasmuch as it is only a detachment from Badula?—I am not competent to answer that question.

2986. At Alipoot there are but two soldiers and a captain-commandant of the station; there is also a judicial agent at Lower Ouva; are there any civil servants there?—No.

2987. Do you think a person is required for the discharge of the civil duties in Lower Ouva?—Certainly.

2988. At Fort Macdonald there is a lieutenant-commandant; are there any civil agents at that station?—No.

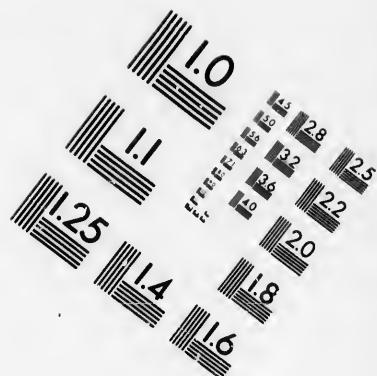
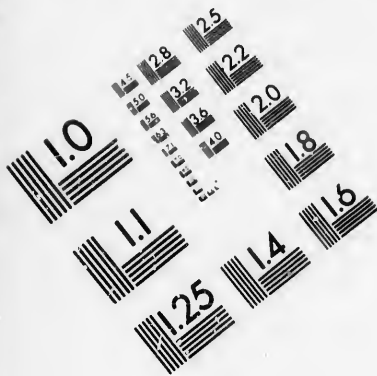
2989. Has that officer any duties to perform to make it necessary that appointment should continue?—I think it would be inexpedient to remove that post, as it forms a communication between Neuveraellia, the great station in the interior, and the district of Ouva.

2990. Are you competent to say whether it is necessary that an officer should have the command of that station?—I should think it is preferable to have an officer. Mr. H. Taitell

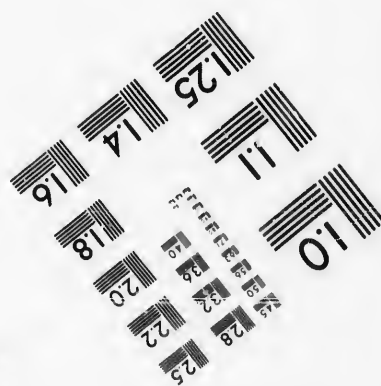
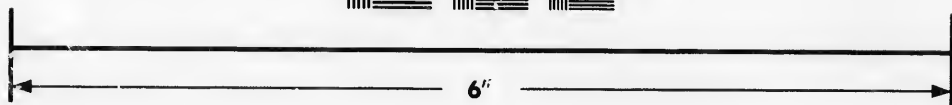
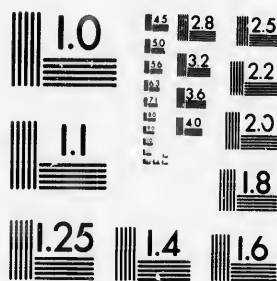
2991. How many men are there?—I think 20.

2992. At Maturatte there are 23 men and a commandant; the captain is the commandant and also the judge in Hewahette. Are there any civil servants employed there?—The court has been removed to Neuvra Ghia; I believe the fort is still kept up, and placed under the commandantship of Nueveraellia; I think one officer is sufficient to take charge of the detachments at Nueveraellia, Maturatte, and Fort Macdonald.





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

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I.—*Mediterranean.*

— No. 1. —

GIBRALTAR.

RETURN of the Numbers and Distribution of the EFFECTIVE FORCE OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, and RANK and FILE of the British Army, including COLONIAL CORPS, in each Year since 1815. Including Artillery and Engineers.

	Officers Present, or on Detached Duty at the Station.												Rank and File.	
	Colebels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Paymasters.	Adjutants.	Quarter-masters.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Sergeants.		Drummers.
25 Jan. 1816	1	2	4	33	57	21	2	4	3	3	10	193	91	2,967
— 1817	1	2	6	35	71	28	4	4	4	4	6	229	91	3,826
— 1818	—	3	6	34	51	20	4	4	4	2	6	199	86	3,392
— 1819	1	4	6	40	43	25	3	3	3	3	6	176	81	3,344
— 1820	1	5	5	32	38	24	4	4	5	4	4	142	81	2,869
— 1821	1	4	6	27	34	27	4	4	5	5	4	130	86	2,632
— 1822	1	5	5	27	41	19	3	4	3	4	3	125	50	2,604
— 1823	1	5	3	24	44	17	3	4	4	3	5	119	50	2,533
— 1824	1	4	7	30	43	19	4	3	4	5	3	123	48	2,542
— 1825	1	3	8	32	44	24	5	4	5	5	3	149	60	2,987
— 1826	1	7	4	37	49	19	4	6	6	5	4	191	69	3,352
— 1827	1	7	5	32	47	19	3	5		5	6	169	60	2,982
— 1828	1	6	5	27	43	14	4	5	5	4	7	172	62	2,929 ^(e)
— 1829	1	6	6	48	53	24	4	5	6	6	12	199	69	3,519
— 1830	1	8	4	40	47	23	5	4	5	5	8	196	70	3,531
1st Jan. 1831	1	7	5	35	39	24	5	4	5	7	9	196	66	3,310
— 1832	1	8	2	35	40	18	5	6	6	7	6	186	68	3,105
— 1833	1	5	4	32	41	17	5	4	6	5	7	194	69	3,188

(e) Exclusive of two regiments detached to Lisbon, and including one from Malta.

Adjutant-General's Office,
25 March 1834. }

John Macdonald,
Adjutant-General.

—No. 2.—
GIBRALTAR.
RETURN of all PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS AND SALARIES issued to OFFICERS of the Military, Garrison, Medical and Commissariat Staff, and of the Ordnance Department, for the Twelve Months ended 31 March 1833.

APPOINTMENTS.			PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS, ADVANTAGES AND SALARIES.										REMARKS.
DESCRIPTION.	By whom Filled.	PAY Voted by Parliament.	PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Source from whence derived.	House; Quarters, or Allowance for Lodging.	Value of Allowances issued by Commissariat.	SALARIES issued from Colonial Fund.	TOTAL, (including the Pay issued.)				
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
GARRISON:													
Governor	Genl. Earl of Chatham	691 19 7	691 19 7	{ 613 2 6 506 17 6	Pay Emoluments (as colonel) for 4th foot	-	-	2800 -	4611 19 7				
Town Major	Lieut.-col. Farrar	182 10 -	182 10 -	{ 173 7 6 87 7 6	Half-pay - Storekeeper to Garr ^a Gd ^b	Quarters	63 15 4	-	419 12 10				
Town Adjutant	Lieut. A. Campbell	91 5 -	91 5 -	{ 33 9 2	Half-pay	- ditto -	34 17 11½	-	186 19 7½				
Garrison Quartermaster	Ensign Gilchrist (Lieut. Robinson (act))	136 17 6	{ 44 6 - 44 1 3	{ 95 16 3 88 2 6	Full-pay 86th foot Ditto 54th foot	- ditto -	34 17 11½	-	307 3 11½				
Deputy Judge Advocate	W. Oxborough	173 7 6	91 5 -	{ 40 6 -	Chelsea pension	- ditto -	5 18 8	-	137 9 4½				
Provost Marshal	T. Larkin	45 12 6	45 12 6	-	-	- ditto -	22 14 7½	-	68 7 4½				
Garrison Q. M. Serj	H. Ahear	54 15 -	54 15 -	-	-	- ditto -	5 18 4	-	54 15 6				
Town Serjeant	J. Gould	18 5 -	18 5 -	{ 33 9 2	as Serjeant 23d foot	- ditto -	3 14 4½	-	57 14 6				
Port Serjeant	C. Wilson	18 5 -	18 5 -	{ 7 12 1	Chelsea pension	- ditto -	171 16 11	2800 -	5873 11 5½				
Turnkey Military Prison													
TOTAL Garrison Pay, &c. - £. 1,504 2 1 1,582 4 4 1,619 10 2½													
MILITARY STAFF:													
Lieutenant-governor	{ Lieutenant-general (Sir W. Houston)	1,383 19 2	1,383 19 2	{ 613 2 6 506 17 6	Pay Emoluments (as colonel) for 2dth foot	House	267 8 5½	2,200 -	4,771 7 7½				
Secretary	Lieut.-col. Mair	346 15 -	346 15 -	200 15 -	Half-pay	Quarters	62 2 9	-	609 12 9				
Aides-de-camp	{ Lieut.-col. Mair Lieut. W. Houston Capt. G. Houston	{ 346 15 - 150 11 6 140 2 6	{ 22 16 - 150 11 6 140 2 6	{ 142 13 - 142 19 2	Full-pay, 4th dragons Ditto Grenadier Gd ^b	- ditto -	57 15 5	-	650 17 7				
Chaplain	Rev. J. Pering	292 - -	292 - -	1,606 7 2	-	- ditto -	46 2 9	91 5	429 7 9				
TOTAL Military Staff Pay, &c. - £. 1,389 9 2 2,336 4 2 1,606 7 2													

{ Absent from 9 August 1832 to 31 March 1833 - Employed during absence of Ensign Gilchrist.

{ Succeeded Lieut.-col. Mair as Aide-de-camp from 19 May 1832, inclusive; absent from 21 Jan. to 31 March 1833.

(continued)

2.—GIBRALTAR—continued.

APPOINTMENTS.		PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS, ADVANTAGES AND SALARIES.							REMARKS.
DESCRIPTION.	By whom Elected.	PAY Voted by Parliament.	PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Source from whence derived.	House; or Quarters; or Allowance for Lodging.	Value of Allowances issued by Commissariat.	SALARIES issued from Colonial Fund.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.		£. s. d.
MEDICAL STAFF:									
Inspector General Hospital	C. Farrell	821 5 -	821 5 -	- - -	- - -	Quarters	75 9 7	- - -	896 7 7
	R. Bill	- - -	136 17 6	- - -	- - -	- ditto	18 17 11	- - -	155 15 5
	J. Gillier	- - -	136 17 6	- - -	- - -	- ditto	18 17 11	- - -	155 17 5
Assistant Surgeons	J. Moore	739 - -	136 17 6	- - -	- - -	- ditto	34 17 11	- - -	171 15 5
	J. Triguance	- - -	182 10 -	- - -	- - -	- ditto	18 17 11	- - -	201 7 11
	One vacant	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Deputy Purveyor	M. Westford	173 7 6	173 7 6	- - -	- - -	- ditto	34 17 11	- - -	208 5 5
TOTAL Medical Staff Pay, &c. - - £.		1,724 12 6	1,587 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	201 12 4	- - -	1,789 9 4
CONTINGENCIES:									
Two Clerks in Military Secretary's Office		211 7 11	211 7 11	- - -	- - -	- ditto	36 3 4	- - -	247 11 3
First Clerk in Town Major's Office		92 7 9	92 9 7	- - -	- - -	- ditto	18 1 8	- - -	110 11 3
Second - - - ditto		26 4 8	26 4 8	- - -	- - -	- ditto	2 3 11	- - -	46 13 7
Clerk to Garrison Quartermaster		30 10 10	39 10 10	18 5 -	Pay as Soldier	- - -	- - -	- - -	39 10 10
Issuer of Sticks to Garrison Guards		13 6 1	13 6 1	18 5 -	Ditto - ditto 23d foot	- - -	- - -	- - -	31 11 1
Person in charge of Esplanade Ground		19 15 5	19 15 5	34 19 7	Chelsea Pensioner	- - -	- - -	- - -	54 15 -
Allowance to Port-Sergeant for providing Light		19 15 5	19 15 5	1/2c his Garrison Pay	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 15 5
Person in charge of Garrison Clock		26 12 3	23 10 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 10 8
Signal Man		18 5 -	18 5 -	42 11 8	Corporal	- ditto	- - -	- - -	63 16 8
Two other Signal Men		32 11 11	32 11 11	26 4 8	Gunnery	- ditto	- - -	- - -	58 16 7
Garrison Executioner		33 9 2	33 9 2	23 3 10	- - -	- ditto	3 14 4	- - -	60 7 4
TOTAL - - £.		533 6 7	530 5 -	163 9 9	- - -	- - -	60 3 4	- - -	753 19 11
ORDNANCE.									
STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT:									
Storekeeper	Joseph Cheetham	600 - -	600 - -	27 7 6	Servants' Allowance	House	45 6 5	- - -	672 13 11
Deputy Storekeeper	Thomas Grain	350 - -	350 - -	27 7 6	- - - ditto	- ditto	38 1 8	- - -	418 9 2
	F. Maxted	200 - -	200 - -	- - -	- - -	Quarters	18 17 11	- - -	218 17 11
	A. Pringle	153 - -	153 - -	- - -	- - -	- ditto	18 17 11	- - -	171 17 11
Clerks	E. M. Moore	135 - -	123 - -	- - -	- - -	- ditto	18 1 8	- - -	141 1 8

{ Including additional pay for length of service.

{ Pay reduced from 1/5 1/2 to 1s. from 18 Nov. 1832.

Post	Name	Pay	Days	Allowance	House	Quarters	Remarks
Storekeeper	Joseph Cleetham	600	27	7 6	45	6 5 1/2	
Deputy Storekeeper	Thomas Grain	350	27	7 6	34	1 8	
Clerks	F. Maxted	200	-	-	18	17 11 1/2	
	A. Pringle	153	-	-	18	17 11 1/2	
	E. M. Moore	123	-	-	18	1 8	
0.25.	Clerks	135	-	-	18	1 8	To 21 Aug. 1832, resigned.
	Thomas Willis	96	14	2	108	1 8	{ From 23 Oct. 1832, vice Peirse.
	Frederick Peirse	90	-	-	47	10 11	{ Empl'd on acct of B. duties.
	W. Cleetham	-	-	-	-	-	
	J. A. Figg	-	39	12 5	7	18 6	
Temporary Clerk	Charles King	127 15	15	-	18	17 11 1/2	
Master Armourer	per diem	107 10	-	-	11	5	
South	5	91 5	-	-	92	15 5	
Armourer	7	91 5	-	-	92	15 5	
Master Cooper	7	109 10	-	-	111	5	
2 Coopers	7	182 10	-	-	182	10	
Master Carpenter & Wheeler	each	109 10	-	-	111	5	
Painter	7	91 5	-	-	91	5	
3 Smiths	4/	187 16	-	-	187	16	
2 Carpenters	4/	125 4	-	-	3	- 10	
Cooper	4/	62 12	-	-	62	12	
Armourer	4/	62 12	-	-	62	12	
2 Assistant Armourers	2/11	91 5 10	-	-	91	5 10	
Foreman of Storehouses	5/1	79 11 1	-	-	34	6 3	
2 Foremen of Labourers	4/	125 4	-	-	125	4	
14 Storehousemen and Labourers	2 11	639	- 10	7 11 8	-	-	
Labouring Boy	1/5	23	9 6	-	-	-	
2 Labourers attending Gate and Office	2/11	91 5 10	11 7 6	-	-	-	
BARRACK DEPARTMENT:							
Barr. Mas's North District	Francis Amptell	220	-	-	-	-	
Ditto - South ditto	E. S. G. Marley	183	-	-	-	-	
6 Barrack Sergeants	-	274	-	-	-	-	
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT:							
2 Clerks of Works	{ 1 at per annum	362	10	-	-	-	
	{ 1 at 10/ per diem	183	-	-	-	-	
1 Draftsman	-	183	-	-	-	-	
2 Overseers	-	292	16	-	-	-	
2 Clerks	{ 1 at 2/ per diem	164	14	-	-	-	
	{ 1 at 3s 5/	91	10	-	-	-	
3 Master Artificers	6/ per diem each	329	8	-	-	-	
1 Messenger	2/	54	18	-	-	-	
1 Officekeeper	3/	46	19	-	-	-	
	- for 31 1/2 days	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL ORDNANCE - - £. 6,420 14 10 113 5 -							

(continued)

Died, 5 August.

2. — GIBRALTAR.—continued.

APPOINTMENTS.

DESCRIPTION.	By whom Filled.	PAY Voted by Parliament.		PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Source from whence derived.	House; or Allowance for Lodging.	Value of Allowances issued by Commissariat.	SALARIES issued from Colonial Fund.	TOTAL, (including the) Pay issued.	REMARKS.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.								
COMMISSARIAL.											
Depute Commissary Genl.	J. H. Adams	693 10		693 13			Quarters	68 19 7½		762 0 7½	
Assistant - ditto	F. E. Knowles	260 1 3		260 1 3			ditto	41 14 10		301 16 1	
	J. Charlier	173 7 6		173 7 6			ditto	34 17 11½		208 5 5½	
Deput Assis' Commissaries	J. Cooper	173 7 6		173 7 6			ditto	18 17 11½		192 5 5½	
General	G. Dinwiddie	173 7 6		173 7 6			ditto	34 17 11½		208 5 5½	
	W. Greig	173 7 6		173 7 6			ditto	10 18 11		184 0 5	
Clark	L. Rolhe	109 10		109 10			ditto	5 18 4		115 10	
Issuer	W. Martyn	53 4 7		53 4 7			ditto	1 10 5		54 4 7	
1 Messenger		118 19		118 19			ditto			118 19	
1 Overseer of Labourers	3 at 2 6½ per d'ca.	14 10 6½		14 10 6½						14 10 6½	
4 Labourers	1 at - 9½ - ditto	62 8		62 8						62 8	
1 Carpenter	4 per diem										
BAKERY:											
1 Master Baker	5/ per diem	91 5		91 5			ditto	5 18 4		97 3 4	
1 Assistant ditto	3/2	84 8 1½		84 8 1½			ditto			84 8 1½	
11 Bakers	— each	727 14 4½		727 14 4½						727 14 4½	
2 Flour Sifters	3/6	92 15 5		92 15 5						92 15 5	
TRANSPORT:											
1 Sergeant-maj. ditto	2 2 per diem	39 10 10		39 10 10			ditto	5 18 4		45 9 2	
1 Master Wheeler	18 5	18 5		18 5			ditto			18 5	
2 Wheelers	9/8½	90 7		90 7			ditto			90 7	
3 Colliers-makers	4	124 16		124 16						124 16	
1 Carpenter	4	82		82						82	
2 Sattis	4/	124 16		124 16						124 16	
1 Shoing Smith	4/	62 8		62 8						62 8	
1 ditto	1/	18 5		18 5						18 5	
20 Drivers	2, 11	1,383 19 2½		1,383 19 2½			Quarters			1,383 19 2½	
		£. 5,485 10 3½		£. 5,419 18 3½				£. 229 12 8		£. 5,649 11 2½	

GARRISON PAY, &c.
MILITARY STAFF PAY, &c.
MEDICAL STAFF PAY, &c.
STAFF COSTINGENCES
ORNSANCE
COMMISSARIAT

ABSTRACT OF TOTALS

GENERAL TOTAL - - - - - £. 27,246 14 11 ½

--- This Officer has since been reduced, leaving 3 Dep't Assis' Commis'-Genl on this Establish', instead of 4.

These several Charges are defrayed out of Army Extras, the Accounts of which are submitted to Parliament.

--- One discharged 24 July 1832.

--- A Bettle's detention above.

--- Three discharged, 31 January 1833.

— No. 3. —

EMOLUMENTS of GOVERNOR and LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of Gibraltar.

GOVERNOR.

Lord CHATHAM was appointed to the government of Gibraltar on the 5th of March 1820.

He resided there from the 16th of November 1821 to the 7th of June 1825.

While he administered the government, and held the command, his emoluments consisted of

	£.	s.	d.
Salary as governor - - - - -	2,800	-	-
Pay as commanding officer - - - - -	3,500	-	-
From army ordinaries - - - - -	691	19	7
	£.	6,991	19 7

Besides the regulated allowances of rations, forage and fuel, of the annual value of about 700*l.*

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

During the Governor's presence, the Lieutenant-governor received

	£.	s.	d.
Pay, as lieutenant-governor - - - - -	365	-	-
From army ordinaries - - - - -	346	15	-

With, it is presumed, the usual allowances.

But during the Governor's absence, the Lieutenant-governor received, in addition to the above pay, the pay of the officer commanding the garrison:

£.	s.	d.
711	15	-
3,500	-	-
£. 4,311	15	-

The Governor remaining in the receipt of his salary of 2,800*l.*, in addition, it is presumed, to his military pay of 691*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* voted in army ordinaries.

The Downing-street Commission recommended the following establishment:

	£.	s.	d.
Governor - - - - -	5,000	-	-
Allowances (not valued, but say) - - - - -	700	-	-
Lieutenant-governor - - - - -	711	-	-
Allowances (not proposed, but say) - - - - -	300	-	-
	£.	6,711	- -

His Majesty's Government, however, in March 1831, decided, that when the office of governor should become vacant, the salary should be 5,000*l.*, but without any allowances whatever; and it being then intended to recall the Lieutenant-governor, Sir George Don, it was at the same time decided, that the future lieutenant-governor should be of the rank of a lieutenant-general,

	£.	s.	d.
Receiving staff pay - - - - -	1,335	-	-
And salary during the governor's absence - - - - -	2,000	-	-
	£.	3,385	- -
With allowances of his rank, say - - - - -	300	-	-
	£.	3,685	- -

These are the emoluments now received by Sir William Houston. If the office of governor should become vacant, the lieutenant-governor's salary would of course cease; and it would then become a question, whether a lieutenant-general should be continued on the staff of the garrison.

GENERAL TOTAL £. 27,246 14 11 1/2

MEDICAL STAFF PAY, &c. 9,407 5 8 1/2

STAFF CONTINGENCIES 1,789 9 4 1/2

ORDNANCE 753 19 11 1/2

COMMISSARIAT 7,012 17 3

5,349 11 2 1/2

ABSTRACT OF TOTALS

— No. 4. —

Admiralty, 17th March 1834.

A RETURN of all OFFICERS receiving PERMANENT PAY at Gibraltar, connected with the Victualling Department of the Navy, showing the Amount of such Pay and other Allowances.

NAME.	QUALITY.	SALARY per Annum.	Allowance for Stationery, per Annum.
John Davidson - -	{ Clerk in charge of the Victualling and } { Naval Departments - - - - - }	£. s. d. 350 - -	£. s. d. 6 - -

The duties discharged by the above Clerk in charge of Stores are those of taking charge of, and accounting for,

- 1st, Provisions and Victualling Stores;
- 2d, Coals for Steam Vessels; and
- 3d, Anchors, Cables, and other Naval Stores;

And also of taking care that all the Houses, Storehouses and Public Buildings belonging to the Naval Departments, are kept dry and in good repair, and that the premises generally are kept clean and in good order.

James Meek.

— No. 5. —

M A L T A.

A RETURN of the Numbers and Distribution of the EFFECTIVE FORCE, OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and RANK and FILE, of the British Army, including COLONIAL CORPS, in each Year since 1815; including Artillery and Engineers.

	Officers Present, or on Detached Duty at the Station.												Rank and File.			
	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Esquires.	Paymasters.	Adjutants.	Quartermasters.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Serjeants.		Drummers.		
25 Jan. 1816	-	5	4	30	66	20										
— 1817	-	3	3	24	44	15	3	4	5	5	7	260	86	5,870		
— 1818	-	4	3	27	35	22	3	4	3	3	4	152	78	2,441		
— 1819	-	3	3	16	26	16	1	1	2	2	3	84	59	2,097		
— 1820	-	3	3	15	24	15	2	2	2	2	3	71	44	1,596		
— 1821	-	1	5	21	26	18	2	2	1	2	3	80	44	1,457		
— 1822	-	2	7	19	26	19	2	3	2	3	3	80	46	1,520		
— 1823	-	3	6	16	26	17	3	3	3	3	3	87	39	1,521		
— 1824	-	2	4	17	22	13	3	3	3	2	3	89	37	1,914		
— 1825	-	4	4	15	22	13	3	3	3	1	4	83	36	1,778		
— 1826	2	2	4	20	24	17	4	4	4	5	3	77	35	1,679		
— 1827	3	3	2	18	26	14	3	4	4	5	3	119	40	2,032		
— 1828	3	2	2	24	34	18	3	4	4	4	4	123	43	2,041		
— 1829	4	3	4	27	38	18	3	4	4	4	3	123	47	2,214	(*)	
— 1830	3	3	3	26	36	17	5	4	5	6	4	149	52	2,616		
1 Jan. 1831	2	3	4	23	31	13	5	5	5	5	5	151	50	2,614		
— 1832	-	2	2	23	32	13	4	4	4	4	5	153	52	2,520		
— 1833	1	4	4	24	38	8	5	4	5	4	6	154	35	2,392		

(*) One regiment detached to Gibraltar, not included

Adjutant-General's Office,
25 March 1834.

John Macdonald,
Adjutant-General.

— No. 6. —
M A L T A.
RETURN of all PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS and SALARIES issued to Officers of the Military, Garrison, Medical and Commissariat Staff, and of the Ordnance Department, for the Twelve Months ended 31 March 1833.

DESCRIPTION.	By whom Filled.	PAY Voted by Parliament.		PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Source from whence derived.	House; or Allowance for Lodging.	Value of Allowances issued by Commissariat.		SALARIES Issued from Colonial Fund.	TOTAL, (including the Pay Issued.)	REMARKS.	
		£.	s. d.					£.	s. d.				£.
GARRISON:													
Town Major	Lieut. Col. Balneavis	182	10	182	173 7 6	Half-pay		34	17	3 3/4	390	14	9 1/4
Town Adjutant	Lieut. Col. Terry	91	5	91	127 15	Half-pay		27	11	10 3/4	246	11	10 3/4
Garrison Quartermaster	Lieutenant Colcroft	136	17	6	82 3 6	Half-pay	Quarters	28	18		247	18	
Garrison Q ^r M ^r Sergeant	John Mason	45	12	6				1	16	9 3/4	65	14	3 3/4
Turnkey of Military Prison		18	5	6									
TOTAL of Garrison Pay, &c.		£.	474	10	383	5		93	3	11 3/4	950	18	11 3/4
MILITARY STAFF:													
Lieutenant-Governor	Major-Genl Sir G. Ponsonby				383	5	Unattached pay as a general officer			5,000	5,383	5	
Assistant Secretary	Major Holmes	173	7	6	173	7	6	29	16	9	376	11	9
Aide-de-Camp	Captain Roberts	173	7	6	127	15		50	2	8 3/4	351	5	2 3/4
Chaplain	Rev. J. Le Mesurier	408	15				Quarters	37	16	3/4	446	11	3/4
TOTAL of Military Staff Pay, &c.		£.	755	10	684	7		117	15	6	6,557	13	
MEDICAL STAFF:													
Assist ^r Insp ^r of Hospital	J. Davy	438		438				53	8	7 3/4	491	8	7 3/4
Apothecary	J. Shower	173	7	6	173	7	6	34	9	7 3/4	207	17	1 3/4
Assistant Surgeon	A. Jackson	142	10				Quarters	13	2	8	155	12	8
Clerk	D. Muggin	127	15					12	13	10	140	8	10
	L. Ward	127	15										
TOTAL of Medical Staff Pay, &c.		£.	881	12	6			113	14	9 3/4	995	7	3 3/4
CONTINGENCIES:													
Clerk to the Assistant Secretary		124	14	2				2		4 3/4	126	14	6 3/4
Clerk to the Garrison Quartermaster		27	7	6				2		4 3/4	29	7	10 3/4
Clerk to the Town Major		27	7	6				2		4 3/4	59	1	
Assistant Provost Sergeant		25	17	1	29	13	1 1/4	3		4 3/4	35	9	6 3/4
Clerk to the Chaplain		13	13	9	18	5		3		4 3/4	31	18	9
Gate Porter to Medical Office		50	3	9			Pay as a soldier				50	3	9
Labourer in Medical Store		36	10								36	10	
Garrison Interpreter		27	10		13	13					41	3	
TOTAL of Contingencies, &c.		£.	342	3	9	69	3	8	1	6	410	8	5 1/4

-- Including allowance as principal medical officer. -- Appointed to 42d foot, 15 Feb. 1833. -- Appointed from 43d foot, 15 Feb. 1833; includes additional pay for length of service.

-- Situation abolished 30 June; pay allowed to 31 December.

(continues)

APPOINTMENTS.		PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS, ADVANTAGES AND SALARIES.										REMARKS	
DESCRIPTION.	By whom filled.	PAY Voted by Parliament.	PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Source from whence derived.	House : Quarters ; or Allowance for Lodging.	Value of Allowances issued by Commissariat.	SALARIES issued from Colonial Fund.	TOTAL, (including the Pay issued.)				
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
ORDNANCE:													
STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT:													
Storekeeper	Thomas J. Rutter	635	-	27	7	6	Servant allowance - House	21	17	5	684	4	11
Deputy ditto	F. A. P. P. -	300	-	27	7	6	Ditto - ditto	14	-	-	341	7	6
	F. W. Carpenter	200	-	27	7	6	Ditto - ditto	9	10	-	437	6	6
	H. Topping	180	-	7	16	6	Ditto - ditto	8	7	3	196	3	8
Clerks	A. Camilleri	150	-	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto	13	1	9	139	1	9
	John Farr, jun.	120	-	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto	13	1	9	133	1	9
	George H. Symonds	102	-	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto	13	1	9	106	11	9
	William D. Pigott	90	-	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto	13	1	9	103	1	9
Master Artificer	7/ per diem	109	16	-	-	-	Ditto - ditto	-	10	11	128	12	11
Foreman of Armourers	2/11	45	12	11	-	-	Ditto - ditto	-	-	-	109	16	11
Ditto of Maltes, ditto	2/11	45	12	11	-	-	Ditto - ditto	-	-	-	45	12	11
Ditto of Smiths	2/11	32	14	2	-	-	Ditto - ditto	-	-	-	32	14	2
Armourers	5 1/11	161	14	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	161	14	4
	3 1/8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1 1/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coopers	1 1/11	85	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	8	1
	1 1/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carpenter	2/6	39	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	10	10
Smith	1/8	26	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	3	4
Wheelers	2 1/8	32	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	6	8
Tinman	2/3	35	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	6	6
Issuer	3 9/5 d. p. month	41	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	6	10
Storehousemen	1 2/11 per diem	45	12	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	12	11
Assistant Storehouseman	1 1/5	29	19	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	19	5
Porter	2/1	32	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	14	2
Assistant ditto	2/5	37	18	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	18	10
Office Keeper	1/8	26	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	3	4
Labourers	1/3	19	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	3	4
	9 1/1	219	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	219	16	-
	1/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BARRACK DEPARTMENT:													
Barrack Master	A. Mackay	274	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	10	-
Ditto	James C. Barton	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	5	4
Barrack Sergeants	5 2/6 per diem	229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	7

(150 l. voted for H. T. Bevor, appointed to Woolwich from 1 April 1832. Appointed the Bevor.

13s. per diem from 1 July.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT
Clerk of Works - 10 per diem
Overseer - 8 1/2 per diem

— No. 7. —

IONIAN ISLANDS.

RETURN of the Numbers and Distribution of the EFFECTIVE FORCE, OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and RANK and FILE, of the British Army, including COLONIAL CORPS, in each year since 1815; including Artillery and Engineers.

	Officers Present, or on Detached Duty at the Station.													Rank and File.
	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Paymasters.	Adjutants.	Quarter-Masters.	Surgeons.	Assistant-Surgeons.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	
25 Jan. 1816	—	5	6	45	89	30	5	6	6	3	8	290	108	4,320
— 1817	—	2	4	26	57	28	3	4	3	2	6	195	84	3,145
— 1818	—	3	5	22	41	19	3	2	3	2	6	133	58	2,431
— 1819	—	5	5	32	45	29	3	3	3	3	8	166	70	3,100
— 1820	—	5	5	26	42	23	3	3	2	4	5	141	78	2,761
— 1821	—	6	8	33	56	35	4	5	4	5	5	156	93	3,046
— 1822	—	5	8	41	60	41	6	6	6	6	5	163	72	3,396
— 1823	—	4	11	35	46	27	6	6	6	4	7	153	66	3,463
— 1824	—	5	10	32	45	29	5	4	5	3	7	170	69	3,506
— 1825	—	6	9	30	41	27	5	5	6	4	7	154	65	3,166
— 1826	—	5	6	33	50	18	6	6	6	3	9	184	64	3,080
— 1827	1	7	5	36	47	20	5	4	6	4	9	191	66	3,127
— 1828	1	5	4	32	48	22	6	5	6	6	6	194	66	3,342
— 1829	1	7	6	44	67	31	7	8	6	6	9	247	83	4,322
— 1830	1	7	7	47	56	31	7	8	8	7	8	257	87	4,445
1 Jan. 1831	1	5	5	30	56	22	6	7	7	7	5	225	77	3,745
— 1832	1	6	5	29	42	16	6	5	6	7	6	193	63	3,077
— 1833	1	5	4	30	38	18	5	6	6	5	7	187	63	2,983

Adjutant-general's Office, }
25 March 1834. }

John Macdonald,
Adjutant-general.

anean;

MMIS-
FRS, in

Rank and File.

,320

,145

,431

,100

,761

,046

,596

,463

,556

,166

,080

,127

,342

,322

,445

,745

,977

,083

ral.

— No. 8. —

I O N I A N I S L A N D S.

RETURN of all PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS and SALARIES issued to Officers of the Military, Garrison, Medical and Commissariat Staff, and of the Ordnance Department, in the *Ionian Islands*, for the Twelve Months ended 31 March 1833.

8.—IONIAN ISLANDS.

RETURN of all PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS and SALARIES issued to OFFICERS of the Military, Garrison, Medical and Commissariat Staff, and of the Ordnance Department, for the Twelve Months ended 31 March 1833.

APPOINTMENTS.		PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS, ADVANTAGES AND SALARIES.										REMARKS.
DESCRIPTION.	By whom Filled.	PAY Voted by Parliament.	PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Source from whence derived.	House; Quarters, or Allowance for Lodging.	Value of Allowances issued by Commissariat.	SALARIES issued from Colonial Fund.	TOTAL (including the Pay issued).			
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
GARRISON.												
MILITARY STAFF.												
Lord High Commissioner	Lieutenant-general Sir F. Adam	1,042 14 2	238 17 6	613 2 6 { 506 17 6	Pay as Col. 79d foot Emol ^{ts} from clothing	House	22 1 6½	295 17 9½	1,676 16 10½	(Reduced 30 April. Received 33 days pay on embarking for England. Resigned office of Lord High Commissioner on 28 April. * Reduced 30 April. Pay allowed to 5 Sept., and 50 days pay on coming home. † Appointed Assist ^{ts} Sec ^y 1 November, vice the Military Secretary. - - - Reduced 30 April. - - - Reduced 30 April. Allowed 50 days pay on coming home. - - - Proportion of Salary as Acting Lord High Commissioner, from 29 April to 30 November. { Absent from 8 April to 18 December 1832. - - - Including additional pay for length of s ^r vice. Died 27 October. - - - Absent from 1 May to 27 October. - - - Employed from 1 Nov. to 31 December 1832. - - - Appointment vacant during the whole period.		
Military Secretary	Major Gilbert	346 15 -	181 9 -	173 7 6	Half-pay - - -	- - -	24 10 9½	- - -	654 18 8½			
	Captain Bagot	- - -	464 3 6	211 7 11	Full pay, 60th foot - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -			
Aides de-Camp	Major Parsons	346 15 -	14 5 -	173 7 6	Half-pay - - -	- - -	6 5 9½	- - -	193 18 3½			
	Lieutenant Thurlow	- - -	12 - -	118 12 6	Full pay, 90th foot - - -	- - -	6 7 11½	- - -	137 - 5½			
Major-general	Sir A. Woodford	691 19 7	691 19 7	365 - - { Paid by Io- nian go- vernment.	Commandant of citadel - - -	House	157 11 1	1,183 11 2½ { 1,000 - - -	3,398 1 10½			
Aides de-Camp	Captain Taylor	173 7 6	155 2 6	211 7 11	Full pay, 83th foot - - -	- - -	50 8 11½	- - -	416 19 4½			
Deputy Adjutant-general	Lieut.-Col. Moore	346 15 -	346 15 -	200 15 -	Half-pay - - -	- - -	78 6 9½	- - -	625 16 9½			
Deputy Quarter-master general	Capt. Drake	346 15 -	209 - -	182 10 -	Half-pay - - -	- - -	40 5 1½	- - -	431 15 1½			
Major of Brigade	Capt. Tyndale	173 7 6	155 2 6	211 7 11	Full pay, 51st foot - - -	- - -	50 8 11½	- - -	416 19 4½			
Chaplain	Rev. G. Winneck	265 - -	80 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -			
Deputy Judge-Advocate	- - - { - D. Leves (acts)	346 15 -	60 8 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 14 1½	- - -	139 2 1½			
TOTAL of Military Staff Pay, &c.	- - -	4,180 3 9	2,209 2 7	2,667 16 3	- - -	- - -	453 1 ½	2,479 9 ¼	8,111 8 11½			

COMMISSARIAT:

Asst's Commis's General - T. W. Ramsay

91 5 -

351 6 3

32 7 0

383 14 1

Dep't-Assistant Commis- sary General.	E. Eye	173 7 6	173 7 6	173 7 6	7 6 2 1/2	180 13 8 1/2	
Conductor and Teller	A. Nicholls	173 7 6	173 7 6	173 7 6	7 6 2 1/2	180 13 8 1/2	
Storekeeper	J. W. Reed	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	7 6 2 1/2	180 13 8 1/2	
Issuer	A. Sallent	50 6 3	50 6 3	50 6 3	3 11 4 1/2	92 13 1 -	
1 Messenger	P. Yella	48 13 4	48 13 4	48 13 4	1 8 1 -	60 14 4 -	
1 Compositor	L. Goy	45 12 6	45 12 6	45 12 6	1 8 1 -	50 1 5 -	
1 Printer	2/6	38 - 5	38 - 5	38 - 5	1 8 1 -	47 - 7 -	
1 Cooper	2/1	50 6 3	50 6 3	50 6 3	1 8 1 -	39 8 6 -	
1 Wheelwright	3/3	59 6 3	59 6 3	59 6 3	1 8 1 -	60 14 4 -	
1 Brigadier of Muleteers	3/3	45 12 6	45 12 6	45 12 6	1 8 1 -	60 14 4 -	
7 Muleteers & Labourers	2/6	210 2 11	210 2 11	210 2 11	1 8 1 -	44 - 7 -	
	2/1				1 4 6 -	217 7 5 -	
GEPHALONIA:							
Dep't-Assistant Commis- sary General	A. Grant	173 7 6	173 7 6	173 7 6	15 15 5 1/2	189 2 11 1/2	
Under Storekeeper	E. Grant	59 6 3	59 6 3	59 6 3	6 10 1 1/2	65 16 4 1/2	
1 Labourer	2/1 per diem	38 - 5	38 - 5	38 - 5	1 2 9 1/2	39 3 2 1/2	
SANTA MAURA:							
Dep't-Assistant Commis- sary General	W. Bishop	173 7 6	173 7 6	173 7 6	7 8 5 1/2	180 15 11 1/2	
Under Storekeeper	C. Watts	59 6 3	59 6 3	59 6 3	1 3 3 1/2	60 9 6 1/2	
1 Labourer	2/1 per diem	38 - 5	38 - 5	38 - 5	- 3 - 1/2	38 3 5 1/2	
ZANTE:							
Dep't-Assistant Commis- sary General	J. J. Simpson	173 7 6	173 7 6	173 7 6	13 14 9 1/2	187 2 3 1/2	
Under Storekeeper	G. Romeo	59 6 3	59 6 3	59 6 3	3 8 11 -	62 15 2 -	
1 Labourer	2/1 per diem	38 - 5	38 - 5	38 - 5	- 11 5 -	38 11 10 -	
ITHACA:							
Storekeeper	W. Smith	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	1 14 7 1/2	92 19 7 1/2	
GERIGO:							
Under Storekeeper	H. H. Davis	59 6 3	59 6 3	59 6 3	1 9 8 1/2	60 15 11 1/2	
TOTAL Commissariat		2,568 12 11	2,588 12 11	2,588 12 11	123 9 8 -	2,712 2 7 -	

These several charges are defrayed out of Army Extraordinaries, the Accounts of which are submitted to Parliament.

The like observation.

The like observation.

The like observation.

The like observation.

MILITARY STAFF PAY, &c.	£. 1 8,111 8 11 1/2
MEDICAL STAFF PAY, &c.	2,031 13 2
CONTINGENCIES	744 9 1 1/2
ORDNANCE	2,388 16 9 1/2
COMMISSARIAT	2,712 2 7
TOTAL	£. 15,988 10 7 1/2

Memorandum.—Of the Charges for Staff Pay and Contingencies, the Ionian Government defrays about 5,500*l.*; but it has been found impossible to specify, all the particular Items forming the amount of such Contribution.

— No. 9. —

DISTRIBUTION of the TROOPS in the *Ionian Islands*.

	Rank and File.		Rank and File.		
Corfu - -	Royal Artillery -	127	Santa Maura, Royal Artillery		
	Engineers -	3		11th Regiment	
	10th Regiment -	36		125	
	11th - - -	22	Cefalonia -	Royal Artillery	
	51st - - -	414		11th Regiment -	13
	88th - - -	447		95th - - -	1
95th - - -	24			353	
2d Battalion Rifle				367	
Brigade -	452				
	1,524	Zante - -	Royal Artillery	26	
Vido - -	Royal Engineers	54	11th Regiment	278	
	10th Regiment -	440		304	
	51st - - -	14	Ithaca and	{Royal Artillery	
	88th - - -	1			{11th Regiment
	2d Battalion Rifle				
Brigade -	13	Calamos.	45	50	
	522				
Paxo - -	Royal Engineers	1	Cerigo - -	Royal Artillery	
	10th Regiment -	1		95th Regiment	
	95th - - -	20		4	
	2d Battalion Rifle			63	
	Brigade -	1		67	
	23				
			TOTAL - - -	2,982	

1 March 1834.

— No. 10. —

Section II, Chap. VII, of the CONSTITUTIONAL CHART of the *Ionian Islands*.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Article 1. The military defence of the United States of the Ionian Islands being placed in the hands of the protecting sovereign, the sole regular military establishment shall consist of the forces of His Majesty.

Article 2. Independent of the regular troops of His Majesty the protecting sovereign, there shall be established in each island a corps of militia.

Article 3. The organization of the militia of the United States of the Ionian Islands shall be left to the Commander-in-chief of the forces of the protecting sovereign within the same, subject to the approbation of the Senate, and of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of the protecting sovereign.

Article 4. The general charge of preserving the tranquillity of the country being immediately and directly connected with the military establishment, the high police of the United States of the Ionian Islands shall be placed under the direct management of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of the protecting sovereign and His Majesty's Commander-in-chief.

Article 5. No officer can be appointed to any corps of the militia of the Ionian Islands who is not a native-born subject of the same.

Article 6. His Majesty the protecting sovereign shall appoint inspectors and sub-inspectors of the militia of the Ionian Islands, who shall be either British or Ionian officers.

Article 7. The corps of the militia of each island shall be placed under the control of the inspectors or sub-inspectors of the militia appointed by His Majesty the protecting sovereign.

Article 8. The regular forces of His Majesty the protecting sovereign shall, in all instances of civil suit, be amenable to the laws of the land within the United States of the Ionian Islands.

Article 9. The regular forces of the protecting sovereign in these States shall, in respect to criminal jurisdiction, be alone subject to the martial law of His Majesty.

Article 10. The militia within these States is of course subject to the laws of the land; but when it shall have been duly organized and called out, it shall be amenable to the martial law of the protecting power, and liable, by it alone, to be tried for criminal offences.

Article

Article 11. The regular established number of His Majesty's troops for the garrison of these islands shall be considered as consisting of 3,000 men; but it shall be competent to increase or diminish that number, as His Majesty's Commander-in-chief may deem fitting.

Article 12. All expense of quartering the regular forces of His Majesty the protecting sovereign, and, generally speaking, all military expense of any kind to be incurred by these States (as far as relates to the 3,000 men above named), shall be paid out of the general treasury of the same.

— No 11. —

ARTICLES V. and VI. between *Great Britain and Russia, &c.*, respecting the *Ionian Islands*, signed at Paris 5th November 1818.

In order to ensure without restriction to the inhabitants of the United States of the Ionian Islands the advantages resulting from the high protection under which these States are placed, as well as for the exercise of the rights inherent in the said protection, His Britannic Majesty shall have the right to occupy the fortresses and places of those States, and to maintain garrisons in the same. The military force of the said United States shall also be under the orders of the Commander-in-chief of the troops of His Britannic Majesty.

His Britannic Majesty consents, that a particular Convention with the Government of the said United States shall regulate, according to the revenues of those States, every thing which may relate to the maintenance of the fortresses already existing, as well as to the subsistence and payment of the British garrisons, and to the number of men of which they shall be composed in time of peace.

The same Convention shall likewise fix the relations which are to exist between the said armed force and the Ionian Government.

II.—Africa.

— No. 12. —

WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA.

RETURN of the Number and Distribution of the EFFECTIVE FORCE, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and RANK and FILE of the British Army, including Colonial Corps, in each Year since 1815; including Artillery and Engineers.

	Officers Present, or on Detached Duty at the Station.											Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
	Colebourns.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Paymasters.	Adjutants.	Quarter-Masters.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.			
25 Jan. 1816	—	1	2	4	14	7	1	1	—	—	2	53	20	994
— 1817	—	—	1	6	8	9	1	1	1	—	1	57	20	955
— 1818	—	—	2	6	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	25	10	433
— 1819	—	—	—	1	6	1	1	—	—	—	1	21	9	392
— 1820	—	—	2	3	4	1	1	1	1	—	—	24	4	375
— 1821	—	—	—	3	3	5	—	1	—	—	1	20	11	343
— 1822	—	—	—	3	3	5	—	1	1	—	1	17	10	305
— 1823	—	2	5	4	6	1	—	1	1	1	1	30	15	528
— 1824	—	1	4	7	6	—	2	—	—	2	3	32	16	634
— 1825	—	1	4	10	7	—	1	—	—	3	4	40	21	810
— 1826	—	1	6	10	3	1	1	1	1	2	5	56	16	1,105
— 1827	—	1	7	11	9	—	—	1	1	2	57	17	1,094	
— 1828	—	—	5	10	7	—	—	1	1	2	57	16	1,098	
— 1829	—	2	—	4	9	1	—	1	1	—	45	14	738	
— 1830	—	—	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	26	5	445	
1 Jan. 1831	—	—	2	3	4	—	—	—	—	1	19	4	305	
— 1832	—	1	3	6	2	—	—	—	—	1	13	4	252	
— 1833	—	1	4	7	3	—	—	—	—	1	26	4	452	

Adjutant-general's Office,
25 March 1834

John Macdonald,
Adjutant-general.

— No. 13. —

WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA.

RETURN of all PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS and SALARIES issued to OFFICERS of the Military, Garrison, Medical and Commissariat Staff, and of the Ordnance Department, for the Twelve Months ended 31 March 1893.

APPOINTMENTS.		PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS, ADVANTAGES AND SALARIES.										REMARKS.
DESCRIPTION.	By whom Filled.	PAY Voted by Parliament.	PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Source from whence derived.	House; Quarters; or Allowance for Lodging.	Value of Allowances issued by Commissariat.	SALARIES issued from Colonial Fund.	TOTAL (including the Pay issued.)			
SIERRA LEONE.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
GARRISON:												
Fort Adjutant	Lieut. Findlay	86 13 9	86 13 9	118 12 6	{ Full pay, Royal African Corps. }	-	108 16 5	-	314 2 8			
MILITARY STAFF	Nil.											
MEDICAL STAFF	P. Murray	136 17 6	86 5 -	-	-	-	22 12 6	-	108 17 6			
CONTINGENCIES:												
Medical Storekeeper	-	33 9 2	34 16 6	-	-	-	-	-	34 16 6			
Clerk to Fort Adjutant	-	59 6 3	{ 9 11 9 } { 5 - 9 }	19 3 6	{ Full pay, as Lieut. Royal African Corps. }	-	-	-	33 16 -			
Superintendent of Prisoners	-	127 15 -	127 15 -	-	-	-	-	-	127 15 -			
Assistants to ditto (three at 6d. each per diem)	-	27 7 6	27 7 -	-	-	-	-	-	27 7 6			
Medical Clerk	-	45 12 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TOTAL of Contingencies, &c.	-	293 10 5	204 11 -	19 3 6	-	-	-	-	223 15 -			
ORDNANCE:												
STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT:												
Storekeeper	Cole Maxwell, pay climate pay	250 - -	250 - -	-	-	House	110 17 9½	-	420 17 9½			
Clerk	Wm. Pennal, pay climate pay	108 - -	107 13 -	-	-	Quarters	1 - 9½	-	108 13 9½			
2 Native Labourers	{ 10d. per diem } { 8d. - - }	19 11 8	19 11 8	-	-	-	-	-	19 11 8			
BARRACK DEPARTMENTS:												
Barrack Master	W.H. Blenkorne, pay climate pay	182 10 -	182 10 -	-	-	Quarters	110 17 9½	-	384 12 9½			
Barrack Sergeant	3d. 6d. per diem	64 - -	63 17 6 -	-	-	-	-	-	63 17 6			
TOTAL Ordnance	-	795 6 8	774 17 2 -	-	-	-	322 16 4½	-	997 13 6½			

None employed.

-- In England on leave of absence.

Barrack Master	-	W.H. Bienkame,	182 10 -	182 10 -	-	-	-	-	-	384 12 9½
Barrack Sergeant	-	climate pay	91 5 -	91 5 -	-	-	-	-	-	63 17 6
	-	3s. 6d. per diem	64 -	63 17 6	-	-	-	-	-	63 17 6
TOTAL Ordnance	-	-	795 6 8	774 17 2	-	-	-	-	-	997 13 6½

GAMBIA.		W. Buchanan	130 15 10	130 15 2	12 3 9	Military Pension	Hut	142 18 11
Commandant at M. Carthy Island	-	-	85 3 4	85 3 4	-	-	-	85 3 4
Ordnance Storekeeper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86 13 9
Garrison Adjutant and Quartermaster	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91 5 -
1 Engineer	-	5s. per diem	91 5 -	91 5 -	-	-	-	42 11 8
1 Gunner	-	2s.	42 11 8	42 11 8	-	-	-	25 17 1
Master Garrison Boat	-	1/5	25 17 1	25 17 1	-	-	-	63 17 6
3 Boatmen	-	1/2 - each	63 17 6	63 17 6	-	-	-	173 7 6
12 Labourers	-	9½d. -	173 7 6	173 7 6	-	-	-	711 14 9
TOTAL of Contingencies, &c. (Gambia) - £.	-	-	612 17 11	612 17 3	12 3 9	-	85 13 9	-
COMMISSARIAT:								
SIERRA LEONE:								
Assistant Commissary-General	-	John Irvine	433 8 9	433 8 9	-	-	Quarters	157 18 1
Deputy Assistant Commissarius General	-	W. Stanton	219 -	232 16 -	-	-	- ditto	108 16 5
	-	F. B. Archer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerk	-	F. B. Archer	136 17 6	103 10 -	-	-	-	103 10 -
Writer	-	J. De Graff	-	22 15 -	-	-	-	120 - 3
Storekeeper	-	J. De Graff	-	95 18 -	-	-	-	-
Issuer	-	A. Potts	68 8 9	68 8 9	-	-	-	70 6 10½
1 Officekeeper	-	1/6 per diem	27 7 6	27 7 6	-	-	-	29 5 7½
1 Cooper	-	2/-	36 10 -	36 10 -	-	-	-	38 6 1½
1 Head Baker	-	3/3	59 6 3	59 6 -	-	-	-	61 4 1½
2 Bakers	-	10d. - each	30 8 4	41 16 5	-	-	-	41 16 5
4 Labourers	-	7½d. -	45 12 6	45 12 6	-	-	-	45 12 6
TOTAL Commissariat (Sierra Leone) - £.	-	-	1,184 12 7	1,167 8 11	-	-	305 14 3	1,473 3 2

These several charges are defrayed out of Army Extras: the accounts of which are submitted to Parliament.

Mr. Stanton was relieved by Mr. Archer.

Relieved Dep. Assistant Commissary-General Stanton, 2 Jan.

Employed as writer until 1st July, from which date he was appointed Storekeeper.

These several charges are defrayed out of Army Extras: the accounts of which are submitted to Parliament.

An additional baker employed from the 1st October.

(Continued)

13.—WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA—Continued.

APPOINTMENTS		PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS, ADVANTAGES AND SALARIES.							REMARKS.
DESCRIPTION.	By whom filled.	PAY Voted by Parliament.	PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY Pay.	Source from whence derived.	Home; or Quarters; or Allowance for Lodging.	Value of Allowances issued by Commissariat.	SALARIES issued from Colonial Fund.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
COMMISSARIAT									
GAMBIA.									
Assistant Commissary-general	John Bland	351 6 3	351 6 3	- - -	- - -	Quarters	116 15 3	- - -	468 1 6
Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary-general	J. W. Smith	- - -	72 19 -	- - -	- - -	ditto	36 6 4	- - -	108 18 4
Storekeeper	J. Soumekally	127 15 -	127 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 8 6	- - -	128 3 6
Issuer	A. Ingram	85 3 4	85 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 8 6	- - -	85 11 10
1 Baker	1 at 2 4 per diem	42 11 8	42 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 8 6	- - -	43 - 2
1 Messenger	1	18 5 -	18 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 5 -
1 Cooper	1, 10	33 9 2	33 9 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 9 2
2 Labourers	9 4 each	28 17 11	28 17 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 17 11
1 Writer	C. Gibbs	127 15 -	21 7 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 7 -
TOTAL Commissariat (Gambia)		535 3 4	781 7 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	154 7 1	- - -	935 14 5

... This appointment discontinued from 31 March 1833.

These several changes are defrayed out of army extras; the accounts of which are submitted to Parliament.

... This appointment discontinued from 31 May 1833.

ABSTRACT OF TOTALS.

GARRISON PAY, &c. at SIERRA LEONE	£. s. d.	314 2 8
MEDICAL STAFF PAY, &c. Ditto	108 17 6	
CONTINGENCIES, &c. Ditto	223 15 -	
ORDNANCE - Ditto	597 13 6 1/2	
COMMISSARIAT - Ditto	1,473 3 2	
COSTS ENCIEN, &c. at GAMBIA	711 14 9	
COMMISSARIAT - Ditto	935 14 5	
TOTAL	4,765 1 - 1/2	

Memorandum.—The name of the Lieutenant-governor of Sierra Leone is not included in this Return, because that officer is not on the Staff. The Lieutenant-governor's salary, as provided by Parliament, is 2,000*l.* per annum.

— No. 14. —

TRANSFER OF SOLDIERS.

THE Regulations, of which a copy is subjoined, under which Soldiers have been allowed to commute punishment for service abroad, are no longer in force.

Transfer of Soldiers to Corps Abroad in Commutation of Punishment.

In instances wherein commanding officers of regiments at home are induced, from particular circumstances, to recommend that soldiers under sentence of courts-martial may be permitted to be transferred to regiments on foreign service, in commutation of the corporal punishment which may have been awarded against them, the applications (which are to be forwarded through the general officer commanding, for the decision of the Commander-in-chief) are to be accompanied by a return, according to the form prescribed below, which must be accurately filled up.

This return is to contain a request, signed by the soldier himself, to be permitted to commute his punishment for service abroad, without limitation; and a certificate, signed by the senior medical officer doing duty with the regiment, of such soldier being in every respect fit for foreign service.

When men are allowed to commute the punishment awarded against them for desertion, the date of their desertion, and of their surrender or apprehension, is to be inserted in the column allotted for particulars of service, in addition to the statement of their former services; but this commutation is not to be considered as superseding that part of the sentence by which a soldier, guilty of desertion, is to forfeit all benefit as to increase of pay, and as to pension on discharge, to which he would be entitled for service previous to the period of his desertion.

A soldier is not to be allowed to be transferred, in commutation of punishment, until all his claims for pay, clothing, &c. shall have been fully settled; and a soldier is not to be sent abroad in commutation of punishment, but by his own free consent and desire.

The general officers commanding districts and brigades, in transmitting applications of this nature for the decision of the Commander-in-chief, are to report, by letter, such circumstances of any offender's conduct as may be further necessary to explain the cause on account of which the transfer is recommended.

On the Commander-in-chief's authority being received for the transfer of a soldier under these circumstances, a duplicate of the return, prescribed below, is to be forwarded (in charge of the non-commissioned officer of the escort) to the commandant in the Isle of Wight.

A soldier of a regiment of militia cannot be transferred to the regular army, in commutation of punishment, without the previous approbation of the Lord Lieutenant of the county to which the regiment belongs.

If a soldier, who is enlisted for limited service only, offers to commute punishment for service abroad, and his offer is accepted, he must be attested for service without limitation.

The attestation of a soldier, who is thus transferred, is to accompany the return transmitted to the Isle of Wight: the cause of the transfer, and the date of the authority, are to be written on the attestation.

With a view of holding forth an incitement to reformation and good behaviour in soldiers, who, under the Commander-in-chief's authority, may be sent abroad in commutation of punishment, or instead of being brought to trial for offences which they may have committed, his Royal Highness is pleased to direct, that every such soldier who, at the expiration of seven years, shall obtain from the commanding officer of his regiment a certificate of his having conducted himself during that period like a good and faithful soldier, shall be considered to have fully expiated his former offence, that he shall in every respect be placed on the same footing as the other soldiers of the regiment of the line to which he may be attached, and in his claims for pay and pension he shall be allowed the benefit of such seven years' service.

This indulgence cannot, however, be extended to soldiers who have been sentenced by general courts-martial to serve abroad for life, or for a longer period than seven years; the sentences awarded on such occasions can only be remitted on an humble representation to His Majesty, and by an express signification of the Royal pleasure.

75 14 9
935 14 5
4,705 1 - 4
£.

Memorandum.—The name of the Lieutenant-governor of Sierra Leone is not included in this Return, because that officer is not on the Staff. The Lieutenant-governor's salary, as provided by Parliament, is £,000. per annum.

RETURN of a Soldier of the _____ Regiment of _____ who is desirous to be permitted to commute for Service abroad, without Limitation, the Punishment awarded by a Court-Martial for the Offence herein specified.

NAME.	Age.		Size.		Date of Trial.	Nature of Offence.	Punishment.		Date of Attenuation.	Particulars of Service.	Period to which Substituted.	Rate at which Substituted.
	Years.	Months.	Feet.	Inches.			Awarded.	Received.				

Declaration of the Soldier.

I do hereby declare that I am willing to serve, without limitation, in any regiment abroad to which I may be attached, if the punishment, or remainder of the punishment (as the case may be), awarded me for _____ is remitted.

Witnessed by _____ Signature of the Soldier.

Medical Officer's Certificate.

I do hereby certify that I have minutely examined _____ of the _____ regiment, and that he appears perfectly fit for service in any part of His Majesty's dominions.

Signature of the Medical Officer.

— No. 15. —

RETURN of the Average Number of EFFECTIVE and NON-EFFECTIVE FORCE in each Year since 1815, stationed on the *West Coast of Africa*, with the Number of Officers and Men who Died, and of those who were Invalided, in each Year of the above period; also, the Proportion of Blacks and Europeans.

YEAR.	M E N, Average Effectives.			S I C K included in the foregoing Columns.			M E N D I E D.			O F F I C E R S, Including Staff.			Men Invalided.
	Europeans.	Blacks.	TOTAL.	Europeans.	Blacks.	TOTAL.	Europeans.	Blacks.	TOTAL.	Average Present.	Died.	Returned Home Sick.	
1816	540	538	1,078	55	22	77	115	17	132	45	6	6	32
1817	246	304	640	25	9	34	62	18	80	32	3	5	23
1818	102	326	428	7	6	13	38	10	48	21	2	2	10
1819	54	391	445	2	4	6	5	12	17	18	1	6	45
1820	—	418	418	—	5	5	—	26	26	23	5	9	—
1821	—	359	359	—	6	6	—	9	9	26	—	7	—
1822	—	473	473	—	5	5	—	15	15	37	4	7	—
1823	—	636	636	—	13	13	—	38	38	41	10	5	—
1824	Not specified in the Returns. { 738			Not specified in the Returns. { 46			Not specified in the Returns. { 336(a)			44	28	9	—
1825	1,279			90			630			02	15	8	14
1826	564	663	1,227	Not specified in the Returns. { 69			323			55	24	14	111
1827	383	874	1,257	52			11			55	12	8	50
1828	221	937	1,158	630			21			32	47	6	44
1829	91	548	639	23			6			30	28	5	7
1830	9	366	365	12			1			8	9	2	5
1831	—	303	303	6			6			9	19	1	—
1832	—	351	351	8			8			17	17	1	—
1833	—	540	540	20			20			13	13	3	—

(a) 42 Killed in action.

Adjutant-General's Office, }
24 May 1834.

John Macdonald, Adj.-Gen.

— No. 16. —

RETURN showing the Annual Average STRENGTH of the BLACK and WHITE Troops on the West Coast of Africa, and the Proportion of Sickness and Mortality on the same Troop for the period commencing 1827, and ending 1833, both inclusive.

YEAR.	ANNUAL AVERAGE STRENGTH.		TOTAL OF				ANNUAL PROPORTION OF			
	Black.	White.	Sick Treated.		Deaths.		Treated to Strength.		Deaths to Strength.	
			Black.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	White.
1827	749.25	345.5	790	1,042	47	50	1.05 to 1	3.01 to 1	1 to 15.04	1 to 6.91
1828	705.25	231.75	754	875	16	10	1 to 1.014	3.77 to 1	1 to 47.82	1 to 23.17
1829	487.	114.	310	296	13	11	1 to 1.57	2.59 to 1	1 to 37.46	1 to 10.36
1830	302.75	9.	218	27	5	—	1 to 1.388	3 to 1	1 to 60.55	—
1831	328.5	1.	279	4	21	1	1 to 1.177	4 to 1	1 to 15.64	1 to 1
1832	329.75	5.5	189	3	8	—	1 to 1.744	1 to 1.85	1 to 23.625	—
1833*	524.33	(a)	387	25	7	1	1 to 1.354	(a)	1 to 74.85	(a)

* The calculations for this year are founded on the Returns for three-quarters of a year, the Return for the fourth quarter not having been yet received.

(a) The Returns for this period do not show the Number of White Troops as distinguished from Black, but the Number of White Troops is known to have been very small.

J. M. Grigor,
Director-General, Army Medical Department.

— No. 17. —

COAST OF AFRICA.

SUBSTANCE of a REPORT from Captain Boteler, R. E., upon the Forts on the Gold Coast, dated Downing-street, 18th December 1826.

CAPTAIN BOTELER, after stating that Cape Coast Castle is about 900 miles to leeward of Sierra Leone, mentions that the usual passage from the latter place is about a fortnight, and the return of passage five weeks.

At Cape Coast the rainy season is not of the same duration, nor so violent as at Sierra Leone; nor is the temperature so high; but the heat is oppressive, and it is said that horses and mules cannot live there. There is, consequently, no cattle, and the European troops are subsisted upon salt provisions. There are only 10 houses in the town belonging to British subjects, five of them being occupied by the only five British merchants who reside there.

The fort is represented to be well capable of accommodating 200 men, and of opposing a defence against an attack by natives on the land side, or an attempt by an European or other enemy to land from ships in the offing; but it would cost 15,550 *l.* to place the fort in a state of repair, and the expense of placing Accra in a state of defence would amount to 47,637 *l.*

There are only two British merchants residing at Accra.

In the introductory observations by which Captain Boteler has prepared his Report, he dwells strongly on the injurious effects which the climate of Africa has visibly produced on the health and discipline of the troops; and he thinks a mutiny among them not an improbable event.

Captain Boteler strongly recommends that some immediate alteration should be made in the mode of provisioning the troops at Cape Coast Castle, and he thinks that some additional allowance should be made to the officers, to enable them to procure for themselves the comforts which the climate renders indispensable.

Captain Boteler states that, even after the forts of Cape Coast and Accra shall have been put into a state of defence, no reliance could be placed on the efficiency of a European garrison for a longer period than a month or six weeks.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Under Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Treasury; dated Downing-street, 27 August 1828.

WITH reference to the correspondence which has passed upon the subject of granting compensation in lieu of pensions to the discharged soldiers of the black regiments, who are now residing on the Western Coast of Africa, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Murray to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, a despatch which has been received from Lieutenant-Governor Lumley, recommending the adoption of the measure in question.

o. 25.

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EXTRACT

No. 2 - 12 June 1828.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Colonel Lumley to Mr. Secretary Huskisson, dated Sierra Leone, 12th June 1828.

IN compliance with the expressed wishes of His Majesty's Government (as communicated to me, at various periods, during my late administration of this Government, from the department over which you preside), that every practicable reduction should be made in the establishments of this colony, and more particularly in those, the expense of which is borne by the mother country, it became my duty to direct my best attention to the accomplishment of that most important object; and after having given the subject my fullest consideration, I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion, that the reductions, which I have now the honour to submit to your notice, may be carried into effect, without detriment to the service, or to the interests of the colony.

The first and most striking reduction of expense, to which I would take the liberty of calling your attention, is in the large annual sum paid to military pensioners, amounting to upwards of 7,450 *l.*; the whole of which amount, I submit, might, after the lapse of two years, be annually saved to the public, by adopting, with regard to these pensioners, an arrangement similar to that entered into with the civil pensioners on the Gold Coast, in January last, *viz.* granting them two years' pension, in lieu of all future claims. The pensioners themselves, would, I am convinced, readily agree to this arrangement.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Secretary to the Treasury to the Under Secretary of State, dated Treasury Chambers, 29th November 1828.

IN reply to your letters of the 11th and 27th August last, on the subject of the military pensioners on the Coast of Africa, I am commended by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you, for the information of Secretary Sir George Murray, copy of their Lordships' Minute of the 20th instant on that subject; and I am to request that you will move him to transmit orders to the officers commanding at Sierra Leone and on the Gambia, in conformity with the views which My Lords have expressed in this Minute.

Extract

EXTRACT of the TREASURY MINUTE, dated 20th November 1828.

READ two Reports of the Comptrollers of Army Accounts, dated 11th September and 16th October last, on letters from Mr. Hay, Lieutenant-Colonel Lumley, and other Papers, relative to a proposal for granting compensation in lieu of pensions to military pensioners on the West Coast of Africa, and also to a statement from Major Findlay, respecting the distressed state of the discharged men of the 2d West India Regiment there located.

On full consideration of the proposal of Lieutenant-Colonel Lumley, to grant to the military pensioners on the West Coast of Africa, a compensation equal to two years' pension, on their relinquishing all future claims to pension or support from the British Government, My Lords are of opinion that it would not be expedient to sanction it. It is to be presumed that the services of the several pensioners entitle them to the pensions which they at present enjoy, it is not therefore consistent with justice to tempt them to give up their pensions on a payment so inadequate as that of two years' amount; nor do My Lords consider that it would be advisable to purchase these pensions from the men even at a fair valuation. The persons selling them would in all probability find themselves at no distant period in extreme distress, and the Government would be reduced to the alternative of either making them some charitable allowance, or of wearing the odium and affording the bad example of leaving in misery, during peace, those who had faithfully served the country during war.

My Lords, however, deem it most important that every means should be resorted to, to prevent the substitution of new persons in the room of those entitled to pensions, and that a Board of Officers should be assembled, both at Sierra Leone and at Bathurst St. Mary, on the Gambia, at each of which the principal medical and commissariat officers should be members: and that an accurate description of these persons should be taken down by the Board, and certificates granted to them in a new form, for the purpose of preventing any persons receiving pensions who may not be entitled to them.

My Lords are also of opinion, that it might further conduce to prevent pensions being paid to parties who are not entitled, if, in each of the several villages where the pensioners are located, experienced non-commissioned officers were employed to report to the superintendent the certificates of pensioners who may die, immediately after their decease, and attend at the payment of the pensioners, to establish their identity. For this service a small remuneration might be given to these non-commissioned officers.

With regard to the recommendation of Major Findlay, that the pensions of the discharged soldiers at Bathurst St. Mary, on the Gambia, should be increased from 5 *d.* to 8 *d.* per day, My Lords see no sufficient grounds for acceding to that arrangement: My Lords will be willing, however, to consider the special cases in which pensioners at 5 *d.* per day may be totally unable to maintain themselves on that allowance, from infirmity or old age, and who may from former services be entitled to better maintenance, upon proper certificates being transmitted to them.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Under Secretary of State to the Deputy Secretary at War; dated Downing-street, 7 December 1829.

I AM directed to acquaint you, that Secretary Sir George Murray has fully considered the subject of your letter to me of the 25th July last, which proposes the following question :

Whether, by employing natives, or the sons of settlers on the spot, as officers in the West India regiments, and in the Ceylon, Cape and Royal African Corps, commissions might not be granted, which by bearing only local and temporary rank, would exclude any title to half-pay, or widows' pensions, a title which you represent as already discontinued with respect to officers of the Maltese Fencibles, although pensions are still given to the private men of that corps.

On this question Sir George Murray directs me to state his opinion for the information of the Secretary at War.

Sir George Murray apprehends that it will not be expedient to create a difference in character between the commissions in the colonial regiments and the commissions in the army at large. He is well aware, that to keep those regiments and the army at large upon the same footing in this respect, may occasionally lead to inconvenience, not only by increasing the charge of half-pay and pensions, but sometimes by throwing from the army at large, into the colonial corps, particular officers of indifferent qualifications and characters, or by making a commission in a colonial corps a stepping-stone for men of influence to obtain promotion.

But these disadvantages of expense, and even of occasional abuse, will, in Sir George Murray's judgment, be more than counterbalanced by the superiority which the present system gives to the general efficiency of the colonial corps; and he deems it an argument of the utmost weight for retaining the officers of the colonial corps on an equal footing with those of His Majesty's forces in general, that such an equalization, and the means of exchange and intercommunication which it keeps up, are securities, under almost any circumstances in which the colonial corps may be placed, for their preserving the allegiance of their officers to the Sovereign of the parent state.

Instead, therefore, of adopting the constitution of the commissions in the Maltese Fencibles, as a model for that of other colonial commissions, Sir George Murray is disposed to recommend that the Maltese Fencibles, like the other colonial forces, should be assimilated in the constitution of their commissions to the regular army; and it would be possible, he hopes, to make such arrangements as would render the service in the colonial corps an avenue for the young gentlemen of the colony occasionally to pass into the regular army, while officers of the line would be equally enabled to enter the colonial regiment.

— No. 18. —

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

RETURN of the Numbers and Distribution of the EFFECTIVE FORCE, OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, and RANK and FILE, of the British Army, including Colonial Corps, in each year since 1815; including Artillery and Engineers.

	Officers Present, or on Detached Duty at the Station.													Rank and File.
	Colebels.	Lieutenants-Colebels.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Paymaster.	Adjutants.	Quarters-Masters.	Surgeons.	Assistant-Surgeons.	Serjants.	Trumpeters and Drummers.	
25 Jan. 1816	—	4	7	25	75	17	1	3	4	4	8	217	82	4,032
— 1817	—	4	8	31	83	27	1	4	5	4	5	240	92	3,968
— 1818	—	1	3	16	42	16	1	2	3	6	145	54	2,365	
— 1819	—	3	4	19	38	20	2	2	3	2	6	141	55	2,413
— 1820	—	1	6	29	42	27	3	3	4	3	4	159	74	2,994
— 1821	—	1	5	28	40	26	4	3	5	2	4	157	74	2,867
— 1822	—	1	4	30	33	29	3	3	4	3	4	141	69	2,636
— 1823	—	2	4	23	34	28	3	4	3	4	3	124	45	2,231
— 1824	—	2	5	25	29	23	3	4	4	3	4	123	43	2,162
— 1825	—	3	6	19	28	20	3	5	4	2	4	127	45	2,130
— 1826	—	3	4	25	34	9	3	4	4	2	4	140	43	2,158
— 1827	—	4	1	22	29	9	3	4	4	2	4	132	41	2,032
— 1828	—	3	1	19	27	11	3	3	3	3	4	112	37	1,851
— 1829	—	5	2	18	27	14	3	4	3	4	4	168	36	1,851
— 1830	—	5	3	18	30	13	3	3	3	3	3	113	36	1,856
1 Jan. 1831	—	4	4	19	26	16	2	4	4	3	4	111	39	1,832
— 1832	—	5	4	18	29	11	2	3	4	3	3	106	38	1,811
— 1833	—	4	3	21	27	13	3	4	4	3	4	110	36	1,778

Adjutant-General's Office, }
25 March 1834. }

John Macdonald,
Adjutant-General.

— No. 19. —

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

RETIREN of all PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS and SALARIES issued to OFFICERS of the Military, Garrison, Medical and Commissariat Staff, and of the Ordnance Department, for the Twelve Months ended 31 March 1832.

APPOINTMENTS.		PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS, ADVANTAGES AND SALARIES.										R.E.M.A.R.K.S.
DESCRIPTION.	By whom Filled.	PAY Voted by Parliament.	PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Source from whence derived.	House, Quarters, or Allowance for Lodging.	Value of Allowances issued by Commissariat.	SALARIES issued from Colonial Fund.	TOTAL, (including the Pay issued).			
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
GARRISON.												
Commandant - Frontier	Lt.-col. Somerset	365 - -	109 - -	68 2 6	Half pay	52 - -	107 16 4	- - -	811 13 7	Ceased 18 July.		
Ditto - Cape Town	Lt.-col. England	- - -	243 4 -	231 10 9	Lt.-col. full pay 75th Ft.	- - -	- - -	- - -	349 5 10	Appointed 19 July.		
Ditto - Robbin Island	Lt.-col. Smith	130 15 10	130 15 10	209 15 -	Half pay -	- - -	17 15 -	- - -	439 13 11	This officer is also Deputy Quartermaster-general.		
Ditto - Fort Frederick	Lieut. Pedler	130 15 10	89 15 10	191 12 6	Retired full pay	20 18 3	5 17 3	- - -	345 2 10			
Lieut. and Brigade Major	Capt. Lyatt	89 14 7	89 14 7	136 17 6	Half pay -	- - -	32 16 5	- - -	343 1 5			
Garrison Sergeant-major	Major Cloute	173 7 6	173 7 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -			
(Cape Town)	D. Mackay	91 5 -	91 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 2 1	- - -	93 7 1			
Ditto - Frontier	R. Featherstone	54 15 -	36 12 -	- - -	Pay as Sergeant	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 12 -	Ceased 30 Nov. 1832.		
Garrison Sergeant	J. Roberts	- - -	71 2 -	11 1 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 3 -	Appointed 1 Dec. 1832.		
Sergeant	L. Goodwin	73 - -	73 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 18 11	- - -	74 18 11			
Total of Garrison Pay, &c.		£. 1,108 13 9	1,054 15 11	840 - -	- - -	72 18 3	191 3 7	- - -	2,188 17 10			
MILITARY STAFF.												
Governor-General	Sir Lowry Cole	- - -	- - -	384 7 11	As Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort	House - 500 l. for country residence	269 10 9	7,000 - -	9,173 8 8	House allowance abolished. Salary reduced to 3,000 l. per annum.		
Secretary	Lt.-col. Wade	346 15 -	219 9 -	17 3 9	Full pay 75th Ft. to 19 April. Half pay from 20 April	- - -	33 16 3	- - -	460 15 -	- Deputy Adjutant-General from 9 July. Allowed 6s. 6d. a day as Acting Mil. Sec. from that date.		
Aides-de-Camp	Capt. During	- - -	153 2 6	211 7 11	Full pay 28th Ft.	54 18 -	31 3 6	- - -	432 11 11			
Deputy Adjutant-General	Ensign Balgoun	346 15 -	146 - -	95 16 3	Ditto 72d Ft.	82 7 -	31 3 6	- - -	327 17 9			
Deputy Quartermaster-General	Lt.-col. Wade	345 15 -	354 14 -	- - -	Vide his pay as Secy.	- - -	- - -	- - -	385 1 -			
Major of Brigade	Lt.-col. Smith	346 15 -	346 15 -	- - -	Vide his garrison pay	- - -	38 7 3	- - -	385 2 3	Appointed 20 April. Appointment took effect from 9 July.		
Chaplain	Major O'Reilly	173 7 6	173 7 6	136 17 6	Half pay -	54 18 -	41 6 6	- - -	406 9 6			
	Rev. H. Cooke	292 - -	292 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 19 10	- - -	313 19 10			
Total of Military Staff Pay, &c.		£. 1,852 7 6	1,585 8 -	2,055 19 +	- - -	747 1 -	467 7 8	7,000 - -	11,855 16 -			

19.—CAPT. OF GOOD HOPE—continued

APPOINTMENTS.		PAY, ALLOWANCES, ENOLUMENTS, ADVANTAGES AND SALARIES.										REMARKS.
DESCRIPTION.	By whom filled.	PAY Voted by Parliament.	PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Source from whence derived.	House; Quarters; or Allowance for Lodging.	Value of Allowances issued by Commissariat.	SALARIES issued from Colonial Fund.	TOTAL (including the Pay issued.)			
ORDNANCE:												
CAPE TOWN—continued.												
Clerks	Thomas Caffyn	£. s. d. 180 — —	£. s. d. 180 — —	— — —	— — —	15 13 8½	5 2 —½	— — —	£. s. d. 200 15 9	— — —	— 157. 13s. 8½d. lodg- ing money, paid by the Commissariat.	
	Joseph Pearson	150 — —	150 — —	— — —	— — —	15 13 8½	5 2 —½	0 6 8	180 2 5	— — —	— 15s. 13s. 8½d., lodg- ing money, paid by the Com- missariat. 6s. 8d., paid by the colonel, for the use of storekeeper in the sale of gunpowder, as above.	
	T. O. Carey	114 — —	111 — —	— — —	— — —	15 13 8½	5 2 —½	— — —	131 15 9	— — —	—	
	R. M. Satchwell	120 — —	120 — —	— — —	— — —	15 13 8½	5 2 —½	— — —	140 15 9	— — —	—	
Master Artificer	6/- per diem	109 10 —	109 10 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	2 2 1	— — —	111 12 1	— — —	—	
Armourer	3/-	91 10 —	91 10 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	2 2 1	— — —	93 12 1	— — —	—	
Cooper	5/-	91 10 —	91 10 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	2 2 1	— — —	93 12 1	— — —	—	
Storehouseman	4/-	73 4 —	73 4 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	73 4 —	— — —	—	
Ditto	3/-	54 18 —	54 18 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	54 18 —	— — —	—	
Ordnancekeeper	2/1	32 12 1	32 12 1	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	32 12 1	— — —	—	
Civil Labourers	2/3	211 5 6	211 5 6	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	211 5 6	— — —	—	
2 Colonial Artificers	4/6	140 17 —	140 17 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	140 17 —	— — —	—	
1 Negro Ditto	2 3	35 4 3	35 4 3	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	35 4 3	— — —	—	
BARRACK DEPARTMENT:												
Barrack Master	William Hartley	173 17 —	173 17 —	— — —	— — —	15 13 8½	16 18 5	— — —	206 9 1½	— — —	—	
2 Barrack Sergeants	2/6 per diem each	91 10 —	91 10 —	— — —	— — —	ditto	4 — 2	— — —	93 14 2	— — —	—	
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT:												
Clerk of Works	14/- per diem	555 10 —	555 10 —	— — —	— — —	15 13 8½	5 2 —½	— — —	576 5 9	— — —	—	
Overseer	8/-	140 — —	152 2 6	— — —	— — —	15 13 8½	16 18 5	— — —	188 14 7½	— — —	—	
Clerks	6/-	109 10 —	109 10 —	— — —	— — —	15 13 8½	5 2 —½	— — —	129 5 9	— — —	—	
	5/-	91 5 —	91 5 —	— — —	— — —	15 13 8½	5 2 —½	— — —	112 — 9	— — —	—	
	2/6	45 12 6	45 12 6	— — —	— — —	15 13 8½	5 2 —½	— — —	68 8 3	— — —	—	
Master Mason	6/-	109 10 —	109 10 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	2 2 1	— — —	111 12 1	— — —	—	
1 Officekeeper	2/1 — for 313 days	32 12 6	32 12 6	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	32 12 6	— — —	—	

157. 13s. 8½d. lodg-
ing money paid by the
Commissariat.15s. 13s. 8½d., lodg-
ing money, paid by the Com-
missariat. 6s. 8d., paid by
the colonel, for the use of
storekeeper in the sale of
gunpowder, as above.Lodging money paid
by the Commissariat,
nil.157. 13s. 8½d. lodg-
ing money paid by the
Commissariat.

19—CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—continued.

APPOINTMENTS		PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS, ADVANTAGES, AND SALARIES.										REMARKS.
DESCRIPTION	By whom filled.	PAY Voted by Parliament.	PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Source from whence derived.	House; Quarters; or Allowance for Lodging.	Value of Allowances issued by Commissariat.	SALARIES issued from Colonial Fund.	TOTAL (including the Pay issued.)			
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
SIMON'S TOWN:												
1 Issuer	at 1/6 per diem	27 6 6	27 6 6	-	-	-	-	-	27 6 6	His pay has been reduced to 1/12 diem		
1 Labourer	1/	18 5 5	18 5 -	-	-	-	-	-	18 5 -	Vide preceding note *. These men were discharged 11 May 1833.		
4 Drivers	2/3 — each	152 1 8	152 1 8	-	-	-	-	-	152 1 8			
FRONTIERS:												
Assist. Commissary-general	C. Palmer	260 1 3	260 1 3	-	-	-	-	-	260 1 3			
Deputy Assistant Commissaries-general	R. Johnston	173 7 6	173 7 6	-	-	-	-	-	173 7 6			
	C. B. Dawson	173 7 6	173 7 6	-	-	-	-	-	173 7 6			
	W. B. Bowers	136 17 6	136 17 6	-	-	-	-	-	136 17 6			
Clerks	J. P. Cannon	136 17 6	136 17 6	-	-	-	-	-	136 17 6			
	J. J. Smith	136 17 6	136 17 6	-	-	-	-	-	136 17 6			
Writer	R. Biggar	82 2 6	82 2 6	-	-	-	-	-	82 2 6			
Issuer	A. Nicoll	79 1 8	79 1 8	-	-	-	-	-	79 1 8	Ceased in Oct. 1833.		
	W. Attwell	79 1 8	79 1 8	-	-	-	-	-	79 1 8	Ceased in Oct. 1833.		
	R. Bovey	79 1 8	79 1 8	-	-	-	-	-	79 1 8			
	W. C. Hobson	79 1 8	79 1 8	-	-	-	-	-	79 1 8			
Issuers	R. O'Connor	79 1 8	79 1 8	-	-	-	-	-	79 1 8	These persons are in charge of the various outposts on the frontiers.		
	R. Webb	79 1 8	79 1 8	-	-	-	-	-	79 1 8			
	W. Todd	63 17 6	63 17 6	-	-	-	-	-	63 17 6			
1 Issuer	at 9d. per diem	13 13 9	13 13 9	-	-	-	-	-	13 13 9	Vide preceding note *.		
PORT ELIZABETH:												
Clerk	A. Oxholm	136 17 6	136 17 6	-	-	-	-	-	136 17 6			
Issuer	J. Burchell	54 15 -	54 15 -	-	-	-	-	-	54 15 -			
ROBBIN ISLAND.												
Issuer	W. West	63 17 6	63 17 6	-	-	-	-	-	63 17 6			
TOTAL Commissariat		£. 4,195 15 11	4,195 15 11	-	-	-	-	-	4,195 15 11			
TOTAL		£. 2,188 17 10 1/2	2,188 17 10 1/2	-	-	-	-	-	2,188 17 10 1/2			
GARRISON PAY, &c.		11,855 16 -	11,855 16 -	-	-	-	-	-	11,855 16 -			
MILITARY STAFF PAY, &c.		1,997 9 -	1,997 9 -	-	-	-	-	-	1,997 9 -			
MEDICAL STAFF PAY, &c.		451 2 9 1/2	451 2 9 1/2	-	-	-	-	-	451 2 9 1/2			
CONTINGENCIES, &c.		5,279 17 8	5,279 17 8	-	-	-	-	-	5,279 17 8			
ORDNANCE		4,735 8 10	4,735 8 10	-	-	-	-	-	4,735 8 10			
COMMISSARIAT		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TOTAL		£. 26,888 12 2 1/2	26,888 12 2 1/2	-	-	-	-	-	26,888 12 2 1/2			

— No. 20. —

A LIST of the PRINCIPAL ORDNANCE STORES at the *Cape of Good Hope*, in charge of the Ordnance Storekeepers at *Cape Town*, *Graham's Town* and *Simon's Town*, in the Year 1831, and showing the Value of the same at each Station.

[These are only the principal items—there are some hundred articles, though the others are not of much value.

4735 0 10
17, 11 4 3
4,188 17 10
11,855 16
1,997 9
421 2 9
5,879 17 8
4735 8 10
TOTAL - - - - - £.26,888 12 2 3

GARRISON PAY, &c.
MILITARY STAFF PAY, &c.
MEDICAL STAFF PAY, &c.
CONTINGENCIES, &c.
ORDNANCE
COMMISSARIAT

ABSTRACT OF TOTALS

	Simon's Town.	Cape Town.	Graham's Town.
Axes of sorts - - - - -	3	203	46
Barrows of sorts - - - - -	—	513	62
Bedsteads, Iron, ditto - - - - -	—	665	—
Belts, Sword, Sea - - - - -	—	1	—
Blankets of sorts, pairs - - - - -	—	210	109
Boxes, Coal, Iron - - - - -	—	15	—
Boots and Shoes, pairs - - - - -	—	369	—
Brooms, Hair - - - - -	—	32	—
Carbines of sorts - - - - -	—	470	63
Carriages { Cast-iron - - - - -	—	204	—
{ Wood { Travelling - - - - -	—	786	300
{ Garrison - - - - -	—	750	—
{ Ship - - - - -	275	1,439	22
Cartridges: { Cannon { filled - - - - -	—	788	348
{ empty - - - - -	541	826	32
{ Small Arm. { Ball - { Musket - - - - -	18	4,415	184
{ Carbine - - - - -	1	114	38
{ Pistol - - - - -	7	17	18
{ Blank { Musket - - - - -	38	38	—
{ Carbine - - - - -	—	22	—
{ Pistol - - - - -	4	—	—
{ Ditto - Ball - Rifle - - - - -	2	—	33
Cement, bushels - - - - -	—	6	—
Canteens, Wood - - - - -	—	3	12
Glass, squares - - - - -	7	143	—
Haversacks - - - - -	—	1	—
Iron and Steel, tons - - - - -	—	76	—
Kettles of sorts - - - - -	—	1,555	1
Lead, tons, cwt. - - - - -	—	166	—
Mops - - - - -	—	29	—
Muskets of sorts - - - - -	139	8,797	1,064
{ Guns - - - { Brass - - - - -	—	3,360	140
{ Iron - - - - -	360	2,268	—
{ Carrouades - - - - -	435	480	—
{ Howitzers { Brass - - - - -	—	120	120
{ Iron - - - - -	—	—	160
{ Mortars { Brass - - - - -	—	—	—
{ Iron - - - - -	—	—	—
Pallissades - - - - -	—	57	—
Pikes - - - - -	8	112	—
Pistols - - - - -	34	435	274
Powder, { In Barrels { F. G. - - - - -	15	751	3
{ { L. G. - - - - -	648	1,290	255
{ In the filled Cartridges - - - - -	—	207	24

	Simon's Town.	Cape Town.	Graham's Town.
Rifles of sorts - - - - -	—	329	14
Shells and Carcasses - - - - -	—	1,820	110
Shot {	Round - - - - -	2,579	11,798
	Case - - - - -	398	3,489
	Grape - - - - -	294	674
Sheets of sorts, pairs - - - - -	—	1,441	—
Shirts - - - - -	—	60	—
Shovels of sorts - - - - -	—	65	4
Spades of sorts - - - - -	—	26	1
Spears, Serjeants - - - - -	—	—	—
Swords of sorts - - - - -	32	61	—
Tables of sorts - - - - -	—	4	1
Tents - - - - -	—	493	374

Value of Stores at Simon's Town - - - - -	£. 5,843
— Cape Town - - - - -	£. 51,618
— Graham's Town - - - - -	£. 4,026

Office of Ordnance, }
10 June 1834. }

R. Byham,
Secretary.

III.—North America.

— No. 21. —

C A N A D A.

RETURN of the Numbers and Distribution of the EFFECTIVE FORCE, OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and RANK and FILE, of the British Army, including Colonial Corps, in each year since 1815; including Artillery and Engineers.

	Officers Present, or on Detached Duty at the Station.											Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Paymasters.	Adjutants.	Quartermasters.	Surgeons.	Assistant-Surgeons.			
25 Jan. 1816	—	9	14	31	201	76	8	13	13	10	19	592	246	8,205
— 1817	—	4	10	54	124	41	6	5	8	6	16	325	126	4,827
— 1818	—	5	4	41	72	32	5	4	3	6	9	240	101	3,748
— 1819	—	6	5	40	83	29	4	4	4	6	9	236	110	3,719
— 1820	1	3	8	37	61	39	5	5	4	4	6	175	102	3,254
— 1821	—	5	8	41	65	34	5	5	4	3	7	174	101	2,986
— 1822	—	7	7	48	64	36	5	4	5	6	7	170	93	3,155
— 1823	—	5	8	37	53	28	5	5	4	6	4	144	58	2,892
— 1824	—	4	6	36	53	25	5	5	5	4	6	146	62	2,945
— 1825	—	5	8	40	48	26	5	5	5	6	7	144	61	2,762
— 1826	1	4	6	41	49	19	5	5	5	6	5	160	59	2,613
— 1827	1	7	6	44	50	21	5	5	5	5	9	171	59	2,855
— 1828	1	8	7	42	52	21	4	6	4	7	5	171	60	3,023
— 1829	1	10	5	38	52	18	3	6	5	6	8	159	64	2,963
— 1830	1	9	6	41	50	20	5	6	5	6	7	173	62	3,033
1 Jan. 1831	1	10	6	42	60	21	6	6	6	8	8	203	73	3,185
— 1832	1	9	5	38	51	17	5	5	4	6	8	170	61	2,898
— 1833	1	6	5	35	46	13	5	5	5	5	7	159	57	2,551

Adjutant-general's Office,
25 March 1834.

John Macdonald,
Adjutant-general.

Commander of the Forces in North America	Lord Aylmer	5,946 17 6	2,946 17 6	613 2 6	567 17 6	House	507 9 10	4,500	9,134 7 4	Paid as Lieut.-general only from 1 Jan. 1833.
Military Secretary	Lieut.-col. Glegg	346 15 -	346 15 -	200 15 -	200 15 -	House	94 2 5	-	699 12 5	
Adjutant-General	Capt. Mackinnon	346 15 -	173 7 6	133 15 8	133 15 8	House	68 19 9	-	424 3 11	
	Atrey	53 2 6	53 2 6	211 7 11	211 7 11	House	68 19 9	-	694 18 1	
	Doyle	-	102 - -	-	-	House	-	-	-	

Major-general & Lieut.-governor of Upper Canada	Sr J. Colborne	521 7 1	521 7 1	310 5 -	310 5 -	House	220 8 3	3,125	4,177 - 4	Colonial salary in 1832, £5,000, with Staff pay; in 1833, £3,500, without Staff pay.
Adjutant-General	Captain Kingsmill	173 7 6	59 10 -	(see above)	59 10 -	House	73 19 9	-	464 14 2	
	Philpotts	346 15 -	346 15 -	200 15 -	200 15 -	House	129 1 11	-	369 8 -	
	Lieut.-col. Harris	346 15 -	158 6 8	(see below)	158 6 8	House	83 9 7	-	563 18 4	
	Lieut.-col. G. A. Elliot	260 1 3	260 1 3	173 7 6	173 7 6	House	139 1 31	-	757 3 10	
	Lieut.-col. Eden	346 15 -	346 15 -	173 7 6	173 7 6	House	68 19 9	-	463 14 9	
	Foster	346 15 -	173 7 6	211 7 11	211 7 11	House	72 19 21	-	584 15 10	
	Hon. C. Gore	346 15 -	346 15 -	173 7 6	173 7 6	House	47 - - -	-	563 18 4	
	Elliot	346 15 -	173 7 6	173 7 6	173 7 6	House	83 9 7	-	563 18 4	
	Capt. Pritchard	346 15 -	116 17 6	116 17 6	116 17 6	House	68 19 9	-	463 14 9	
	Dickson (acting)	689 16 -	17 16 3	127 15 -	127 15 -	House	72 19 21	-	584 15 10	
	Rev. — Mills	163 - - -	135 - - -	- - -	- - -	House	34 19 1	-	217 5 8	
	Hudson	163 - - -	163 - - -	- - -	- - -	House	67 6 7	-	279 10 11	
	Tunney	163 - - -	163 - - -	- - -	- - -	House	61 7 51	-	314 7 51	
	Stevens	284 - - -	284 - - -	- - -	- - -	House	81 - - -	-	412 - - -	
	Burrage	82 4 - -	82 4 - -	- - -	- - -	House	31 4 - -	-	143 8 11	
TOTAL of Military Staff Pay, &c.	£. 6,325 4 4	£. 6,380 4 3	£. 3,623 5 10	£. 1,883 - - -	£. 63,765 5 - -	£. 20,180 10 7 3	£. 300 - - -	- - -	- - -	
DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS	J. Skye	638 15 -	638 15 -	- - -	- - -	House	123 9 71	-	820 4 71	
ASSISTANT SURGEONS	A. Stewart	201 6 - - -	201 6 - - -	- - -	- - -	House	83 9 24	-	487 5 24	
	J. Cook	821 5 - - -	821 5 - - -	- - -	- - -	House	33 11 83	-	355 1 83	
	J. Giddes	182 10 - - -	182 10 - - -	- - -	- - -	House	32 17 11	-	296 7 11	
	H. Innes	182 10 - - -	182 10 - - -	- - -	- - -	House	33 1 71	-	246 1 71	
	J. Skilton	136 17 6 - -	136 17 6 - -	- - -	- - -	House	11 6 61	-	161 13 61	
	J. Damerum	127 15 - - -	127 15 - - -	- - -	- - -	House	23 3 61	-	191 1 - -	
	W. Hall	127 15 - - -	127 15 - - -	- - -	- - -	House	16 - - -	-	142 15 3	
	S. Leslie	127 15 - - -	127 15 - - -	- - -	- - -	House	33 11 81	-	193 9 81	
TOTAL of Medical Staff Pay, &c.	£. 1,789 1 - -	£. 1,974 16 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	£. 300 - - -	£. 379 10 81	- - -	2,054 6 81	

CONTINGENCIES:

Medical attendant at Fort William Henry	51 14 2	51 14 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	House	- - -	- - -	51 14 2	
Office-keeper and Messenger at Quebec	42 11 8	42 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	House	11 9 41	- - -	76 1 2	
Medical Labourer at ditto	18 5 - - -	18 5 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	House	- - -	- - -	36 10 - -	
Payments to private medical practitioners	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	House	- - -	- - -	- - -	

Note.—These charges were not specifically provided for in the Army Estimates; and the Commissariat Department, by which the payments were made, not having claimed repayment of the amount, the actual expense incurred cannot be stated.

(cont. next)

PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS, ADVANTAGES AND SALARIES.

DESCRIPTION	By whom Paid.	PAY Voted by Parliament	PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Source from whence derived.	House; Quarters; or Allowance for Lodging.	Value of Allowances issued by Commissariat	SALARIES Issued from Colonial Fund.	TOTAL, (including the Pay Issued).	REMARKS.
<i>CONTINGENTS—continued</i>										
MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT:										
One Clerk at 7 s. per diem		127 15		127 15	Half pay	32	33 11 8½		321 1 8½	Appointed 1 Jan. 1833.
Five other Clerks, each 7 s. per diem		384 5			96	100 15 3		384 5 3		
One other Clerk, at 7 s. per diem		33 6			8	7 11		42 17 11		
Office-keeper		54 6 3				11 9 4½		70 15 7½		
Office-messenger		18 5		18 5	Pay as a soldier			49 1 4		
DEPUTY ADJUTANT-GENERALS										
DEPARTMENT:										
Two clerks, each 7 s. per diem; one at 4 s. 8 d. per diem		212 18 4		127 15	Half pay	32	33 11 8½		321 1 8½	
Messenger		18 5				22	37 11 8½		140 15	
Clerk to the Major of Brigade at Quebec		54 15				22	11 9 4½		54 14 4½	
Clerk to the Town-major at ditto		47 2 11				22	11 9 4½		88 4 4½	
Clerk to the Major of Brigade, Montreal		54 15				22	11 9 4½		80 12 3½	
Clerk to the Assistant Adjutant-general at York		60 16 8				12 15	8 8 3		62 8 3	(Discontinued 31 Dec. 1832.)
Clerk to the Town-major at Kingston		53 4 7				17	5 9 8½		83 6 4½	
Town-serjeant at Montreal		18 5				17	4 2 1½		74 6 8½	
Six other Town or Fort-serjeants, at Kingston, York, Isle aux Noix, Fort Henry, Fort George and Amherstburg, each 1 s. a day		109 10		200 15		17	11 4		46 9 4	
Two other Town or Fort-serjeants at Pentan-guistene and Coteau du Lac, 1 s. a day each		36 10				17	42 17 2½		370 2 2½	
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT:										
Clerks at Quebec		127 15				17	11 19 4½		65 9 4½	Penetanguishene.
Messenger		87 3 4				32	33 11 8½		193 6 8½	
Clerks at Kingston		85 3 4				22	33 11 8½		140 15	
Man in charge of Field of Exercise, Abraham		15 4 2				17	11 4 4		46 9 4	
Man in charge of Field of Exercise, Abraham		15 4 2				17	11 4 4		46 9 4	

	127 15 -	127 15 -	127 15 -	(see Brig. Maj.)	Half pay (Capt. Dickson)	32	33 11 81	193 6 81
Clerks at Quebec -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Messenger -	85 3 4	85 3 4	85 3 4	18 5	18 5	22	33 11 81	140 15 -
Clerks at -	85 3 4	85 3 4	85 3 4	18 5	18 5	11	33 11 81	60 1 4
Man in charge of Field of Exercise, Abraham Plains -	15 4 2	15 4 2	15 4 2	18 5	18 5	17	31 17 11	124 - 53
Superintendent -	79 1 8	79 1 8	79 1 8	-	-	26	24	46 9 4
2 ditto, 2d class, each 2/a day -	42 16 -	42 16 -	42 16 -	-	-	-	89 7 -	46 - 6
6 labourers, each 1/a day -	96 6 -	96 6 -	96 6 -	-	-	-	-	-
1 workman -	7 5 3	7 5 3	7 5 3	-	-	-	2 18 2	-
Commander of the Forces	10 14 -	10 14 -	10 14 -	14 5 4	14 5 4	-	-	10 3 5
3 men, each 10/a day	71 6 8	71 6 8	71 6 8	114 2 8	114 2 8	-	-	24 19 4
Coxswain -	10 14 -	10 14 -	10 14 -	14 5 4	14 5 4	-	-	185 9 4
Quarterm' gen. department	33 10 -	33 10 -	33 10 -	64 4 -	64 4 -	-	-	24 19 4
Messenger at Kingston -	18 5 -	18 5 -	18 5 -	18 5 -	18 5 -	-	6 17 53	117 14 -
Clerk to the Commandant at Pent tanguishene	18 5 -	18 5 -	18 5 -	13 15 -	13 15 -	-	-	43 7 51
Clerk to the Chaplain at Quebec -	13 13 9	13 13 9	13 13 9	-	-	-	-	37 10 -
Allowance to Clergymen for performing Divine Service to the Troops -	37-8 14 4	37-8 14 4	37-8 14 4	-	-	-	-	13 13 9
Total of Contingencies, &c. -	2,317 13 1	2,317 13 1	2,317 13 1	768 3 4	768 3 4	£. 500 15 -	612 8 23	375 4 1

ORDNANCE.
QUEBEC.

	500 -	442 10 -	144 -	108 -	110 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	175 6 4	60 3 8	60 3 8	54 19 -	107 5 8	53 12 10	206 1 2	64 12 -	314 -	34 - 4
Storekeeper -	Richard Penn	500 -	442 10 -	144 -	108 -	110 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	175 6 4	60 3 8	60 3 8	54 19 -	107 5 8	53 12 10	206 1 2	64 12 -	314 -	34 - 4
Deputy ditto -	Mandy Goss	230 -	180 -	144 -	108 -	110 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	175 6 4	60 3 8	60 3 8	54 19 -	107 5 8	53 12 10	206 1 2	64 12 -	314 -	34 - 4
Clerks -	M. Heathfield	180 -	144 -	108 -	110 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	175 6 4	60 3 8	60 3 8	54 19 -	107 5 8	53 12 10	206 1 2	64 12 -	314 -	34 - 4
Assistant Clerk -	A. F. Thomas	108 -	110 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	175 6 4	60 3 8	60 3 8	54 19 -	107 5 8	53 12 10	206 1 2	64 12 -	314 -	34 - 4
Master Armourer -	W. Plunkett	110 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	175 6 4	60 3 8	60 3 8	54 19 -	107 5 8	53 12 10	206 1 2	64 12 -	314 -	34 - 4
Master Cooper -	Per annum	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	175 6 4	60 3 8	60 3 8	54 19 -	107 5 8	53 12 10	206 1 2	64 12 -	314 -	34 - 4
Master Wheelwright -	5/- per diem	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	175 6 4	60 3 8	60 3 8	54 19 -	107 5 8	53 12 10	206 1 2	64 12 -	314 -	34 - 4
2 Armourers -	3/-	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	175 6 4	60 3 8	60 3 8	54 19 -	107 5 8	53 12 10	206 1 2	64 12 -	314 -	34 - 4
1 Ditto -	3/-	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	175 6 4	60 3 8	60 3 8	54 19 -	107 5 8	53 12 10	206 1 2	64 12 -	314 -	34 - 4
Blacksmith -	3/-	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	175 6 4	60 3 8	60 3 8	54 19 -	107 5 8	53 12 10	206 1 2	64 12 -	314 -	34 - 4
Collar-maker -	3/-	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	175 6 4	60 3 8	60 3 8	54 19 -	107 5 8	53 12 10	206 1 2	64 12 -	314 -	34 - 4
Cooper -	3/-	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	175 6 4	60 3 8	60 3 8	54 19 -	107 5 8	53 12 10	206 1 2	64 12 -	314 -	34 - 4
Carpenter -	3/-	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	175 6 4	60 3 8	60 3 8	54 19 -	107 5 8	53 12 10	206 1 2	64 12 -	314 -	34 - 4
Ditto -	3/-	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	175 6 4	60 3 8	60 3 8	54 19 -	107 5 8	53 12 10	206 1 2	64 12 -	314 -	34 - 4
Office-keeper -	3/-	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	175 6 4	60 3 8	60 3 8	54 19 -	107 5 8	53 12 10	206 1 2	64 12 -	314 -	34 - 4
2 Foremen -	3/-	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	175 6 4	60 3 8	60 3 8	54 19 -	107 5 8	53 12 10	206 1 2	64 12 -	314 -	34 - 4
1 Ditto -	3/-	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	175 6 4	60 3 8	60 3 8	54 19 -	107 5 8	53 12 10	206 1 2	64 12 -	314 -	34 - 4
Packer -	3/-	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	175 6 4	60 3 8	60 3 8	54 19 -	107 5 8	53 12 10	206 1 2	64 12 -	314 -	34 - 4
8 Labourers -	3/-	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	175 6 4	60 3 8	60 3 8	54 19 -	107 5 8	53 12 10	206 1 2	64 12 -	314 -	34 - 4
1 Ditto -	3/-	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	175 6 4	60 3 8	60 3 8	54 19 -	107 5 8	53 12 10	206 1 2	64 12 -	314 -	34 - 4

(continued)

- - - Paid only from 1 Feb. to 24 April.
- - - Paid only during the season for navigation.
- - - Discontinued 31 Dec 1832.

22.—CANADA—continued.

APPOINTMENTS.		PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS, ADVANTAGES AND SALARIES.										REMARKS.
DESCRIPTION.	By whom filled.	PAY Voted by Parliament.	PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Source from whence derived.	House; Quarters; or Allowance for Lodging.	Value of Allowances issued by Commissariat.	SALARIES issued from Colonial Fund.	TOTAL (including the Pay Issue).			
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
ORDNANCE (QUEBEC)—continued.												
BARRACK DEPARTMENT:												
1 Master	Thomas Triggs	275	15	—	—	58	78 10 7 1/2	—	410 5 7 1/2			
3 Clerk Sergeants	2/6 per diem	137	—	—	—	00	72 2 2 1/2	—	275 2 2 1/2			
1 Master	Thomas Whitehead	70	3	—	—	—	—	—	70 3			
1 William Henry	John K. Willes	137	5	—	—	21	25 15 2	—	184 2			
1 Sergeant, ditto	2/6 per diem	45	15	—	—	—	7 11 1 1/2	—	53 6 1 1/2			
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT:												
Draftsman in charge of Plans												
1 E. W. G. Eastaff		273	15	—	—	—	—	—	366 15 8 1/2			
1 Clerks of Works	14 per diem	256	4	—	—	26	49 3 5 1/2	—	331 7 5 1/2			
1 Oarsmen	8	182	10	—	—	House	33 11 8 1/2	—	246 1 8 1/2			
1 Clerk	8	146	8	—	—	26	33 11 8 1/2	—	205 19 8 1/2			
1 Ditto	7/6	146	8	—	—	26	33 11 8 1/2	—	205 19 8 1/2			
1 Ditto	5 each	137	5	—	—	32	30 11 8 1/2	—	202 16 8 1/2			
1 Master Smith	7/6	128	2	—	—	52	67 3 4 1/2	—	301 13 4 1/2			
1 Master Mason	7/6	137	5	—	—	32	64 — 8 1/2	—	193 5 8 1/2			
1 Foreman of Labourers	3/6	64	1	—	—	22	11 9 4 1/2	—	97 10 4 1/2			
1 Onice-keeper	2/6 for 313 days	39	2	6	—	22	11 9 4 1/2	—	72 11 10 1/2			
MONTREAL DISTRICT:												
STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT:												
1 Storekeeper	Francis Sisson	350	—	—	—	47	62 15 6 1/2	—	459 15 6 1/2			
1 Clerks	James M. Howell	150	—	—	—	21	33 1 7 1/2	—	204 1 7 1/2			
	W. A. Howell	114	—	—	—	21	33 1 7 1/2	—	168 1 7 1/2			
1 Assistant Clerks	Edward McDonald	196	17	6	—	21	33 1 7 1/2	—	174 1 7 1/2			
	William Skakel	108	—	—	—	21	33 1 7 1/2	—	156 1 7 1/2			
2 Foremen	4/4 per diem	136	1	4	—	17	22 8 8	—	175 10 —			
1 Ditto	4/4	136	1	4	—	—	22 8 8	—	158 10 —			
1 Carpenter	3/10	60	3	8	—	—	—	—	—			
1 Cooper	4/4	54	15	6	—	—	—	—	54 15 6			
1 Collar Maker	3/10	60	3	8	—	17	11 4 —	—	88 8 —			
	4/	54	15	6	—	—	—	—	54 15 6			

1 Office-keeper and Messenger - 2/10 - - - - -	44 9 8	44 9 8	6	11 4 4	61 14 -
8 Labourers - 2/6 - - - - -	314 - - -	273 17 6	-	89 14 8	363 12 2
BARRACK D. DEPARTMENT:					
Barrack Master - Daniel Grant - 2/6 per diem each	228 15 -	228 15 -	31	33 1 7 1/2	292 16 7 1/2
1 Ditto - 3/10 - - - - -	91 10 -	91 10 -	34	48 15 -	174 5 -
Barrack Master, Chambly and St. John's - Peter Marra - 2/6 - - - - -	70 3 -	70 3 -	Quarters	13 3 2	83 6 2
3 Barrack Sergeants - 2/6 - - - - -	137 5 -	137 5 -	- ditto	48 18 5	186 3 5
Barrack Master, Coteau du Lac - Henry Ewart - 2/6 for 313 days	137 5 -	137 5 -	- ditto	42 1 5 1/2	179 6 5 1/2
ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT:					
Clerk of Works - 10/ per diem	183 - - -	182 10 -	21	33 1 7 1/2	236 11 7 1/2
Overseer - 9/4 - - - - -	170 16 -	170 16 -	21	33 1 7 1/2	224 17 7 1/2
1 Clerk - 7/ - - - - -	128 2 -	128 2 -	21	33 1 7 1/2	182 3 7 1/2
1 Clerk of Stores - 4/8 - - - - -	85 8 -	85 8 -	17	33 1 7 1/2	135 9 7 1/2
1 Master Carpenter - 5/ - - - - -	91 10 -	91 10 -	26	24 7 6	141 17 6
1 Foreman of Masons - 3/6 - - - - -	64 1 -	64 1 -	17	11 4 4	92 5 4
1 Office-keeper - 2/6 for 313 days	39 2 6	39 2 6	17	11 4 4	67 6 10
ISLE AUX VOIX:					
STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT:					
Deputy Storekeeper - George Wakefield	220 - - -	220 - - -	31	16 7 4 1/2	276 7 4 1/2
Temporary Clerk - 5/ per diem	91 10 -	91 10 -	-	- - -	91 10 -
Labourer - 2/5 1/2 - - - - -	45 19 0	45 19 9	-	- - -	45 19 9
BARRACK DEPARTMENT:					
Barrack Master - Thomas Jobson - 2/6 per diem	137 5 -	137 5 -	21	16 7 4 1/2	174 12 4 1/2
Barrack Sergeant - 2/6 per diem	45 15 -	45 15 -	17	7 12 10 1/2	70 7 10 1/2
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT:					
1 Clerk of Stores - 4/ per diem -	73 4 -	73 4 -	26	16 7 4 1/2	115 11 4 1/2
1 Office Keeper - 1/ for 313 days	15 13 -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -
KINGSTON:					
STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT:					
Storekeeper - John B. Smith	300 - - -	225 - - -	House	39 17 4	255 17 4
Clerks - John Gordon	150 - - -	149 5 -	Quarters	21 17 1 1/2	171 2 1 1/2
- Thomas Gurdy	120 - - -	119 10 -	- ditto	21 17 1 1/2	141 7 1 1/2
Assistant Clerk - J. M. Prior	201 - - -	201 - - -	26	21 17 1 1/2	248 17 1 1/2
Master Armourer - 5/ per diem -	91 5 -	91 5 -	6	10 19 7	168 4 7
Foreman of White Leds - 5/ - - - - -	91 5 -	91 5 -	6	4 2 1 1/2	101 7 1 1/2

to 31 December 1832.

(continue)

DESCRIPTION.	By whom paid.	PAY Voted by Parliament.	PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Source from whence derived.	House; Quarters; or Allowance for Lodging.	Value of Allowances issued by Commissariat.	SALARIES issued from Colonial Fund.	TOTAL, (including the Pay issued.)	REMARKS.
KINGSTON.										
STORKEEPIER'S DEPARTMENT—continued.										
Foreman of Storehouses -	4/4 per diem	67 16 4	67 16 4	-	-	6	4 2 11	-	77 18 5 1/2	
Ditto of Labourers -	4/4	67 16 4	67 16 4	-	-	-	4 2 11	-	71 18 5 1/2	
Armourer -	4/4	67 16 4	67 16 4	-	-	-	4 2 11	-	71 18 5 1/2	
Ditto -	1/3	19 11 3	19 11 3	-	-	-	-	-	19 11 3	
Cooper -	4/4	67 16 4	67 16 4	-	-	-	4 2 11	-	71 18 5 1/2	
Carpenter and Wheelwright -	4/4	67 16 4	67 16 4	-	-	-	-	-	67 16 4	
Five Labourers -	2/6 — each	195 12 6	195 12 6	-	-	-	20 10 7 1/2	-	216 3 1 1/2	
Messenger -	2/6 — days	39 2 6	39 2 6	-	-	6	4 2 11	-	43 4 7 1/2	
BARRACK DEPARTMENT:										
Barrack Master -	Francis Raynes	183 - -	182 10 - -	-	-	31	21 17 11	-	235 7 11	
Two Barrack Sergeants -	5/6 per diem each	91 10 - -	91 10 - -	-	-	34	21 19 2	-	147 9 2	
YORK.										
Barrack Master -	Andrew Patten	137 5 - -	137 5 - -	-	-	21	24 12 4 1/2	-	182 17 4 1/2	
Barrack Sergeant -	5/6 per diem	45 15 - -	45 15 - -	-	-	17	13 10 11 1/2	-	76 5 11 1/2	
FORT GEORGE.										
Barrack Master -	Alexander Garratt	137 5 - -	137 5 - -	-	-	21	25 6 3	-	182 11 3	
Barrack Sergeant -	5/6 per diem	45 15 - -	45 15 - -	-	-	17	12 18 1	-	75 13 1	
AMHERSTBURG.										
Barrack Master -	William Duff	137 5 - -	137 5 - -	-	-	21	27 10 3	-	181 15 3	
Barrack Sergeant -	5/6 per diem	45 15 - -	45 15 - -	-	-	17	15 12 8	-	78 7 8	
PENETANGI (SUENE).										
Barrack Sergeant -	5/6 per diem	45 15 - -	45 15 - -	-	-	17	7 6 3 1/2	-	70 1 3 1/2	
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT:										
KINGSTON:										
Clerk of Works -	10/ per diem	182 10 - -	91 18 - -	-	-	21	21 17 11	-	134 15 11 1/2	
One Clerk -	5/ - -	91 5 - -	91 5 - -	-	-	21	21 17 11	-	134 15 11 1/2	

22.—CANADA—continued.

APPOINTMENTS.		PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMPLOYMENTS, ADVANTAGES AND SALARIES.										REMARKS.
DESCRIPTION.	By whom Filled.	PAY Voted by Parliament.	PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Source from whence derived.	House; or Allowance for Lodging.	Value of Allowances issued by Commissariat.	SALARIES issued from Colonial Fund.	TOTAL, (including the Pay issued.)			
COMMISSARIAT—continued.												
MONTREAL:												
Dep. Commissary-general	C. J. Forbes	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Assis Commissary-general	J. B. Price	520 2 6	320 2 6	-	-	47 - -	128 19 6½	-	636 2 -½			
		260 1 3	260 1 3	-	-	38 - -	54 14 2½	-	339 15 5½			
Deputy Assistant	{ John Ashworth K. Cameron S. Tubby	173 7 6	173 7 6	-	-	31 - -	33 1 7½	-	237 9 1½			
		173 7 6	173 7 6	-	-	31 - -	33 1 7½	-	237 9 1½			
3 Conductors	at 4/8 per diem each	255 10 -	255 10 -	-	-	51 - -	33 13 -	-	340 3 -			
1 Issuer	3/3	59 6 3	9 18 3	-	-	2 16 8	1 17 5	-	14 12 4			
1 Cooper	3/3	59 6 3	59 6 3	-	-	17 - -	11 4 4	-	57 10 7			
2 Labourers	{ 1 at 2/7 per diem 1 at 3/3 - -	106 9 2	106 9 2	-	-	34 - -	22 8 8	-	162 17 10			
1 Messenger	at 2/4 - -	42 11 8	42 11 8	-	-	17 - -	11 4 4	-	70 16 -			
ISLE AUX NOIX AND ST. JOHNS:												
Deputy Assistant Com- missary-general	H. A. Bayley	173 7 6	173 7 6	-	-	31 - -	33 1 11½	-	237 9 5½			
1 Issuer	at 3/3 per diem	59 6 3	59 6 3	-	-	17 - -	2 17 2½	-	79 3 5½			
1 Ditto	2/4 - -	42 11 8	42 11 8	-	-	Quarters	2 18 3½	-	45 9 11½			
WILLIAM HENRY:												
Deputy Assistant Com- missary-general	W. Ross	173 7 6	173 7 6	-	-	31 - -	44 - 2	-	248 7 8			
1 Issuer	at 3/3 per diem	59 6 3	59 6 3	-	-	17 - -	7 11 1½	-	83 17 4½			
1 Labourer	2/2 - -	30 10 10	37 14 6	-	-	-	-	-	37 14 6			
GRENVILLE:												
Deputy Assistant Com- missary-general	Amos Lister	173 7 6	173 7 6	-	-	31 - -	37 13 2	-	242 - 8			
1 Issuer	at 3/3 per diem	59 6 3	59 6 3	-	-	17 - -	2 17 2½	-	79 3 5½			

{ - - Ceased at this station,
(and employed at Quebec.

{ Ceased 31 May.

{ The several charges are
defrayed out of Army Ex-
tras, the accounts of which
are submitted to Parliament.

{ - - Vide the preceding
remark.

{ - - Vide the preceding
remark.

{ - - Vide the preceding
remark.

— No. 23. —

NOVA SCOTIA, &c.

RETURN of the Numbers and Distribution of the EFFECTIVE FORCE, OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, and RANK and FILE, of the British Army, including Colonial Corps, in each Year since 1815; including Artillery and Engineers.

	Officers present, or on Detached Duty at the Station.											Rank and File.		
	Colebels.	Lieutenant-Colebels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Paymasters.	Adjutants.	Quarter-Masters.	Surgeons.	Assistant-Surgeons.		Serjants.	Drummers.
25 Jan. 1816	-	5	5	29	72	26	3	4	5	5	8	201	85	3,078
— 1817	-	2	3	33	79	32	5	5	4	3	9	185	95	2,970
— 1818	-	-	5	29	36	20	4	4	4	5	4	159	68	2,558
— 1819	-	3	4	24	38	19	4	4	4	4	5	131	66	2,077
— 1820	-	4	6	19	32	22	2	4	3	3	6	105	63	1,989
— 1821	-	4	7	25	34	20	3	3	3	3	3	104	62	1,852
— 1822	-	3	5	22	33	17	4	3	4	4	4	112	54	2,075
— 1823	-	2	7	21	31	15	3	3	4	2	4	93	41	1,986
— 1824	-	3	6	19	28	16	3	2	2	3	2	84	33	1,807
— 1825	-	5	4	18	29	19	4	4	4	4	3	111	47	2,268
— 1826	1	4	4	20	34	16	3	3	3	3	5	127	43	2,050
— 1827	1	5	1	24	29	15	4	3	3	4	3	125	41	2,131
— 1828	1	5	4	24	23	19	4	3	4	2	2	121	42	2,119
— 1829	1	4	2	22	24	18	4	3	4	3	3	119	41	2,085
— 1830	1	6	4	27	27	14	4	3	3	3	3	130	46	2,285
1 Jan. 1831	1	4	5	30	37	17	4	3	4	2	5	156	48	2,418
— 1832	-	6	4	23	35	11	3	3	3	3	4	132	45	2,283
— 1833	-	4	3	22	33	12	3	4	3	3	3	127	45	2,151

Adjutant-general's Office, }
25 March 1834. }

John Macdonald,
Adjutant-general.

4,408 17 4 1/2
15,088 14 8 1/2
15,107 - 5
61,901 11 7 1/2
TOTAL £.

ORDNANCE
COMMISSARIAT

— No. 24. —

NEWFOUNDLAND.

RETURN of the Numbers and Distribution of the EFFECTIVE FORCE, OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, and RANK and FILE, of the British Army, including Colonial Corps, in each Year since 1815; including Artillery and Engineers.

	Officers present, or on Detached Duty at the Stations.											Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Paymasters.	Adjutants.	Quarter-Masters.	Surgeons.	Assistant-Surgeons.			
25 Jan. 1816	-	1	1	8	8	6	-	1	1	1	2	27	17	450
— 1817	-	-	1	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	19	9	350
— 1818	-	1	-	2	7	1	-	-	-	-	2	15	8	251
— 1819	-	1	-	2	4	3	-	-	-	-	2	15	4	281
— 1820	-	1	1	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	10	4	229
— 1821	-	-	3	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	10	4	212
— 1822	-	-	3	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	11	5	241
— 1823	-	-	3	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	11	3	234
— 1824	-	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	-	1	-	14	8	277
— 1825	-	1	2	3	5	3	-	-	-	-	1	18	7	377
— 1826	-	2	1	3	7	3	-	-	-	-	1	17	7	333
— 1827	-	2	1	1	6	2	-	-	-	-	1	14	7	316
— 1828	-	1	1	2	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	7	411
— 1829	-	1	1	2	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	7	332
— 1830	-	1	1	3	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	18	6	311
1 Jan. 1831	-	-	1	5	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	18	8	291
— 1832	-	-	-	5	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	15	8	265
— 1833	-	1	-	4	8	2	-	-	-	-	1	19	9	292

Adjutant-general's Office, }
25 March 1834. }

John Macdonald,
Adjutant-general.

— No. 25. —

NOVA SCOTIA, NEWFOUNDLAND, &c.

RETURN of all PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS and SALARIES issued to OFFICERS of the Military, Garrison, Medical and Commissariat Staff, and of the Ordnance Department, for the Twelve Months ended 31 March 1833.

APPOINTMENTS.			PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS, ADVANTAGES AND SALARIES.										REMARKS.
DESCRIPTION.	By whom Filled.	PAY Voted by Parliament.	PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Source from whence derived.	House; or Quarters; or Allowance for Lodging.	Value of Allowances issued by Commissariat.	SALARIES Issued from Colonial Fund.	TOTAL, (including the Pay issued.)				
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
GARRISON:													
Annapolis: Governor	{ Lieut.-gen. Sir P. Maitland -	947 9 7	947 9 7	1,120 - -	{ Pay and emoluments as Colonel 1st West-India regiment -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,067 9 7				
New Brunswick { Town Major	Lieut. Gallagher -	86 13 9	86 13 9	82 2 6	India regiment -	31 4 -	47 6 11	- - -	247 7 2				
Halifax { Fort Major	Stephen White -	44 2 1	44 2 1	- - -	Half pay -	31 4 -	4 19 7	- - -	49 1 8				
	Lieut. McColla -	86 13 9	86 13 9	- - -	- - -	17 6 8	3 9 1	- - -	134 18 3				
	W. Dillieat -	35 17 2	35 17 2	- - -	- - -	15 12 10	27 12 1	- - -	64 17 10		{ Ceased 31 Oct. 1832.		
	W. Cahill -	18 4 1	18 4 1	- - -	- - -	13 11 9	23 19 8	- - -	127 17 8		{ Appointed 1 Nov.		
Cape Breton: Town Adjutant	Lieut. Schwartz -	43 9 3	43 9 3	41 3 6	Half pay -	- - -	- - -	- - -	116 1 6		{ Died 30 Sept. 1832.		
Prince Edward's Island: Lt. Sutherland, (actg)	Lt. Sutherland -	18 17 7	18 17 7	53 12 6	Full pay 9th foot -	Quarters	35 19 11	- - -	204 16 2		{ Acted from 24 Oct. 1832.		
Fort Major	Lieut. Lane -	86 13 9	86 13 9	82 2 6	Half pay -	- - -	- - -	- - -	483 12 6				
St. John's, (Lt. gov.)	Major-gen. Sir G. Elder -	173 7 6	173 7 6	310 5 -	{ Unattached pay as general officer -	- - -	- - -	- - -	293 16 8				
Newfoundland { Lt. Major	Captain Griffiths -	86 13 9	86 13 9	127 15 -	Half pay -	- - -	79 7 11	- - -	374 2 6				
Placentia: Lt.-governor	Colonel Reeves -	173 7 6	173 7 6	200 15 -	Half pay -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4184 1 7		{ Absent from 7 Oct. 1832 to 31 Mar. 1833. During absence his salary was divided equally between the Acting Governor, Colonial salary in 1832, 5000 <i>l.</i> , with staff-pay in 1833, 5,500 <i>l.</i> , without staff-pay.		
TOTAL of Garrison Pay, &c. - - - £. 1,815 17 6													
MILITARY STAFF:													
Lieut.-gen. and Lieut. gov. of Nova Scotia -	Sir P. Maitland -	1,042 14 2	811 9 4	- - -	Full his garrison pay	House	132 8 5	2,556 2 10	3,540 - 7				
Military Secretary -	Capt. Maitland -	346 15 -	328 10 -	211 7 11	Full pay 74th foot -	38 2 8	67 9 4	- - -	645 9 11		{ Appointment ceased 6 Oct. 1832.		
	Capt. Deedes -	346 15 -	80 6 6	211 7 11	ditto - 34th -	20 7 3	59 8 9	- - -	341 10 5		{ Appointment ceased 2 Oct. 1832.		
Aides-de camp -	Lt. Hon. R. Boyle -	69 7 6	69 7 6	118 12 6	ditto - 79th -	17 9 1	28 6 4	- - -	233 15 5		{ Colonial salary in 1832, 500 <i>l.</i> , with staff-pay in 1833, 5,500 <i>l.</i> , without staff-pay.		
Major-gen. and Lieut.-gov. of New Brunswick -	Sir A. Campbell -	521 7 1	521 7 1	{ 613 2 6 { 566 17 6	Pay as Colonel 95th foot - Emol' from Clothing -	House	189 17 1	3,125 - -	4,050 4 2				

(continued)

25—Nova Scotia—continued.

APPOINTMENTS.		PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS, ADVANTAGES AND SALARIES.										REMARKS.
DESCRIPTION.	By whom filled.	PAY Voted by Parliament.	PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Sources from whence derived.	House; or Allowance for Lodging.	Value of Allowances issued by Commissariat.	SALARIES issued from Colonial Fund.	TOTAL (including the Pay issued.)	£.	s.	
MILITARY STAFF—continued.												
Angle-de-camp	—	173 7 6	155 2 6	211 7 11	Full pay 38th regt	38 2 8	59 10 6½	—	464 3 7½	—	—	—
Extra ditto	—	—	—	87 9 1	Full pay 34th regt	15 15 6	28 3 1	—	131 7 8	—	—	—
Deputy Adjutant-general	—	346 15 —	434 5 —	200 15 —	Half pay	46 16 —	104 9 11	—	786 5 11	—	—	—
Deputy Quartermaster-general	—	346 15 —	346 15 —	173 7 6	Half pay	46 16 —	104 9 11	—	671 8 5	—	—	—
Major of Brigade	—	173 7 6	173 7 6	173 7 6	Half pay	38 2 8	59 15 3½	—	444 12 11½	—	—	—
TOTAL of Military Staff Pay, &c.	—	3,297 16 3	2,920 10 5	2,597 15 4	—	£. 261 11 10	797 18 8	5,721 2 10½	12,268 19 1½	—	—	—
MEDICAL STAFF												
Surgeon	—	511 — —	511 — —	—	—	31 4 —	37 — 6½	—	579 4 6½	—	—	—
Apothecary	—	173 7 6	173 7 6	—	—	31 4 —	37 — 6½	—	241 12 —	—	—	—
Assistant Surgeons	—	410 12 6	136 17 6	—	—	20 16 —	43 10 11½	—	186 — 4½	—	—	—
Clerk	—	127 15 —	136 17 6	—	—	17 6 8	29 4 8½	—	201 4 5½	—	—	—
TOTAL of Medical Staff Pay, &c.	—	1,222 15 —	1,222 15 —	—	—	£. 121 6 8	186 15 3½	—	1,590 16 11½	—	—	—
CONTINGENCIES:												
Command' Newfound	—	136 17 6	136 17 6	447 17 11	{ Captain Newfound- land Veterans } Sergeant Royal Artillery	—	155 8 3½	—	540 3 8½	—	—	—
Town Sergeant, ditto	—	42 4 1	42 4 1	—	—	—	4 13 10½	—	46 17 11½	—	—	—
Clerk to Commandant	—	85 3 4	85 3 4	—	—	—	—	—	85 3 4	—	—	—
Ditto to Fort Major	—	18 5 —	18 5 —	—	—	—	—	—	18 5 —	—	—	—
Clerks	—	127 15 —	127 15 —	—	—	26 — —	17 11 8	—	171 6 8	—	—	—
Ditto	—	85 3 4	85 3 4	—	—	17 6 8	17 11 8	—	120 1 8	—	—	—
Ditto	—	127 15 —	127 15 —	73 — —	Half pay	26 — —	17 11 8	—	244 6 8	—	—	—
Ditto	—	85 3 4	85 3 4	—	—	17 6 8	17 11 8	—	120 1 8	—	—	—
Ditto	—	127 15 —	127 15 —	—	—	26 — —	17 11 8	—	171 6 8	—	—	—
Ditto	—	127 15 —	127 15 —	—	—	26 — —	17 11 8	—	171 6 8	—	—	—
Ditto	—	18 5 —	18 5 —	—	—	17 6 8	8 15 10	—	44 7 6	—	—	—
Office-keeper to Assistant	—	42 11 8	42 11 8	—	—	17 6 8	3 9 1	—	63 7 5	—	—	—
Messenger to ditto	—	13 13 9	13 13 9	18 5 —	—	—	—	—	31 18 9	—	—	—
Issue of fuel to Guards	—	13 13 9	13 13 9	18 5 —	—	—	—	—	31 18 9	—	—	—
Coxswain in charge of Boats	—	50 5 5	50 5 5	—	—	17 6 8	3 9 1	—	77 1 2	—	—	—
3 others - ditto - at 11 d. per diem	—	50 3 9	50 3 9	100 7 6	—	—	—	—	150 11 3	—	—	—
1 other - ditto - at 10 d. —	—	15 4 2	15 4 2	18 5 —	—	—	—	—	33 9 2	—	—	—

— Including allowance pay for length of service, and allowance as principal medical officer.

Appointed Nov. 1832. — Including allowance as other commanding the troops in Nova Scotia, after Sir P. Bland quitted the service.

Ditto - - - - - (Master-General)	18 5 -	18 5 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	17 6 8	8 15 10	- - - - -	44 7 6
Office-keeper to Assistant Military Secretary	42 11 8	42 11 8	- - - - -	- - - - -	17 6 8	3 9 1	- - - - -	63 7 5
Messenger to - - - - - ditto	13 13 9	13 13 9	- - - - -	- - - - -	18 5 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	31 18 9
Issue of fuel to Guards	13 13 9	13 13 9	- - - - -	- - - - -	18 5 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	3 ¹ 18 9
Coxswain in charge of Boats	56 5 5	56 5 5	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	77 1 2
3 others - ditto - at 11 d. per diem	50 3 9	50 3 9	- - - - -	- - - - -	100 7 6	- - - - -	- - - - -	150 11 3
1 other - ditto - at 10 d. - - - - -	15 4 2	15 4 2	- - - - -	- - - - -	18 5 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	33 9 2

Boat's Crew, 10 Men, at 10 d. each per diem	152 1 8	152 1 8	182 10 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	334 11 8
Director of Signals, 1/9 a-day	31 18 9	31 18 9	33 9 2	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	65 7 11
Ditto - - - - - 1/4 - - - - -	24 6 8	24 6 8	24 6 8	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	48 13 4
3 Ditto - - - - - /11 - - - - -	50 3 9	50 3 9	73 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	153 3 9
Labourers, Medical Store	18 5 -	18 5 -	18 5 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	36 10 -
Allowance to Clergymen for performing Divine Service	720 - 3	720 - 3	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	720 - 3
TOTAL of Contingencies - - - £.	2,042 15 2	2,042 15 2	807 11 3	- - - - -	164 13 4	163 14 5 1/2	- - - - -	3,278 14 3 1/2

ORDNANCE.
HALIFAX.

STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT:	ALLOWANCES PAID BY THE ORDNANCE.				House	Servant allowance	In lieu of rations	Quarters	Quarters - ditto	Quarters - ditto	Quarters
	27	7	6	6							
Storekeeper - - - - - John W. Tapp	450 - -	450 - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	31 4 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	44 14 7 1/2	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Deputy ditto - - - - - Henry Ince	450 - -	450 - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	31 4 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	17 11 8	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
* Clerks - - - - - Clement H. Fife	150 - -	150 - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	40 16 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	17 11 8	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
- - - - - James Fester	120 - -	120 - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	40 16 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	17 11 8	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
- - - - - Wm. H. Tapp	110 - -	110 - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	20 16 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	17 11 8	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Clerk transferred from Commissariat Department - - - - - J. Rigby	91 10 -	91 10 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	20 16 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	17 11 8	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Assistant Clerks - - - - - J. Barron	91 10 -	91 10 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	20 16 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	17 11 8	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
- - - - - H. P. Dixon	110 - -	110 - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	20 16 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	17 11 8	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Foreman of Carpenters - - - - - 5/ per diem	91 5 -	91 5 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	17 6 8	- - - - -	- - - - -	3 9 1	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Master Armourer - - - - - 5/ - - - - -	91 5 -	91 5 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	17 6 8	- - - - -	- - - - -	3 9 1	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Armourer - - - - - 3/6 - - - - -	54 15 6	54 15 6	- - - - -	- - - - -	15 13 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	5 9 11 1/2	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Carpenter - - - - - 5/ - - - - -	45 - -	45 - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Smith - - - - - 5/ - - - - -	45 - -	45 - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Overseer of Labourers - - - - - 3/6 - - - - -	54 15 6	54 15 6	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Storemen - - - - - 2 3/6 - - - - -	156 10 -	156 10 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	5 9 11 1/2	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
- - - - - 1 3/6 - - - - -	54 15 6	54 15 6	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	10 19 11 1/2	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Gate Porter - - - - - 3/6 - - - - -	31 6 -	31 6 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Office Keeper - - - - - 2/ - - - - -	93 18 -	93 18 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	5 9 11 1/2	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Labourers - - - - - 3 2/ - - - - -	23 9 6	23 9 6	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Man in charge of Magazines - - - - - 1 1/6 - - - - -	31 6 -	31 6 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
- - - - - 2/ - - - - -	274 10 -	274 10 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	46 16 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	48 - 6	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Barrack Master - - - - - James Blair	64 1 -	64 1 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	Quarters	- - - - -	- - - - -	9 10 3 1/2	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Barrack Sergeants - - - - - 2 1/2 - - - - -	91 10 -	91 10 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto	- - - - -	- - - - -	19 - 6 1/2	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
- - - - - 1 1/2 - - - - -	18 6 -	18 6 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto	- - - - -	- - - - -	18 6 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Barrack Master, Windsor - - - - - A. M'Dougall	91 10 -	91 10 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	20 16 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	19 11 5 1/2	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Ditto - - - - - S. Rigby	137 5 -	137 5 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	20 16 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	21 10 2 1/2	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -

BARRACK DEPARTMENT:											
Barrack Master - - - - - James Blair	274 10 -	274 10 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	46 16 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	48 - 6	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Barrack Sergeants - - - - - 2 1/2 - - - - -	91 10 -	91 10 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	Quarters	- - - - -	- - - - -	9 10 3 1/2	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
- - - - - 1 1/2 - - - - -	18 6 -	18 6 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto	- - - - -	- - - - -	18 6 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Barrack Master, Windsor - - - - - A. M'Dougall	91 10 -	91 10 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	20 16 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	19 11 5 1/2	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Ditto - - - - - S. Rigby	137 5 -	137 5 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	20 16 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	21 10 2 1/2	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -

- - - short asked in store-keeper's estimate.

(continued)

25.—NOVA SCOTIA—continued.

DESCRIPTION	By whom Filled.	PAY, ALLOWANCES, ENJOYMENTS, ADVANTAGES AND SALARIES.							REMARKS.	
		PAY Voted by Parliament.	PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Sauces from absence derived.	Homes; Quarters; or Allowance for Lodging.	Value of Allowances issued by Commissariat.	SALARIES issued from Colonial Fund.		TOTAL, (including the Pay issued.)
		ALLOWANCES PAID BY THE ORDNANCE.								
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
ORDNANCE—HALIFAX—continued.										
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT:										
Clock of Works	-	237 18 -	237 5 -	-	-	20 16 -	-	17 11 8	-	275 12 8
	-	157 13 2	146 - -	-	-	20 16 -	-	17 11 8	-	184 7 8
Clerks	-	128 2 -	127 15 -	-	-	20 16 -	-	17 11 8	-	106 2 8
	-	96 17 -	100 - -	-	-	20 16 -	-	17 11 8	-	138 7 8
4 Foremen	-	430 4 -	438 - -	-	-	69 6 8	-	38 9 10	-	545 16 6
1 Ditto	-	64 1 -	63 17 6	-	-	17 6 9	-	3 9 1	-	84 13 3
Office-keeper	-	16 19 1	16 19 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 19 1
NEW BRUNSWICK.										
STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT.										
Deputy Storekeeper	-	300 - -	300 - -	-	-	31 4 -	-	18 2 2½	-	349 6 2½
Clerks	-	130 - -	130 - -	-	-	20 16 -	-	18 2 2½	-	168 18 2½
	-	120 - -	120 - -	-	-	20 16 -	-	18 2 2½	-	158 18 2½
Temporary Clerk	-	90 - -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	90 - -
Armourer	-	73 - -	73 - -	-	-	19 1 3	-	3 9 1	-	86 10 4
Storehouseman	-	54 18 -	54 15 -	-	-	17 6 8	-	3 14 7½	-	75 16 3½
Office-keeper	-	54 19 -	54 15 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	54 15 6
BARRACK DEPARTMENT:										
Barrack Master	-	137 - -	136 17 6	-	-	20 16 -	-	20 12 2½	-	178 5 8½
3 Barrack Sergeants	-	137 - -	141 9 6	-	-	Quar for 2	-	31 2 1½	-	172 11 7½
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT:										
Overseer of Works	-	164 14 -	164 5 - -	-	-	20 16 -	-	18 2 2½	-	203 3 2½
Clerks	-	140 8 -	146 - -	-	-	20 16 -	-	18 2 2½	-	184 18 2½
PRINCE EDWARDS ISLAND.										
STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT:										
Deputy Storekeeper	-	190 - -	192 10 -	-	-	Quarters	-	18 14 2½	-	211 4 2½
Labourer	-	54 15 -	54 15 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	54 15 -

— Increase salary for March quarter 1888 not included in Estimate 1888-8.

25.—NOVA SCOTIA.—continued.

APPOINTMENTS.		PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS, ADVANTAGES AND SALARIES.										REMARKS.	
DISCUSSION.	By whom Filled.	PAY Voted by Parliament.	PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Source from whence derived.	House; Quarters; or Allowance for Lodging.	Value of Allowances issued by Commissariat.	SALARIES issued from Colonial Fund.	TOTAL, (including Pay issued.)	£.	s.		d.
COMMISSARIAT:													
HALIFAX:													
Dep. Commissary-general	Geo. Damerum	693 10 -	693 10 -	-	-	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	-	822 1 2½	-	-	-	Relieved by Assist. Comm.-gen. Robinson on the 1st July 1832.
Ass. Commissary-general	W. H. Robinson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ass. Commissary-general	W. H. Robinson	260 1 3	21 7 6	-	-	3 3 6½	3 7 2½	-	27 18 2½	-	-	-	--- Relieved Deputy Com.-gen. Damerum on the 1st July 1832.
Deputy Assistant Commissaries-general	O. Goldsmith	173 7 6	173 7 6	-	-	31 4 -	17 11 8	-	222 3 2	-	-	-	
	R. Inglis	173 7 6	173 7 6	-	-	31 4 -	17 11 8	-	222 3 2	-	-	-	
	W. Low	173 7 6	173 7 6	-	-	31 4 -	17 11 8	-	222 3 2	-	-	-	
	J. Slade	173 7 6	173 7 6	-	-	31 4 -	37 - 6½	-	241 12 -½	-	-	-	
	C. Williams	173 7 6	173 7 6	-	-	31 4 -	17 11 8	-	222 3 2	-	-	-	
1 Temporary Clerk	at 7/6 per diem	136 17 6	136 17 6	-	-	quarters	17 11 8	-	154 9 2	-	-	-	Temporarily employed from 1 July 1832. Ceased 21 June 1833.
1 Ditto	ditto	136 17 6	136 17 6	-	-	-	-	-	136 17 6	-	-	-	
1 Ditto	at 7/6 per diem	-	102 15 -	-	-	-	-	-	102 15 -	-	-	-	
1 Conductor	at 2/10 per diem	51 14 2	51 14 2	-	-	17 6 8	3 9 1	-	72 9 11	-	-	-	These several charges are debited to the Account of ordinarys, the Accounts of which are submitted to Parliament.
1 Labourer	at 2/10	51 14 2	51 14 2	-	-	17 6 8	3 9 1	-	72 9 11	-	-	-	
1 Office-keeper	at 2/4	42 11 8	42 11 8	-	-	quarters	8 19 -¾	-	51 10 8¾	-	-	-	
2 Issuers	at 1/	36 10 -	36 10 -	-	-	-	10 19 11½	-	47 9 11½	-	-	-	
1 Lamplighter	at 1/9	13 13 9	13 13 9	-	-	-	-	-	13 13 9	-	-	-	
NEW BRUNSWICK:													
Ass. Commissary-general	W. Green	260 1 3	260 1 3	-	-	quarters	47 6 11	-	307 8 2	-	-	-	Relieved by Assist. Comm.-gen. Robinson on the 1st July 1832.
Deputy Assistant Commissaries-general	W. Milliken	173 7 6	173 7 6	-	-	31 4 -	18 2 2½	-	222 13 8½	-	-	-	
	G. Swinney	173 7 6	173 7 6	-	-	31 4 -	43 10 11½	-	248 2 5½	-	-	-	

Nov
38 14 3½
3 14 8½
34 19 7
34 19 7
at 1/11 per diem
38 14 3½

— No. 26. —

BERMUDA.

RETURN of the Numbers and Distribution of the EFFECTIVE FORCE, OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, and RANK and FILE, of the British Army, including Colonial Corps, in each Year since 1815; including Artillery and Engineers.

	Officers Present, or on Detached Duty at the Station.											Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	
	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Paymasters.	Adjutants.	Quartermasters.	Surgeons.	Assistant-Surgeons.				
25 Jan. 1816	-	1	2	10	21	8	-	1	1	-	3	71	27	472	
— 1817	-	1	-	2	11	3	-	-	-	-	1	26	13	443	
— 1818	-	1	1	2	6	5	-	-	-	-	1	24	11	466	
— 1819	-	-	1	2	8	3	-	-	-	-	1	23	11	457	
— 1820	-	1	-	4	5	2	1	-	1	1	-	20	17	278	
— 1821	-	1	1	3	7	1	1	1	1	-	-	20	18	337	
— 1822	-	-	1	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	17	9	303	
— 1823	-	-	1	4	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	17	6	282	
— 1824	-	-	2	3	5	4	-	-	-	-	1	15	6	269	
— 1825	-	-	-	Garrisoned by the Royal Marines.								-	-	-	-
— 1826	-	1	1	5	6	5	-	-	-	-	1	32	11	537	
— 1827	-	-	2	4	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	32	9	554	
— 1828	-	-	1	8	8	2	1	1	1	1	2	29	8	656	
— 1829	-	1	1	7	10	2	1	1	-	1	2	35	11	631	
— 1830	-	2	1	7	11	5	1	1	1	1	3	35	13	690	
1 Jan. 1831	-	3	1	15	19	6	2	2	2	1	3	63	21	1,084	
— 1832	-	1	2	12	17	9	1	2	2	1	3	65	24	1,145	
— 1833	-	1	1	7	8	6	-	1	1	-	2	33	14	575	

Adjutant-General's Office, }
25 March 1834. }

John Macdonald,
Adjutant-General.

— No. 27. —

B E R M U D A.

RETURN of all PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS and SALARIES issued to OFFICERS of the Military, Garrison, Medical and Commissariat Staff, and of the Ordnance Department, at the *Bermudas*, for the Twelve Months ended 31 March 1833.

APPOINTMENTS.		PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS, ADVANTAGES AND SALARIES.										REMARKS.
DESCRIPTION.	By whom Filled.	PAY Voted by Parliament.	PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Source from whence derived.	House; Quarters; or Allowance for Lodging.	Value of Allowances issued by Commissariat.	SALARIES issued from Colonial Fund.	TOTAL (including the Pay issued).			
GARRISON:												
Fort Adjutant	Major Deque	£. s. d. 86 13 9	£. s. d. 86 13 9	£. s. d. 173 7 6	Half pay - - -	£. s. d. 29 5 -	£. s. d. 64 5 3½	£. s. d. -	£. s. d. 353 11 6½	In succession to each { other respectively.		
Town Sergeant	Richard Dunn	-	10 14 -	19 12 4	Pay as Sergeant	-	-	-	-			
	George Abernethy	18 5 -	6 8 -	8 10 8	- ditto - - -	-	2 16 7½	-	50 15 3½			
	Geoffry Hornby	-	1 3 -	1 10 8	- - - - -	-	-	-	-			
TOTAL of Garrison Pay, &c. - - - £.		104 18 9	104 18 9	203 1 2	- - - - -	29 5 -	67 1 11½	-	464 6 10½			
MILITARY STAFF:												
M. General and Governor	{ Sir Stephen R. Chapman }	Receives no Staff Pay	-	479 1 3	As Colonel of Engineers	House -	52 4 4	585 14	6 1,317 - 1½	Receives from Par- liamentary Grant, as Governor, 1,500 <i>l.</i> ; and from 4½ per cent. du- ties, 605 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>		
Assistant Surgeon	G. M. Gregor	136 17 6	136 7 6	- - - - -	- - - - -	29 5 -	23 19 3½	-	190 1 9½			
CONTINGENCIES:												
Allowances to Clergymen for performing Divine Service	- - - - -	252 4 -	227 6 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	227 6 -			
Officer in charge of Signal Station	- - - - -	54 15 -	54 15 -	82 2 6	Half-pay	- - - - -	11 19 7½	-	148 17 1½			
Naval Tank-keeper	- - - - -	79 1 8	79 1 8	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	79 1 8			
Messenger, and Issuer of Oil for Guards	- - - - -	9 2 6	9 2 6	18 5 -	Pay as a Private	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	27 7 6			
Medical Storekeeper	- - - - -	13 13 9	8 - 6	10 14 -	- ditto - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	38 4 7	{ Cased 31 Oct. { Appointed 1 Nov.		
Plot of Garrison Boat	- - - - -	59 6 3	59 6 3	13 10 10	Pay as a Sergeant	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	59 6 3			
Two Boatmen, each 6 <i>d.</i> a day	- - - - -	18 5 -	18 5 -	36 10 -	Pay as Privates	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	54 15 -			
TOTAL of Contingencies - - - £.		486 8 2	461 10 2	161 8 4	- - - - -	- - - - -	11 19 7½	-	634 18 1			

(continued)

2. - RETURN - *continued*

APPOINTMENTS.		PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS, ADVANTAGES AND SALARIES.										REMARKS.
DESCRIPTION.	By whom Elected.	PAY Voted by Parliament.	PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Source from whence derived.	House; Quarters; or Allowance for Lodging.	Value of Allowances Issued by Commissariat.	SALARIES issued from Colonial Fund.	TOTAL (including the Pay issued).			
ORDNANCE:												
STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT:												
Storekeeper -	Thomas Phillips	£. s. d. 460 - -	£. s. d. 460 - -	£. s. d. 24 7 7	Travelling allowance -	House	£. s. d. 39 9 6½	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. 551 4 7½			
Clerks -	James H. Scott	150 - -	150 - -	- - -	Servant allowance -	Quarters	23 10 3½	- - -	173 10 3½			
	Win. B. Stapley	108 - -	108 - -	- - -	- - -	- ditto -	23 10 3½	- - -	131 10 3½			
Master Smith	6/ per diem	109 16 -	109 10 -	- - -	- - -	- ditto -	5 11 -	- - -	115 1 - -			
Armourer -	6/ -	109 16 -	109 10 -	- - -	- - -	- ditto -	5 11 -	- - -	115 1 - -			
Storehouseman	5/3 4 -	95 16 9	96 11 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 4 3	- - -	99 13 8			
Warder -	2/ -	35 12 -	36 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	36 10 - -			
Pilot and Wharfinger	3/3 -	51 - 6	50 17 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	50 17 3			
Office-keeper -	3/3 -	51 - 6	50 17 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	50 17 3			
Ferryman -	2/6 -	45 15 -	45 12 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	45 12 6			
Ditto at night	1/1 -	19 10 6	19 15 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 15 5			
Four Labourers and Boatmen	3/3 - - -	204 2 - -	203 9 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	203 9 - -			
BARRACK DEPARTMENT:												
Barrack Master -	William Tucker	183 - -	182 10 -	- - -	- - -	29 5 -	23 10 3½	- - -	235 14 3½			
Barrack Sergeant -	2/6 per diem	46 - -	45 12 6	- - -	- - -	Quarters	10 3 6	- - -	55 16 - -			
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT:												
Clerk of Works -	12/ - -	219 12 -	226 4 -	- - -	- - -	Quarters	23 19 3½	- - -	250 3 3½			
Overseer -	8/ - -	145 8 -	146 - -	- - -	- - -	- ditto -	23 19 3½	- - -	169 19 3½			
Master Mason -	8/ - -	145 8 -	146 - -	- - -	- - -	- ditto -	23 19 3½	- - -	169 19 3½			
Total Ordnance -	£.	2,184 3 3	2,186 19 4	51 15 1	- - -	29 5 -	207 13 4½	- - -	2,475 12 9½			
COMMISSARIAT:												
Assistant Commissary-General -	H. J. Wild	351 6 3	351 6 3	- - -	- - -	Quarters	72 14 4½	- - -	424 - 7½			
Deputy Assistant Commissaries-General -	R. Lee	173 7 6	173 7 6	- - -	- - -	29 5 -	23 19 3½	- - -	226 11 9½			
	C. Swain	173 7 6	173 7 6	- - -	- - -	29 5 -	23 19 3½	- - -	226 11 9½			

1 at 9s. to 26 June.
1 at 9s. from 11 April to 30 Sept.
1 at 12s. from 1 Oct. 1832 to 31 Mar. 1833.

Clerk - - - - - W. H. Maturin - 109 10 - - - 109 10 - - - 109 10 - - -

COMMISSARIAT:		H. J. Wild		351 6 3		351 6 3		Quarters		72 14 4		424 - 7	
Assistant Commissary-General		W. H. Maturin		109 10 -		109 10 -		19 10 -		6 12 10		117 7 10	
Deputy Assistant Commissaries-General		S. Hayward		91 5 -		91 5 -		19 10 -		6 12 10		108 6 4	
		D. R. Lee		91 5 -		82 3 6		13 - 8		4 8 10		60 3 6	
		J. S. Lee		63 17 6		42 14 -						These several charges are (delayed out of army extra, the accounts of which are submitted to Parliament.	
Superintendent of Bakery		1 at 3 ^d per diem		54 15 -		54 15 -		3 2 3		3 2 3		57 17 3	
1 Baker		At 4 ^d p' diem		79 1 8		65 6 10						68 9 1	
4 ditto		At 1/6 - each		109 10 -		73 4 -						73 4 -	
2 Assistant Bakers		At 1/10 -		30 8 4		30 8 4						30 8 4	
1 - ditto		At 1/2		1 5 5		1 5 5						1 5 5	
3 Boatmen		{ 2 at 3/3 - 1 at 2/6 -		164 5 -		164 5 -						164 5 -	
1 Store Labourer		3/3 per diem		59 6 3		59 6 3						59 6 3	
1 Messenger		/6 -		9 2 6		9 2 6						9 2 6	
3 Carters		/10 -		45 12 6		63 1 8						63 1 8	
Total Commissariat				1,606 - -		1,544 8 9		110 10 8		144 12 3		1,799 11 8	

--- Pay reduced to 63 l. 17 s. 6 d. p' ann., from 1 Dec. Ceased 1 Dec.

These several charges are (delayed out of army extra, the accounts of which are submitted to Parliament.

Ceased 30 Nov.

From 30 Nov.

--- 1 additional Carter from the 24, and 1 from the 5th September.

ABSTRACT OF TOTALS.

	£.	s.	d.
GARRISON PAY, &c.	-	-	404 6 10
MILITARY STAFF PAY, &c.	-	-	1,317 - 1
MEDICAL STAFF PAY, &c.	-	-	190 1 9
CONTINGENCES	-	-	63 18 1
ORDNANCE	-	-	2,475 12 9
COMMISSARIAT	-	-	1,799 11 8
TOTAL	£.	6,821	11 4

IV.—*Eastern Possessions.*

— No. 28. —

CEYLON.

RETURN of the Numbers and Distribution of the EFFECTIVE FORCE, OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, and RANK and FILE, of the British Army, including Colonial Corps, in each Year since 1815; including Artillery and Engineers.

	Officers Present, or on Detached Duty at the Station.													Rank and File.	Boys attached to the Ceylon Corps.
	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Paymasters.	Adjutants.	Quarter-Masters.	Surgeons.	Assistant-Surgeons.	Serjeants.	Drummers.		
25 Jan. 1816	1	5	6	41	59	37	5	5	5	4	9	445	121	6,169	—
— 1817	1	5	9	46	75	49	4	5	5	5	9	442	123	6,103	167
— 1818	2	4	6	44	85	48	4	5	5	4	9	394	122	5,943	158
— 1819	1	7	9	58	114	34	4	4	3	4	20	654	182	8,219	191(*)
— 1820	—	5	6	41	66	29	4	5	5	3	6	425	118	3,330	207
— 1821	—	6	7	46	68	40	6	6	6	4	6	363	136	6,679	197
— 1822	—	7	6	35	55	29	5	5	4	5	4	333	113	6,387	208
— 1823	—	5	6	27	40	26	1	2	3	3	4	270	85	5,423	154
— 1824	—	—	7	35	40	25	2	2	3	3	4	268	80	5,196	145
— 1825	—	3	6	34	37	21	2	4	3	4	3	268	80	4,886	201
— 1826	—	4	6	37	40	21	4	3	4	4	2	281	73	4,990	219
— 1827	—	7	4	41	60	17	5	5	4	3	6	308	83	5,205	261
— 1828	—	7	4	39	64	20	4	5	4	3	7	304	83	5,351	289
— 1829	—	8	5	45	63	30	4	5	5	4	6	304	82	5,587	271
— 1830	—	7	6	41	61	30	4	5	5	5	6	395	80	5,461	261
— 1831	—	7	7	42	60	29	5	5	5	6	7	306	81	5,465	251
1 Jan. 1832	—	7	6	41	57	25	4	5	5	4	6	304	81	5,196	253
— 1833	—	7	6	39	62	26	4	5	5	4	6	277	81	4,822	246

N.B.—Ceylon Light Dragoons, and Gun and Pioneer Sappers, are included in the above numbers, but which are not borne on the Army Estimates.

(*) Including a force detached from Bengal.

Adjutant General's Office, }
25 March 1834. }

John Macdonald,
Adjutant-General.

— No. 29. —

— No. 29. —
CEYLON.

RETURN of all PAY, ALLOWANCES, ENROLMENTS and SALARIES issued to OFFICERS of the Military, Garrison, Medical and Commissariat Staff, and of the Ordnance Department, for the Twelve Months ended 31 March 1833.

APPOINTMENTS.		PAY, ALLOWANCES, ENROLMENTS, ADVANTAGES AND SALARIES.										REMARKS.
DESCRIPTION.	By whom Filled.	Pay Voted by Parliament.	PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Source from whence derived.	House: Quarters; or Allowance for Lodging.	Island Allowances paid by Colony.	SALARIES Issued from Colonial Fund.	TOTAL (including the Pay issued).			
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
STAFF of which the Charge is defrayed from Sums voted by Parliament:												
GARRISON:— Nil.												
MILITARY STAFF:												
Major-general	Sir J. Wilson	691 19 7	691 19 7	310 5 -	Unatt ^d pay as Gen ^l Officer	House	3,368 - 5	-	4,310 5 -			
Aide-de-Camp	Captain Macready	173 7 0	155 2 6	211 7 11	Full pay, 30th Foot	-	248 8 -	-	788 5 11			
Assistant Secretary	R. Sillery	173 7 0	173 7 0	200 15 -	Half-pay	-	577 16 -	-	1,125 6 -			
Deputy Adjutant-general	Lieut.-col. Walker	346 15 -	346 15 -	173 7 6	Pitto	-	577 16 -	-	1,097 18 6			
Deputy Quartermaster-general	— Fraser	346 15 -	346 15 -	29 18 6	Ditto	-	-	-	74 16 3			
Assistant Quartermaster-general	Major Du Vernet	260 1 3	44 17 9	29 18 6	Ditto	-	-	-	-			
TOTAL of Military Staff Pay, &c.		1,992 5 10	1,758 17 4	925 13 11			4,712 - 5		7,396 11 8			
MEDICAL STAFF:												
Deputy Insp ^r -gen ^l of Hosp ^{ts}	J. Forbes	638 15 -	638 15 -	-	* N. B. These civil salaries are paid for services rendered in the Vaccination Department.		818 2 -	450 - -	1,096 17 -			
Surgeon	G. Jones	419 15 -	419 15 -	-			287 8 -	90 - -	797 3 6			
Apothecary	J. Titterton	173 7 0	173 7 0	-			159 - -	90 - -	332 7 0			
	R. Sillery	182 10 6	182 10 6	-			150 - -	90 - -	422 10 -			
	C. Boyes	180 17 6	180 17 6	-			287 8 -	90 - -	375 17 6			
	J. Kimms	182 10 6	182 10 6	-			150 - -	90 - -	559 18 -			
	H. Hunt	180 17 6	180 17 6	-			150 - -	90 - -	286 17 6			
Assistant Surgeons	W. Robertson	1,156 5 -	41 5 -	-			150 - -	-	191 5 -			
	G. Archer	-	186 17 6	-			150 - -	-	286 17 6			
	W. Odell	-	186 17 6	-			50 - -	-	186 17 6			
	T. Hunter	-	186 17 6	-			150 - -	-	186 17 6			
Assistant Inspector	W. Sibbald	-	154 - -	-			-	-	154 - -			
TOTAL of Medical Staff Pay, &c.		2,418 2 6	2,478 10 -	-			2,501 18 -	810 - -	5,788 8 -			
CONTINGENCIES - Nil.												

(continued)

-- Died 2d June 1832, on passage home.

{ Including additional pay for length of service, and allowance as principal medical officer.

-- Including additional pay for length of service. -- Including additional pay for length of service. -- Including additional pay for length of service -- Appointed to 78th Foot 20 July 1832. -- Embarked for England, 31 July 1832. -- Reduced to half-pay 19 August 1832. Includes additional pay for length of service.

Storekeeper	340	216	13	4	25	Coals and candles	59	3 ditto	404	4	To 30 Nov. 1832; (removed to Colombo. -- from 1 Dec. 1832, vice Brooke.
	75	75			36	Forage		3 ditto	100		
Thomas Dawson		100									

		114		109		12		20		162		
		50		20		10		16		16		
		18		18		5		5		5		
		18		18		5		5		5		
		27		27		7		7		7		
		41		41		1		1		1		
		15		15		13		13		13		
TOTAL		2,618		2,303		10		1		2,745		
		234								2		
POINT-DE-GALLE.												
Storehouseman	1/	16		15	13						15	13
STAFF OF WHICH THE CHARGE IS DEFRAYED BY THE COLONY:												
GARRISON STAFF.												
Commandant - Colombo	Colonel Muller								607	16		1,199
Staff Officer	Lieutenant Mann								99			370
1 Clerk, 1 Garrison Serjeant and 1 Staff Serjeant	Captain Fisher								182	10		63
Commandant - Jafna	Lieut. Col. M. A. Lister								63	12		63
Staff Serjeant - ditto	Lieut. Col. M. A. Lister								47	14		487
Commandant, Batticaloa	Captain Trunchell								32	8		268
Staff Serjeant	Captain Trunchell								450			1,424
Commandant - Galle	Major Durrah											541
Staff Officer - ditto	Lieutenant Durom								185	10		63
Staff Serjeant - ditto	Lieutenant Drake								63	12		802
Commandant, Hambantotte	Lieutenant Drake								18	6		18
Commandant - Matura	ad Lieut. Bayley								47	14		424
Ditto - Kandy	Colonel Clifford								18	6		663
Staff Officer - ditto	Lieutenant Skinner								182	10		390
1 Clerk and 1 Staff Serjeant	Lieutenant Skinner								182	10		390
Commandant - Badulla	Major Douglas								18	6		208
									32	8		18
									24	6		199
									450			1,424
									182	10		390
									32	8		18
									80	8		849

--- (*) Ceased 31 Oct. 1832.

--- (*) Superintendent of salt manufacture.

--- (*) Agent of Government in Elwa. (continued)

20 --CEYLON--continued.

APPOINTMENTS.		PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS, ADVANTAGES AND SALARIES.										REMARKS.
DESCRIPTION.	By whom Filled.	PAY Voted by Parliament.	PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Source from whence derived.	Colonial Staff Pay and Allowances.	Island Allowances paid by Colony.	SALARIES issued from Colonial Fund.	TOTAL (including the Pay issued).			
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
COLONIAL STAFF:												
GARRISON STAFF--continued.												
Staff Officer - Bahalla	1st Lieut. Laval	-	-	100 8 6	Full pay, Ceylon Reg.	182 10 -	75 12 -	-	358 10 6			
Staff Officer - ditto	Captain Firebrace	-	-	211 7 11	Full pay 5 th Fl.	18 6 -	165 12 -	(9)35 -	18 6 -			
Staff Officer - ditto	Lieutenant Lillie	-	-	100 7 6	- Ditto -	187 16 -	99 -	-	539 13 11			
Staff Sergeant - ditto	Captain Forbes	-	-	211 7 11	Full pay 7 ^{8th} Fl.	18 6 -	-	-	381 17 6			
Commandt, Fort McDonald	Captain Law	-	-	211 7 11	Full pay, Ceylon Reg.	47 14 -	165 12 -	(9)35 -	18 6 -			
Ditto - Runawelle	Captain M'Pierson	-	-	211 7 11	Full pay, 8 th Fl.	18 6 -	-	(9)35 -	559 13 11			
Staff Sergeant - Commandant, Harrispatoo	Captain Bagenall	-	-	211 7 11	Full pay, Ceylon Reg.	47 14 -	165 12 -	(9)35 -	514 13 11			
Ditto - Kottmale	Captain Rogers	-	-	211 7 11	- Ditto - ditto	31 16 -	165 12 -	-	408 15 11			
Ditto - Lower Ouwah	Captain Pearson	-	-	193 2 11	Full pay 6 ^{1st} Fl.	47 14 -	165 12 -	(9)35 -	559 13 11			
Ditto - Fort King	Captain Nelson	-	-	193 13 6	Full pay 5 th Reg.	45 3 -	154 10 -	(9)90 -	496 8 11			
Ditto - Naturatie	Lieutenant Jefferson	-	-	118 12 6	Full pay, Ceylon Reg.	29 14 -	99 -	6)80 -	483 6 6			
Ditto Fort McDonald		-	-	-		-	-	-	247 6 6			
TOTAL Garrison Staff		-	-	5,250 15 5		3,436 9 -	5,438 2 -	1,143 -	15,238 6 5			
MILITARY STAFF:												
Aid-de-camp to Governor, Captain Stamma		-	-	193 13 6	Full pay 9 th Reg.	265 6 -	165 12 -	-	624 11 6			
6 Clerks and 1 Peon, Military Secretary's Office		-	-	202 5 11	Full pay, Ceylon Reg.	366 -	165 12 -	-	396 -			
Deputy Assis. Adjutant-general, Capt. Gascoyne		-	-	160 8 6		207 -	-	-	633 3 11			
3 Clerks, Adjutant-general's Office		-	-	-		232 -	99 -	-	207 -			
Deputy Assis. Quartermaster-general, Lieut. Atchison		-	-	-		-	-	-	431 8 6			
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, viz.:												
3 Clerks, 2 Draftsmen and 2 Barrack-serjeants		-	-	496 7 11		396 12 -	-	-	306 12 -			
Conductors, Drivers and others belonging to the Bullock and Elephant Establishments		-	-	-		(9)5631 15 9 -	-	-	2,631 15 9			
TOTAL Military Staff		-	-	496 7 11		4,393 19 9	430 4 -	-	5,230 11 8			

(1) This was the amount issued in 1832. The charge for year ending 31 March 1833 is not known.

(2) Ditto in Lower Ouwah.

(3) Ditto in 4 Korles.

(4) Ditto in Hewabette.

(5) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

(6) Ditto in 3 Korles.

(7) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

(8) Ditto in Lower Ouwah.

(9) Ditto in 4 Korles.

(10) Ditto in Hewabette.

(11) Ditto in 3 Korles.

(12) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

(13) Ditto in 3 Korles.

(14) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

(15) Ditto in 3 Korles.

(16) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

(17) Ditto in 3 Korles.

(18) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

(19) Ditto in 3 Korles.

(20) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

(21) Ditto in 3 Korles.

(22) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

(23) Ditto in 3 Korles.

(24) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

(25) Ditto in 3 Korles.

(26) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

(27) Ditto in 3 Korles.

(28) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

(29) Ditto in 3 Korles.

(30) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

(31) Ditto in 3 Korles.

(32) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

(33) Ditto in 3 Korles.

(34) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

(35) Ditto in 3 Korles.

(36) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

(37) Ditto in 3 Korles.

(38) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

(39) Ditto in 3 Korles.

(40) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

(41) Ditto in 3 Korles.

(42) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

(43) Ditto in 3 Korles.

(44) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

(45) Ditto in 3 Korles.

(46) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

(47) Ditto in 3 Korles.

(48) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

(49) Ditto in 3 Korles.

(50) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

(51) Ditto in 3 Korles.

(52) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

(53) Ditto in 3 Korles.

(54) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

(55) Ditto in 3 Korles.

(56) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

(57) Ditto in 3 Korles.

(58) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

(59) Ditto in 3 Korles.

(60) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

(61) Ditto in 3 Korles.

(62) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

(63) Ditto in 3 Korles.

(64) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

(65) Ditto in 3 Korles.

(66) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

(67) Ditto in 3 Korles.

(68) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

(69) Ditto in 3 Korles.

(70) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

(71) Ditto in 3 Korles.

(72) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

(73) Ditto in 3 Korles.

(74) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

(75) Ditto in 3 Korles.

(76) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

(77) Ditto in 3 Korles.

(78) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

(79) Ditto in 3 Korles.

(80) Ditto in Harrispatoo.

— No. 30. —
CEYLON.

STATEMENT of the COLONIAL ALLOWANCES, per Month, paid to the MILITARY OFFICERS at Ceylon, as compared with the ESTIMATED EXPENSE, per Month, of Allowances (in Kind) as issued to Military Officers at other Foreign Stations, which Statement accompanied the Report of the Comptrollers of Army Accounts, No. 188, of 14, March 1888.

Colonial Allowances at Ceylon.	NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION of the MILITARY OFFICERS AT CEYLON.	QUARTERS	FUEL.	LIGHT.	PROVISIONS.	FORAGE for HORSES.	TOTAL Allowances in Kind.	EXCESS in the Colonial Allowances.	EXCESS in the Allowances in Kind.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
£8 11 -	Lieutenant-general, commanding the forces - - - - -	14 12 6	4 15 6	1 8 6	3 14 8	30 8 8	54 19 10	13 11 2	
41 8 -	2 Aides-de-camp (captains) - - -	6 10 -	- 3 8	- 5 5	2 9 9	15 4 4	24 13 2	16 14 10	
20 14 -	1 Extra ditto - (ditto) - - -	3 5 -	- 1 10	- 2 9	1 4 11	7 12 2	12 6 8	8 7 4	
20 14 -	1 Aide-de-camp to the governor (captain) - - - - -	3 5 -	- 1 10	- 2 0	1 4 11	7 12 2	12 6 8	8 7 4	
236 5 8	1 Major-general on the staff - - -	11 7 6	- 12 7	- 9 5	2 18 1	19 - 5	34 8 -	201 17 8	
48 3 -	1 Military secretary (lieut.-colonel) -	4 17 6	- 3 2	- 2 9	1 4 11	11 8 3	17 16 7	30 6 5	
48 3 -	1 Deputy adjutant-general (ditto) - -	4 17 6	- 4 0	- 2 10	1 13 2	11 8 3	18 6 6	20 16 6	
20 14 -	1 Assistant adjutant-general (captain)	4 17 6	- 1 10	- 2 9	1 4 11	7 12 2	13 19 2	6 14 10	
48 3 -	1 Dep. quartermaster-gen. (lieut.-col.)	4 17 6	- 4 9	- 2 10	1 13 2	11 8 3	18 6 6	20 16 6	
12 7 6	1 Dep. assistant quartermaster-gen. (lieutenant) - - - - -	3 5 -	- 1 7	- 1 4	- 16 7	3 16 1	8 - 7	4 6 11	
48 3 -	1 Deputy inspector of hospitals (head of department) - - -	4 17 6	- 3 5	- 2 10	1 13 2	7 12 2	14 9 1	33 13 11	
27 10 -	1 Physician - - - - -	4 17 6	- 2 9	- 1 6	1 4 11	7 12 2	13 18 10	13 11 2	
47 18 -	2 Surgeons - - - - -	6 10 -	- 2 9	- 2 11	2 0 9	7 12 2	16 17 7	31 - 5	
50 - -	4 Assistant surgeons - - - - -	13 - -	- 2 9	- 5 5	3 6 4	- - -	16 14 6	33 5 6	
106 4 -	12 Hospital assistants - - - - -	30 - -	- 8 1	- 16 3	9 19 4	- - -	50 3 8	56 - 4	
13 5 -	1 Apothecary - - - - -	3 5 -	- 1 4	- 1 6	1 4 11	3 16 1	8 10	4 16 2	
71 17 -	3 Chaplains to the forces - - - - -	14 12 6	- 9 6	- 7 -	3 14 8	11 8 3	30 11 11	41 5 1	

— No. 31. —
NATIVE HEADMEN attached to His Excellency the GOVERNOR'S GATE.

Ceylon—continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Annual Salary in Sterling.			REMARKS.	STATEMENT. Explanatory of the Claims of the Native Headmen attached to the Governor's Gate, by the Commissioner of Revenue.
		Fixed.	Unfixed.	TOTAL.		
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
1st Maha Modliar and chief interpreter to the Governor: Pay at Colombo	Don D. J. A. Illangakoon.	205 - -	- - -	314 - -	- - The Maha Modliar holds, as his title denotes, the highest rank among the native headmen. He is chief interpreter to the Collector of Tangalle on all occasions, who looks to his experience for all information regarding the habits and customs of the Cingalese. For this purpose, as well as from his office of Modliar of Attepattoo, he attends the cutchery functions under the Collector. The four grivets of Matura are immediately under the Maha Modliar's jurisdiction; whose place it is also to take charge of the elephants taken at the customary government hunts, under the title of Gajemaik. Modliar.	- - The Maha Modliar, as his title denotes, holds the highest station amongst the native headmen. His services have on various occasions merited, and obtained, the acknowledgments of Government; and his influence in times of commotion has been essentially beneficial to Government. Ever since the conquest of the island, he has been a faithful and zealous servant to the British Government, to which he has always been considered as firmly attached.
2d Maha Modliar and 2d interpreter to the Governor.	A. De Saram	120 12 - -	- - -	120 12 - -	Under the Collector, he performs the duties of Attepattoo Modliar of the Tangalle District, as will more fully appear on reference to the Blue book. - - Is next in rank, and is also Modliar of the Dispense Villages and Maha Vidain of Pantura. His claims on Government have likewise been frequently acknowledged; his attachment and devotion to the British Government are undiminished; and his conduct, while with Sir Robert Brownrigg in the Kandyan country during the rebellion, were in the highest degree meritorious and useful. - - As the duties of the third Maha Modliar here in the Supreme Court, I am only enabled to observe, that he was raised to the rank he now holds in 1809, in consideration of his efficient services as chief Cingalese interpreter and translator of that tribunal.	
3d Maha Modliar and 1st Cingalese interpreter of the Supreme Court.	J. G. Philipps	45 - - -	84 12 - -	129 12 - -	- - Was promoted to his present rank in 1809, after many years service as second Attepattoo Modliar of the Colombo Cutchery; and for reason of his having been considered by my predecessor as the person best qualified for revenue business, in which, from his long experience, he is extremely conversant.	
4th Maha Modliar and interpreter to the Commissioner of Revenue.	C. De Saram	118 16 - -	10 16 - -	129 12 - -	- - Is employed as interpreter to the Commissioner of Revenue.	

Modliar and Cingalese trans-

D. P. Samerkoon

63 - - -

-- Translates the Regulations of Government.

Ceylon

- - Promoted to the rank of the Gate, as a

31.—CEYLON—continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Annual Salary in Sterling.				REMARKS.	STATEMENT. Explanatory of the Claims of the Native Headmen attached to the Governor's Gate, by the Commissioner of Revenue.
		Fixed.	Unfixed.	TOTAL			
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Modliar and translator in the Commissioner of Revenue's Office.	Don D. De Livera	34 4 -	- - -	34 4 -	- - -	- - Is employed as a translator in the Commissioner of Revenue's Office.	- - Was, at my recommendation, promoted to his present rank in the Gate by Sir Edward Barnes, as a reward for the zealous discharge of his duties as translator in the Revenue Office during a period of 18 years.
Modliar and interpreter to the sitting magistrate of Colombo.	D. J. F. Dias	43 4 -	- - -	43 4 -	- - -	- - Is employed as interpreter to the sitting magistrate of Colombo.	- - An interpreter to the sitting magistrate of Colombo, and promoted to his present rank by Sir Edward Barnes, in consideration of his long and faithful services in that office.
Modliar and ad Cingalese interpreter of the Supreme Court.	Don A. De Alwis	38 14 -	7 4 -	45 18 -	- - -	- - Employed in the Supreme Court, as Cingalese interpreter and translator.	- - This person was promoted to the Gate on the recommendation of the acting chief justice, who has recorded in strong terms his testimony to the zeal, ability and integrity with which Don A. de Alwis has performed the duties of his office, and to the great respectability of his general character. He has been many years in the service, and employed in various parts of the island.
Modliar of the Kurnegalle Cutchery.	D. C. Dassensike	76 10 -	- - -	76 10 -	- - -	- - Employed in the cutchery of Kurnegalle in revenue business.	- - Employed as Modliar in the Kurnegalle Cutchery, and appointed, in 1818, to the Gate, by Sir Robert Brownrigg, in consideration of his services in the Kandyan Provinces.
1st Malabar Modliar and translator to Government.	A. Rodrigo	- - -	45 - -	45 - -	- - -	- - Malabar translator; employed in the Chief Secretary's Office.	- - Many years Dutch translator to Government, and a man of most respectable character.
Modliar and chief Malabar interpreter Modliar and interpreter of the pearl fishery	A. Coomarasamy	97 4 -	- - -	151 4 -	- - -	- - Ditto - - ditto, and attends the pearl fishery.	- - Was first patronised by Mr. North. In 1809 General Maitland conferred on him the rank of Modliar of the Gate, in consideration of his extraordinary proficiency in the English language, general aptitude for business, and services at the pearl fisheries, which took place under his government. The superintendants of this important branch of the revenue have recorded very strong testimonials of his abilities and good conduct.

— No. 32. —

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the TOTAL ANNUAL VALUE of the several MILITARY ALLOWANCES issuable to each Rank of STAFF and REGIMENTAL OFFICERS (in addition to their Pay) at the undermentioned Foreign Stations, according to the present Establishment, distinguishing those at which a Colonial Committed Allowance is paid in Money, and those at which, with the exception of Lodgings and Black Servants' Money, the same are issued in Kind.

RANK.	NAME OF THE STATION.				
	Where a Committed Allowance is granted.			Where, with the exception of Lodging and Black Servants' Money, they are issued in Kind.	
	CEYLON.	MAURITIUS.	JAMAICA.	Cape of Good Hope, and its Dependencies.	BARBADOS.
Lieut.-general commanding the forces	£. s. d. 822 12 -	£. s. d. 960 - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. - - -
Major-general, ditto - ditto	- - -	- - -	796 6 6	148 3 1	638 17 6
Major-general on the staff	2,835 8 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Aide-de camp (captain)	248 8 -	238 - -	283 11 6	102 4 11	195 17 2
Assistant military-secretary (capt.)	248 8 -	238 - -	283 11 6	102 4 11	195 17 2
Deputy adjutant-general (lieut.-col.)	577 16 -	556 18 6	401 14 6	161 18 10	285 8 7
Deputy quartermaster-general (lieut.-colonel)	577 16 -	556 18 6	401 14 6	161 18 10	285 8 7
Deputy assistant adjutant-general (captain)	* 248 8 -	* 238 - -	* 169 6 6	- - -	152 11 -
Deputy assistant quartermaster-general (captain)	* 248 8 -	* 238 - -	* 169 6 6	- - -	152 11 -
Major of brigade (captain)	- - -	238 - -	- - -	102 4 11	- - -
Deputy commissary-general	- - -	- - -	313 9 6	142 19 8	228 - 3
Assistant commissary-general	- - -	238 - -	105 6 6	- - -	135 8 -
Deputy assistant commissary-gen.	- - -	143 5 3	169 6 6	81 9 2	- - -
Inspector-general of hospitals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	364 7 6
Deputy inspector ditto	577 16 -	556 18 6	283 11 6	108 6 3	224 19 5
Staff-surgeon	287 8 -	* 238 - -	213 11 6	- - -	132 11 -
Assistant staff-surgeon	159 - -	143 5 3	169 6 6	54 1 8	109 2 7
Apothecary	159 - -	238 - -	195 6 6	- - -	- - -
Deputy purveyor of hospitals	- - -	- - -	195 6 6	- - -	119 7 1
Ordnance-storekeeper	- - -	416 - -	213 11 6	63 4 3	181 13 3
Deputy ordnance-storekeeper	- - -	238 - -	169 6 6	59 12 5 ½	125 3 6
Barrack-master (with pay of 15s. per day)	- - -	416 - -	169 6 6	43 4 6 ½	171 8 9
Chaplain to the forces	287 8 -	416 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Royal Engineers:					
Lieutenant-colonel commanding	- - -	- - -	- - -	65 13 5	181 3 4
Major	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	184 6 6
Captain	- - -	- - -	187 11 6	- - -	144 15 8
Subaltern	- - -	- - -	169 6 6	34 19 7 ½	105 4 10
Officers of the Royal Artillery and Regiments of the Line:					
Colonel commanding	607 16 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Lieut.-colonel ditto	447 12 -	485 6 -	301 16 6	79 7 10	245 3 3
Lieut.-colonel	385 4 -	417 14 -	* 231 16 6	* 60 8 8	* 196 16 3
Major commanding	- - -	* 417 14 -	301 16 6	79 7 10	245 3 3
Major	- - -	312 - -	231 16 6	60 8 8	198 16 3
Captain	165 12 -	178 10 -	117 11 6	28 11 8 ½	109 4 10
Lieutenant	- - -	- - -	* 187 11 6	* 47 10 10 ½	* 152 11 -
Ensign	99 - -	107 9 -	99 6 6	22 8 2 ½	65 16 5
Paymaster	75 12 -	81 9 -	99 6 6	22 8 2 ½	65 16 5
Paymaster	165 12 -	178 10 -	187 11 6	* 47 10 10 ½	* 152 11 -
Surgeon	- - -	- - -	187 11 6	28 11 8 ½	109 4 10
Adjutant	210 - -	178 10 -	187 11 6	47 10 10 ½	152 11 -
Adjutant	122 8 -	131 14 -	169 6 6	41 7 4 ½	109 2 7
Quartermaster	99 - -	107 9 -	169 6 6	41 7 4 ½	109 2 7
Assistant-surgeon	159 - -	114 8 -	99 6 6	22 8 2 ½	65 16 5

REMARKS: *Mauritius*.—The officer commanding the forces draws the same allowances whether he be a lieutenant or major-general. Officers on the staff draw £. 3*d.* in addition to their rank or comparative regimental rank.

* *Jamaica*.—In addition to this, the officer commanding the forces receives an allowance of table-money of 1*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* per ann. to the dining and preservation of which, fuel is allowed, amounting to 3*l.* 1*9s.* 6*d.* per ann.

† *Cape of Good Hope*.—The officer commanding the forces inhabits the Government house (therefore does not draw lodging-money)

‡ *Barbados*.—The commanding engineer at Barbados is a colonel in the army, and draws forage for an extra horse as senior officer of ordnance corps at that station. Officers of the royal engineers at the Cape of Good Hope and Barbados draw neither fuel nor light in kind, but receive an allowance in lieu from the ordnance.

Jamaica and Barbados.—10*s.* 6*d.* per week for each officer's wife, 5*s.* and 6*s.* for each child (at Jamaica) are allowed in lieu of provisions. Rations of provisions are also granted to the wives and families of all officers in Barbados, but as the number of married officers at these stations is continually fluctuating, no correct statement of the expense under this head can be made.

The value of the allowances of the several officers marked with an asterisk (*) are those to which it is considered they would be entitled, but as not any officers of those ranks are borne on the establishment of the army at those stations, they are so inserted to form ground for comparison.

† Equated to be mounted

ANCES issuable to Foreign Stations, allowance is paid in kind in kind.

the exception of Servants' Money, paid in kind.

- No. 33. -

SCHEDULE showing the SAVING by the REDUCTION in the Establishment, Ceylon Light Dragoons.

BARBADOS.

MEMORANDUM:—

£.	s.	d.
—	—	—
638	17	6
195	17	2
195	17	2
285	8	7
285	8	7
152	11	—
152	11	—
228	—	3
135	8	—
364	7	6
224	19	5
152	11	—
109	2	7
119	7	1
181	13	3
125	3	6
171	8	9
181	3	4
184	6	6
144	15	8
105	4	10

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Total of the fixed establishment - - - - -	124	10	3				
Add, command allowance of a captain as at present drawn, which is not included in the Total of the Establishment - - -	10	4	—				
				134	14	3	
Men on the strength of the Ceylon Rifle regiment:							
1 Serjeant - - - - - at 1/3 1/4 per day	1	4	4 1/2				
2 Corporals - - - - - /5 1/2 —	1	6	3				
17 Privates - - - - - /2 1/2 —	5	6	3				
1 Farrier - - - - - 1/1 1/2 —	1	13	1 1/2				
1 Saddler - - - - - 1/1 —	1	10	—				
24 Grassecutters - - - - - 16/3 per month	19	10	—				
1 Horsekeeper for the serjeant - - - - - 18/ —	—	18	—				
				31	8	—	
SAVING - - - - -				103	6	3	
Saving in horses' rations - - - - -	15	10	—				
Saving in clothing - - - - -	3	3	4				
Saving for straw, charcoal, and hides - - - - -	2	2	— 1/2				
Saving from horses - - - - -	12	17	1				
				33	12	5 1/2	
				£.	136	18	8 1/2

Or - - - - - £. 1,643. 4 s. 6 d. per Annum.

* In addition to their pay in the Ceylon Rifle regiment.

P. Anstruther, Deputy Secretary.

245	3	3
196	16	3
245	3	3
198	16	3
109	4	10
152	11	—
65	16	5
65	16	5
152	11	—
109	4	10
152	11	—
109	2	7
109	2	7
65	16	5

of major-general.

to 1/4d per min. (lodging-money)

senior officer of foot or light in

owed in lieu of number of married

they would be inserted to form

— No. 34. —

Sir,

Audit Office, Somerset Place, 1 July 1834.

IN compliance with the desire of Mr. Secretary Spring Rice, communicated to this Board by your letter of 20th June last, I am directed by the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts to acquaint you that they have caused a Statement to be prepared from the latest Returns received at the Audit Office from the Government of Ceylon (which is herewith transmitted), showing the amount paid in the year 1832 by the colony or out of the colonial revenues to the officers of the garrison of Ceylon, not being on the staff, specifying how much was paid to each officer, according to his rank.

I am directed at the same time to transmit the particulars of a payment of 52*l.* 5*s.* made in the year 1832 to the ordnance storekeeper at Ceylon; which payment not having been charged in the regular abstracts of pay and allowances, was not discovered in the course of the investigation of the accounts made in consequence of your letter of 26th March 1834, and was therefore omitted in the statement of pay and allowances issued during the year 1832 to officers of the staff and of the ordnance departments at Ceylon, which was transmitted to you by directions of this Board on the 2d April last.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

John Lewis Mallet, Secretary.

John Lefevre, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

STATEMENT prepared from the Accounts of the GOVERNMENT of *Ceylon*, for the Year 1832 (being the latest Returns received at the Audit Office), showing the Amount paid in one Year by the Colony or out of the Colonial Revenues to the Officers of the Garrison of *Ceylon*, not being on the Staff; stating how much was paid to each, according to his Rank.

N. B.—Those officers, opposite whose names is affixed the mark ✓, hold appointments on the Colonial Staff, and have already been included in the general Return of the Staff at *Ceylon*.

Amount paid between 1 January and 31 December 1832, being on account of Colonial allowances for the months from 1 December 1831 to 30 November 1832, unless otherwise stated		£.	s.	d.
		26,473	17	8
VIZ.				
ROYAL ARTILLERY:				
Lieut.-colonel Smith	- - - - -	447	12	-
Brevet Major Moor	- - - - -	287	8	-
Captain G. Charleton	- - - - -	165	12	-
— W. H. Hill, from 8 June to 30 November 1832	- - - - -	79	11	7
First Lieut. G. Rogers	{ Island allowance - - - - - £. 99 - - } { Pay as assistant engineer, Pioneer corps - - - - - 137 5 - }	236	5	-
— W. F. Williams, from 1 December 1831 to 30 November 1832	- - - - -	99	-	-
Two months advance of island allowance on sick leave	- - - - -	16	10	-
		115	10	-
First Lieut. and Acting Adjutant J. Deschamps	- - - - -	122	8	-
— G. Innes, from 8 June to 30 November 1832	- - - - -	47	11	6
Assistant Surgeon F. Fitzmaurice	- - - - -	150	-	-
ROYAL ENGINEERS:				
Lieut.-colonel H. Vavasour	- - - - -	447	12	-
Capt. A. Brown	{ Island allowance - - - - - £. 287 8 - } { Pay as commanding Pioneer corps - - - - - 274 10 - }	561	18	-
First Lieut. W. C. Forbes	- - - - -	99	-	-
— C. Oldershaw	- - - - -	99	-	-
— C. H. Servante	- - - - -	99	-	-
Capt. G. V. Thibing, from 25 September to 30 November 1832	- - - - -	30	7	2

H. M. 58TH REGIMENT:		£.	s.	d.
✓	Colonel M. Clifford	607	16	-
	Major F. W. Frith	287	8	-
✓	Captain W. Firebrace	165	12	-
	— W. Sadler	165	12	-
	— Thomas Grant	165	12	-
✓	— J. Fisher	165	12	-
	— J. Wynn	300	12	-
	— G. Collins	165	12	-
	Lieut. A. Beverhondt	99	-	-
✓	— J. B. Mann	99	-	-
	— D. Robertson, from 1 December 1831 to 7 July 1832	59	12	3
	— C. Bridge	99	-	-
	— G. Hardy	99	-	-
	— T. Dobson	99	-	-
✓	— T. Lilhe	99	-	-
	— A. Watson	99	-	-
	Ensign L. Roche	106	4	-
	— B. Faunce	75	12	-
	— R. E. Horton	75	12	-
	Adjutant Owen Gorman	122	8	-
	Quartermaster J. Timbrell	99	-	-
	Surgeon R. Stork, m. d. from 12 April to 30 November 1832	133	11	8
	Assistant Surgeon W. Toulmin, from 1 Dec. 1831 to 5 July 1832	89	10	3 4
	— W. J. Hunt, from 6 July to 30 Nov. 1832	60	9	8
	Paymaster E. Fagion	165	12	-
61ST REGIMENT:				
	Major J. Wolfe, commanding	385	4	-
	Brevet Major C. Charleton	287	8	-
For further allowance to this officer, see Armed Lascorps Corps.				
	Captain M'Leod	165	12	-
✓	— C. Pearson	165	12	-
✓	— G. Pooke	165	12	-
	— C. Waller	165	12	-
	— R. Armstrong	165	12	-
	Lieut. F. J. Hepburn	99	-	-
	— C. F. Jones, from 1 December 1831 to 29 February 1832	24	15	-
✓	— E. Irving	99	-	-
	— J. W. Dalgety	99	-	-
	— R. Gloster	99	-	-
	— J. G. Phillips	99	-	-
	— J. H. Vicars	99	-	-
	Ensign W. Ward	75	12	-
	— F. Hudson, from 1 December 1831 to 31 October 1832	60	6	-
	Adjutant F. Barlow	122	8	-
	Quartermaster W. Clarke	99	-	-
	Surgeon Charles St. John	210	-	-
	Assistant Surgeon M. M'Dermot	150	-	-
	Paymaster A. Toole	165	12	-
78TH REGIMENT:				
✓	Colonel M. Lindsay	607	16	-
✓	Major H. N. Douglas	287	8	-
	Captain A. O'Keefe	165	12	-
✓	— T. Forbes	165	12	-
	— T. H. Hemmans, from 1 December 1831 to 31 May 1832	82	16	-
✓	— E. M'Pherson	165	12	-
	— H. Holyoake	165	12	-
	— T. Taylor	165	12	-
	Lieut. W. Beales	99	-	-
	— G. Mitchell	99	-	-
	— W. Hamilton	202	2	6
	— W. M'Alpine	99	-	-
	— C. M'Intyre	235	5	-

(continued)

78th Regiment—continued.		£.	s.	d.
Lieut. Thomas Wingate	- - - - -	99	-	-
— J. Shields, from 9 June to 30 November 1832	- - - - -	47	6	-
Ensign J. Shields, from 1 December 1831 to 8 June 1832	- - - - -	39	9	7
— W. Alvares	- - - - -	75	12	-
— P. Smith	- - - - -	75	12	-
— J. Burns	- - - - -	75	12	-
— W. Fisher	- - - - -	75	12	-
Adjutant J. Bull	- - - - -	122	8	-
Quartermaster W. Gunn	- - - - -	99	-	-
Surgeon D. Henderson, from 1 December 1831 to 29 February 1832	- - - - -	52	10	-
97TH REGIMENT:				
Colonel C. Hamilton	- - - - -	602	12	-
Major T. Hall	- - - - -	295	11	-
✓ Brevet Major N. L. Darrah	- - - - -	287	8	-
✓ Captain J. Budden	- - - - -	151	16	-
— W. Snow, from 1 December 1831 to 9 June 1832	- - - - -	86	18	9½
— G. Hutchison	- - - - -	165	12	-
— F. C. Barlow, from 1 December 1831 to 31 August 1832	- - - - -	124	4	-
✓ — W. J. Stannus	- - - - -	165	12	-
✓ — C. Kelson, from 10 June to 30 November 1832	- - - - -	78	13	2½
Lieut. C. Kelson, from 1 December 1831 to 9 June 1832	- - - - -	51	19	6
— A. Carmichael	- - - - -	99	-	-
— J. Vincent	- - - - -	99	-	-
— J. McCaskill	- - - - -	99	-	-
— C. Nagel	- - - - -	99	-	-
— A. F. Morgan	- - - - -	99	-	-
— W. Morris, from 10 June to 30 November 1832	- - - - -	47	-	6
Ensign W. Morris, from 1 December 1831 to 9 June 1832	- - - - -	39	13	9½
— J. R. Lamert	- - - - -	75	12	-
— T. B. Hunt	{ Island allowance £.75 12 - Additional allowance as commanding working party, from 1 May to 30 September 1832 - 30 12 - }	106	4	-
— M. E. L. Burrows	- - - - -	75	12	-
Paymaster F. Aldrick	- - - - -	165	12	-
Adjutant D. Mackintosh	- - - - -	122	8	-
Quartermaster J. Sleater	- - - - -	99	-	-
Surgeon W. Austin	- - - - -	210	-	-
Assistant Surgeon J. A. Topham	- - - - -	150	-	-
CEYLON RIFLE REGIMENT:				
✓ Colonel H. F. Muller	- - - - -	607	16	-
✓ Lieut.-colonel C. A. Macalister	- - - - -	385	4	-
— S. Bircham	- - - - -	385	4	-
Major T. Fletcher	- - - - -	287	8	-
✓ Captain T. B. Gascoyne	- - - - -	165	12	-
✓ — S. Braybroke	- - - - -	165	12	-
✓ — H. Smith, Brevet Major, from 1 Dec. 1831 to 13 Jan. 1832	- - - - -	33	19	10½
✓ — R. Law	- - - - -	165	12	-
✓ — A. Montresor	- - - - -	165	12	-
✓ — G. A. Tranchell	- - - - -	165	12	-
— G. Ingham, Brevet Major	- - - - -	287	8	-
— B. Stewart, Brevet Major	{ Island allowance, from 26 Jan. to 30 Nov. 1832 £.244 2 8½ Civil salary as post- master-general - - 512 - - }	756	2	8½
✓ — T. W. Rogers	- - - - -	165	12	-
✓ — G. Cochrane	- - - - -	165	12	-
✓ — J. Foster	- - - - -	165	12	-
✓ — J. Bagenall	- - - - -	165	12	-
— W. Boardman	- - - - -	165	12	-
— M. Conrady	- - - - -	165	12	-
— H. F. Powell	- - - - -	165	12	-
Senior Lieut. R. Gray	- - - - -	99	-	-
— G. Frez	{ Island allowance £.99 - - - Additional allowance as command- ing working party, from 6 May to 30 September 1832 - 29 12 - }	128	12	-
✓ — T. Skinner	- - - - -	99	-	-
✓ — T. Deacon	- - - - -	99	-	-
— T. Mylius	{ Island allowance £.99 - - - Pay as assistant engineer, Pioneer corps - - - 137 5 - }	236	5	-

Ceylon Rifle Regiment— <i>continued.</i>			£.	s.	d.
✓	Senior Lieut. W. Driberg		99	-	-
-	-	Island allowance	£. 99	-	-
-	-	Additional allowance as commanding working party, from 1 September 1831 to 30 Sept. 1832	79	4	-
-	R. Mylius		178	4	-
-	-	Island allowance	99	-	-
-	-	Pay as assistant engineer, Pioneer corps	137	5	-
-	J. Stewart		236	5	-
-	A. Mackay		99	-	-
-	C. Warburton		99	-	-
-	B. Phelan		99	-	-
-	D. Meaden		99	-	-
-	A. Grant		99	-	-
✓	H. A. Atchison		99	-	-
✓	J. F. G. Braybrooke		99	-	-
✓	B. E. Layard, from 1 December 1831 to 15 April 1832		37	2	-
✓	R. Jefferson, from 16 April to 30 November 1832		62	-	9 ½
-	-	Island allowance	£. 54	-	-
-	-	Additional allowance as commanding working party, from 1 November 1831 to 30 September 1832	-	67	-
-	-	Island allowance	-	54	-
-	G. M. Parsons		191	5	-
-	-	Pay as assistant engineer, Pioneer corps	137	5	-
-	C. H. Roddy		54	-	-
-	J. J. Dwyer		54	-	-
-	J. Burleigh		54	-	-
✓	M. Jones		54	-	-
✓	F. R. Nash		54	-	-
-	E. A. Morris, from 1 December 1831 to 15 April 1832		20	1	8
-	S. N. Burriss		54	-	-
-	L. Chre, from 14 January to 30 November 1832		47	12	3
-	B. E. Layard, from 16 April to 30 November 1832		33	15	6
-	W. Percy, from 5 to 30 November 1832		3	18	-
-	Second Lieut. J. F. Field		75	12	-
✓	E. Holgate		75	12	-
✓	F. B. Bayley		75	12	-
-	W. Handisty		75	12	-
-	C. T. Von Straubenzie		75	12	-
-	R. Laste		75	12	-
-	W. Dickson		75	12	-
-	H. Smith		75	12	-
-	W. Jones		75	12	-
-	J. Hyliger		75	12	-
-	W. M. McDonald		75	12	-
-	W. C. Hodgson, from 14 January to 30 November 1832		66	13	1 ½
-	A. Johnstone, from 24 May to 30 November 1832		39	8	6
-	W. J. Kirk, from 5 to 30 November 1832		5	9	2 ½
-	Paymaster J. Boustead	Island allowance	£. 165	12	-
-	-	Increased pay, at 5s. per diem	73	4	-
-	Adjutant R. Jefferson, from 1 December 1831 to 15 April 1832		45	14	8 ½
-	F. A. Morris, from 16 April to 30 November 1832		76	13	3 ½
-	Quartermaster J. Black		99	-	-
-	Surgeon W. H. Young		210	-	-
-	Assistant Surgeon W. Lucas		150	-	-
✓	G. Rimley		150	-	-
CEYLON LIGHT DRAGOONS:					
-	Captain G. Hutchison, for December 1831		14	17	-
CEYLON GUN LASCARS:					
-	Lieut. and Acting Adj. A. Hope	Island allowance -	£. 99	-	-
-	-	Pay at 7s. 10d. per diem	143	7	-
-			242	7	-
ARMED LASCARYS CORPS:					
-	Edward Charleton, Captain-Commanding, Adjutant and Paymaster		259	13	-
This officer has likewise drawn the island allowance attaching to his rank of Brevet Major in the 61st regiment, amounting to 287 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> , making a total sum of 547 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> , paid to him out of the Colonial Revenues for the year ending 30 November 1832.					

(continued)

PIONEER CORPS:

The Colonial pay issued to the officers of this corps will be found returned under the head of the respective regiments and corps in which they severally held commissions, such pay being at the following rates:

Captain A. Brown, R. E. commanding	-	-	-	15 s.	per diem.
Lieut. W. Hamilton, 78th regiment	-	-	-	at 7 s.	6d.
- C. McIntyre	-	-	-	-	-
- G. Rogers, R. A.	-	-	-	-	-
- T. Mylius, C. R. R.	-	-	-	-	-
- J. Stewart	-	-	-	-	-
- G. M. Parsons	-	-	-	-	-

Audit Office, Somerset Place,
July 1834. }

Otho W. Hamilton,
Inspector.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT; showing the Particulars of a Payment made to an Officer of the Ordnance Department at *Ceylon*, during the Year 1832; not included in the Statement of Pay and Allowances issued to Officers of the Staff and of the Ordnance Departments in that Colony, transmitted to John Lefevre, Esq. in Mr. Mallet's Letter of 2d April 1834.

T. Dawson, Esq., Ordnance Storekeeper, contingent allowance, being for	}	£.	s.	d.
additional pay, at 5 s. 6d. per diem, from 25 May to 30 November 1832		52	5	-

Audit Office, Somerset Place,
July 1834. }

Otho W. Hamilton,
Inspector.

— No. 35. —

NEW SOUTH WALES, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, &c.

RETURN of the Numbers and Distribution of the EFFECTIVE FORCE, OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, and RANK and FILE, of the British Army, including Colonial Corps, in each Year from 1815; including Artillery and Engineers.

	Officers Present, or on Detached Duty at the Station.											Drummers.	Rank and File.	
	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Paymasters.	Adjutants.	Quartermasters.	Surgeons.	Assistant-Surgeons.			
25 Jan. 1816	-	1	2	9	13	6	1	1	1	1	1	40	19	572
— 1817	-	1	1	9	18	4	1	1	1	1	2	44	19	684
— 1818	-	1	2	10	14	11	1	1	1	1	2	30	11	908
— 1819	-	1	2	9	19	9	1	1	1	1	2	37	12	768
— 1820	-	1	2	9	17	7	1	1	1	1	2	41	13	722
— 1821	-	1	2	10	21	8	1	1	1	1	1	50	13	1,002
— 1822	-	1	2	9	19	7	1	1	1	1	2	50	16	1,023
— 1823	-	1	2	7	12	6	1	1	1	1	1	46	15	996
— 1824	-	-	4	14	18	12	2	2	2	2	3	67	22	1,063
— 1825	-	1	4	15	17	11	2	1	3	2	2	60	22	1,200
— 1826	-	2	5	18	28	7	3	1	2	2	3	75	30	1,569
— 1827	-	2	4	21	37	7	3	2	2	2	3	100	29	1,766
— 1828	-	1	4	22	40	13	3	2	3	3	3	128	42	1,974
— 1829	-	2	6	26	42	17	2	3	3	3	5	143	38	2,397
— 1830	-	2	5	26	32	16	2	3	3	2	4	114	33	2,047
1 Jan. 1831	-	3	7	30	40	27	3	3	3	3	6	140	42	2,568
— 1832	-	3	6	31	34	27	3	3	3	3	6	132	35	2,410
— 1833	-	3	4	23	31	22	3	3	3	1	6	114	37	2,107

Adjutant General's Office, }
25 March 1834. }

John Macdonald,
Adjutant-General.

— No. 86. —
NEW SOUTH WALES AND VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.
RETURN of all PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS and SALARIES issued to OFFICERS of the Military, Garrison, Medical and Commissariat Staff, and of the Ordnance Department, for the Twelve Months ended 31 March 1853.

DESCRIPTION.	By whom Filled.	PAY Voted by Parliament.	PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Source from whence derived.	House; Quarters; or Allowance for Lodging.	Value of Allowances issued by Commissariat.	SALARIES issued from Colonial Fund.	TOTAL, (including the Pay issued).			REMARKS.
									£.	s.	d.	
APPOINTMENTS.												
GARRISON:												
Town Adjutant, Van Diemen's Land -	Captain Lane	86 13 9	39 3 9	121 11	Full pay, 63d Regt				160 4 8			Ceased 26 October. -- Appointed 27 Oct. charged for only to 31 October.
	— Padder		— 18 9	2 17 11						3 16 8		
	£.	86 13 9	40 2 1	123 18 10					164 1 4			
MILITARY STAFF:												
Governor - - -	Major-gen. R. Bourke			292 - -	{ Unattached pay, as a general officer }	house		5,000 - -				
Aide-de-camp - -	Capt. Westmacott	173 7 6	155 2 6	211 7 11	{ Full pay, 68th foot }		70 4 11		5,292 - -			
Assistant Secretary -	Capt. Hunter	173 7 6	155 2 6	211 7 11	{ Ditto, 55th - - }	90 - -	39 7 11		436 14 61			
Major of Brigade -	Lieut.-col. Snodgrass	173 7 6	173 7 6	200 15 -	{ Half-pay - - }	90 - -	75 6 11 1/2		435 11 - 1/2			
Lieutenant-governor, Van Diemen's Land -	Col. Arthur				{ (Does not receive half-pay) - - }	house	226 1 3	2,500 - -	539 9 5 1/2			
Lieut.-colonel at Norfolk Island - - -	Lieut. col. Morrison			200 15 -	{ Half-pay - - }	house		600 - -	2,736 1 3			-- This officer's salary is paid out of Parliamentary grant for convict establishment.
TOTAL of Military Staff Pay, &c. - £.												
		570 2 6	483 12 6	1,116 5 10		180 - -	410 12 11 1/2	8,100 - -	10,290 11 3 1/2			
MEDICAL STAFF:												
Assistant Surgeon -	Alexander Inlay		103 2 6						103 2 6			
COMPTROLNANTS:												
Clerks to the - - -	Assistant Secretary	27 7 6	54 15 -						54 15 -			Pay increased in consequence of the man having ceased to receive pay, clothing and rations, as a soldier in the Veteran companies.
Dispenser of Medicines -	Brigade Major	36 10 -	39 7 -		{ Not known whether they are soldiers or civilians - - }				39 7 -			-- Pay increased in consequence of additional duties to be performed.
Barrack-master at Van Diemen's Land -		9 2 6	9 2 6						9 2 6			
Barrack-masters Sergeant at Van Diemen's Land		182 10 -	182 10 -			70 - -	81 11 2	173 7 6	507 8 8			-- The colonial salary is issued to this officer, as colonial aide-de-camp.
TOTAL of Contingencies, &c. - £.												
		292 - -	340 9 6	24 6 8		70 - -	81 11 2	173 7 6	689 14 10			

The Surveyor-general's establishment having been
 ORDNANCE:
 BARRACK DEPARTMENT:

36.—NEW SOUTH WALES, &c.—*continued.*

APPOINTMENTS.		PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS, ADVANTAGES AND SALARIES.										REMARKS.
DESCRIPTION.	By whom filled.	PAY Voted by Parliament.	FAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Source from whence derived.	Honor; Quarters, or Allowance for Lodging.	Value of Allowances issued by Commissariat.	SALARIES issued from Colonial Fund.	TOTAL (including the Pay issued).			
COMMISSARIAT— <i>continued.</i>												
NEW SOUTH WALES— <i>continued.</i>												
WINDSOR.												
Deputy Assistant Commissary-general	A. Birch	£. s. d. 173 7 6	£. s. d. 173 7 6	- - -	- - -	65 - -	£. s. d. 39 15 10½	- - -	£. s. d. 278 3 4½			
BATHURST.												
Deputy Assistant Commissary-general	C. Howard	173 7	173 7	- - -	- - -	65 - -	39 15 10½	- - -	278 3 4½			
NEWCASTLE.												
Deputy Assistant Commissary-general	J. Paty	173 7 6	173 7 6	- - -	- - -	65 - -	39 15 10½	- - -	278 3 4½			
PORT MACQUARRIE.												
Deputy Assistant Commissary-general	R. Achroyd	173 7 6	173 7 6	- - -	- - -	65 - -	7 17 1½	- - -	246 4 7½			
1 Issuer	at 55 <i>l.</i> per annum	55 - -	55 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	55 - -			
MORETON BAY.												
Clerk	John Kent	136 17 6	154 13 6	- - -	- - -	50 - -	7 1 -½	- - -	211 14 6½	Promoted to the rank of Deputy Assistant Commissary-general from the 5th October 1832.		
1 Temporary Clerk	at 110 <i>l.</i> per annum	110 - -	110 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	110 - -			
1 Storekeeper	at 26 per diem	- - -	23 4 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 4 - -	Appointed 16th May to the charge at Eagle Farm; pay reduced to 1 <i>l.</i> per diem, from 20th August.		
NORFOLK ISLAND.												
Clerk	H. E. Vaux	136 17 6	154 13 6	- - -	- - -	50 - -	7 1 -½	- - -	211 14 6½	Promoted to the rank of Deputy Assistant Commissary-general from the 5th October 1832.		
1 Issuer	at 55 <i>l.</i> per annum	55 - -	68 15 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	68 15 - -	Appointed Temporary Clerk at 110 <i>l.</i> per annum, from the 1st January 1833.		
BRONG BONG.												
Clerk	Wm. R. Lamont	136 17 6	154 13 6	- - -	- - -	50 - -	7 1 -½	- - -	211 14 6½	Promoted to the rank of Deputy Assistant Commissary-general, on the 5th October 1832.		
TOTAL Commissariat Supply Branch at New South Wales		£. 7,830 1 3	7,696 7 6	- - -	- - -	1,338 6 8	408 6 9½	- - -	9,363 - 11½			

Promoted to the rank of Deputy Assistant Commissary-general, on the 5th October 1832.

Clerk	-	Wm. R. Lamont	136	17	6	154	13	6	-	-	-	7	1	4	-	211	14	6		
TOTAL Commissariat Supply Branch at New South Wales			£.	7,830	1	3	7,696	7	6	-	-	1,338	6	8	408	6	9	9,363	-	11

NEW SOUTH WALES—ACCOUNT BRANCH.

Assistant Commissary-general	-	W. Hayward	266	1	3	260	1	3	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	390	12	5
Deputy Assistant Commissary-general	-	S. Hazard	13	7	6	173	7	6	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	245	9	4
3 Temporary Clerks	-	James Wilson	510	-	-	510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	510	-	-	-
1 Ditto	-	at 170 <i>l</i> . per annum	110	-	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	-	-
1 Messenger	-	at 8 <i>d</i> . per diem	-	-	-	22	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	7	11	-
TOTAL Account Branch			£.	1,226	16	3	1,148	10	2	-	-	155	-	-	1,351	3	2	-

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Assistant Commissary-general	-	A. Moodie	331	6	3	331	6	3	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	599	17	2
Deputy Assistant Commissary-general	-	S. Carr	173	7	6	173	7	6	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	319	18	8
1 Temporary Clerk	-	W. Fletcher	173	7	6	173	7	6	-	-	-	65	-	-	262	14	8	-
4 Ditto	-	at 7 <i>6</i> . per day	136	17	6	136	17	6	-	-	-	Quarters	24	7	2	101	4	8
2 Overseers	-	at 7 <i>6</i> . each	547	10	-	547	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	547	10	-	-
3 Assigned Clerks	-	at 3 <i>l</i> . each	109	10	-	109	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	10	-	-
1 Messenger	-	at 1 <i>l</i> . each	18	5	-	54	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	15	-	-
TOTAL			1,831	18	5	1,831	18	5	-	-	-	49	10	-	240	16	4	-

LAUNGESTON.

Deputy Assistant Commissary-general	-	Peter Roberts	173	7	6	130	3	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	277	-	-	-
4 Temporary Clerks	-	J. S. Browne	273	15	-	273	15	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	402	9	4	-
	-	at 7 <i>6</i> . per diem each	91	5	-	91	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	5	-	-
	-	at 5 <i>l</i> . each	18	5	-	18	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	5	-	-
	-	at 1 <i>l</i> . each	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL			1,331	18	5	1,331	18	5	-	-	-	49	10	-	240	16	4	-

MACQUARIE HARBOR.

Deputy Assistant Commissary-general	-	J. Woodrabe	133	7	6	173	7	6	-	-	-	Quarters	7	8	8	180	16	2
3 Temporary Clerks	-	at 7 <i>6</i> . per diem	136	17	6	136	17	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	17	6	-
	-	at 2 <i>6</i> . each	45	14	6	34	7	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	7	0	-
	-	at 1 <i>1</i> / ₂ . each	27	7	5	27	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	7	5	-
TOTAL			1,331	18	5	1,331	18	5	-	-	-	Quarters	7	8	8	144	6	2

FORT ARTHUR.

1 Temporary Clerk	-	at 7 <i>6</i> . per diem	136	17	6	136	17	6	-	-	-	Quarters	7	8	8	144	6	2
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Pay increased to 1*l*. per diem from 18*7*/₁₀ on 1st July, and to 1*1*/₂ on 1st Nov. 1832.

On leave from 1st Sept. 1832.

Ceased in Jan. 1833.

(continued)

The several charges marked thus * are defrayed out of Army Extras; the Accounts of which are submitted to Parliament.

APPOINTMENTS.		PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS, ADVANTAGES AND SALARIES.										REMARKS.
CLASS OF EMPLOYMENT.	By what Authority.	PAY Voted by Parliament.	PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Source from whence derived.	House; or Allowance for Lodging.	Value of Allowances issued by Commissariat.	SALARIES issued from Colonial Fund.	TOTAL (including the Pay Issued).			
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND—Continued.												
PUBLIC WORKS.												
Employment of Carriers	at 7/6 per diem each	158 2 6	924 7 6	-	-	-	-	-	924 7 6			
Doors	at 5/-	182 10 -	182 10 -	-	-	-	-	-	182 10 -			
Doors	at 5/-	91 5 -	39 5 -	-	-	-	-	-	39 5 -			
Doors	at 3/-	54 15 -	45 9 -	-	-	-	-	-	46 9 -			
Doors	at 1/6	54 15 -	41 5 -	-	-	-	-	-	41 5 -			
TOTAL—Commissariat—Supply Branch	£.	4355 18 9	3594 8 3	-	-	414 10 -	452 4 7	-	4861 2 10			
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND—ACCOUNT BRANCH												
Deputy Assistant Comr. G. T. Maddox	-	173 7 6	72 13 6	-	-	21 13 6	8 2 -	-	102 9 -			
Deputy Assistant Comr. U. H. C. Darling	-	173 7 6	173 7 6	-	-	55 -	24 7 2	-	252 14 8			
Expensaries	at 7/6 per diem each	473 15 -	317 5 -	-	-	-	-	-	317 5 -			
Doors	at 4/-	73 -	151 4 -	-	-	-	-	-	151 4 -			
Ditto	at 1/6	36 10 -	36 10 -	-	-	-	-	-	36 10 -			
Message	at 10/- per annum	10 -	10 -	-	-	-	-	-	10 -			
TOTAL Account Branch	£.	740 - -	761 - -	-	-	86 13 6	32 9 2	-	880 2 8			

The several charges marked thus * are defrayed out of Army Extras; the Accounts of which are submitted to Parliament.

	£.	s.	d.
GARRISON PAY, &c.	164	1	4
MILITARY STAFF PAY, &c.	10,200	11	3 1/2
MEDICAL STAFF PAY, &c.	103	2	6
CONTINGENCES	689	14	10
COMMISSARIAT—New South Wales	9,363	-	11 1/2 (*)
COMMISSARIAT—Van Diemen's Land	4,831	3	2 3/4
COMMISSARIAT—Account Branch	4,821	2	10
COMMISSARIAT—Account Branch	880	2	8
TOTAL	27,702	19	7 1/2

(*) Including the Barrack and Engineer Branches.

One discharged in January 1833.
 Ceased 4 Sept. 1832.
 Pay reduced to 2/ from 1 Nov.
 Ceased in Jan. 1833.
 Deceased.
 One of these clerks was appointed on the 6th Dec; but he is to be discharged.
 One of these clerks was appointed from the 18th April, but is to be discharged; one was paid from the 20th August to the 1st Oct. only.

V.—West Indies.

— No. 37. —

JAMAICA.

RETURN of the Numbers and Distribution of the EFFECTIVE FORCE, OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, and RANK and FILE, of the British Army, including Colonial Corps, in each Year since 1815; including Artillery and Engineers.

	Officers Present, or on Detached Duty at the Station.											Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Black Pioneers.
	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Paymasters.	Adjutants.	Quarter-Masters.	Surgeons.	Assistant-Surgeons.				
25 Jan. 1816	1	2	5	30	86	12	4	3	5	5	8	248	94	3,710	272
— 1817	1	5	7	40	92	37	3	5	6	5	10	282	114	4,193	368
— 1818	1	3	5	29	59	23	1	3	2	3	9	190	78	2,819	217
— 1819	1	3	6	20	44	19	3	2	2	1	6	103	73	2,408	230
— 1820	—	2	2	22	30	20	2	2	2	2	4	123	82	1,924	236
— 1821	—	5	4	26	42	21	5	3	4	4	3	130	82	2,135	218
— 1822	—	1	3	20	32	18	4	3	3	4	3	117	71	2,027	110
— 1823	—	1	3	6	18	27	20	4	4	4	4	101	43	2,139	96
— 1824	—	—	3	5	17	22	23	5	4	4	2	106	42	2,015	195
— 1825	—	—	3	5	24	34	20	4	4	4	5	133	54	2,405	238
— 1826	—	—	2	3	21	26	6	6	3	4	5	124	30	1,625	228
— 1827	—	—	3	5	16	28	18	5	3	2	—	123	40	1,785	226
— 1828	—	—	4	3	22	37	14	4	3	5	4	131	45	2,087	206
— 1829	—	—	4	4	22	32	18	4	3	4	6	126	47	2,193	214
— 1830	—	—	5	5	32	40	17	6	2	5	3	160	55	2,854	234
1 Jan. 1831	—	—	3	3	25	32	17	4	2	5	3	149	54	2,474	224
— 1832	—	—	3	3	23	18	15	2	3	3	2	109	40	1,725	194
— 1833	—	—	5	5	33	41	18	4	5	5	4	136	47	2,180	—

— No. 38. —

HONDURAS.

RETURN of the Numbers and Distribution of the EFFECTIVE FORCE, OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, and RANK and FILE, of the British Army, including Colonial Corps, in each Year since 1815; including Artillery and Engineers.

	Officers Present, or on Detached Duty at the Station.											Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.		
	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Paymasters.	Adjutants.	Quarter-Masters.	Surgeons.	Assistant-Surgeons.					
25 Jan. 1816	—	—	—	1	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	6	296	
— 1817	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21	4	320	
— 1818	—	—	—	2	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	23	4	301	
— 1819	—	—	1	1	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	20	4	289	
— 1820	—	—	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	201	
— 1821	—	—	1	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	197	
— 1822	—	—	—	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	188	
— 1823	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	5	184	
— 1824	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	5	184	
— 1825	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	5	182	
— 1826	—	—	—	4	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	8	342	
— 1827	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	8	337	
— 1828	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	8	391	
— 1829	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	8	280	
— 1830	—	—	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	8	205	
1 Jan. 1831	—	—	—	1	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	8	369
— 1832	—	—	—	1	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	26	10	440
— 1833	—	—	—	1	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	5	286

Adjutant-General's Office,
25 March 1833.

John Macdonald,
Adjutant-General.

CONTINGENCES - 689 14 10
 COMMISSARIAT - New South Wales 9,363 - 11 1/2
 COMMISSARIAT - Van Diemen's Land 4,861 2 10
 ACCOUNT BRANCH - 880 2 8
 TOTAL 27,702 19 7 1/2

ABSTRACT OF TOTALS:
 (C) Including the Barrack and Engineer Branches.

— No. 39. —
JAMAICA AND HONDURAS.

RETURN of all PAY, ALLOWANCES, ENDOUMENTS and SALARIES issued to OFFICERS of the Military, Garrison, Medical and Commissariat Staff, and of the Ordnance Department, for the Twelve Months ended 31 March 1833.

DESCRIPTION	By whom Filled.	PAY Voted by Parliament.	PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Source from whence derived.	House, or Quarters, or Allowance for Lodging.	Value of Allowances issued by Commissariat.	SALARIES issued from Colonial Fund.	TOTAL (including the Pay issued.	REMARKS.
APPOINTMENTS.										
GARRISON.	- - - mil.									
MILITARY STAFF.										
Major-general	Sir W. Cotton	691 19 7	691 19 7	310 5 -	(Unattached pay as a general officer -)	52 - -	468 6 -	- - -	1,522 10 7	
Assistant Secretary	Capt. Fincauca	173 7 6	154 14 6	{ 9 2 - 194 19 3	{ Half-pay ad W. I. Reg. from 27 April Full pay 16th dra- goons, to 3 May	52 - -	153 1 10	- - -	563 17 7	
Aide de camp	- - - Cotton	173 7 6	156 15 6	14 17 -	Full pay ad foot from 13 July	52 - -	218 3 4½	- - -	634 13 1½	
Deputy Adjutant general	Lieut.-col. Macleod	346 15 -	346 15 -	173 7 6	Ditto 2d W. I. Reg., from 4th May	81 18 -	301 10 11	- - -	903 11 5	
Deputy Quartermaster-general	- - - Hillier	- - -	240 13 -	48 18 6	Half-pay - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
	Capt. Cotton	346 15 -	23 15 -	369 12 -	Full pay ad foot from 13 July	81 18 -	343 6 4½	- - -	1,310 15 10½	
	Lieut.-col. Elliot	- - -	155 16 -	(see above)	See his pay as aide-de-camp	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Aides-de-camp to the Governor	{ Capt. Ramsay - Hon. C. Phillips	173 7 6	{ 50 3 - 117 6 6	{ 124 9 - 211 7 11 133 16 8	{ Full pay as major to 12 July - Half pay from 13 July Full pay 77th Regt	- - -	- - -	- - -	782 17 5½	- - - Ceased 27 July.
Fort Adjutant	{ Lieut. Dickenson { Capt. Halfhide	- - -	{ - 13 9 97 12 3	1 12 6 91 5 -	{ Full pay ad W. I. Regt - - - Half-pay - - -	52 - -	218 3 4½	- - -	2 6 3 188 17 3	- - - Appointed 6 April, 1833. - - - Dickenson.
TOTAL of Military Staff Pay, &c.	- - - £.	1,592 5 10	3,926 4 1	1,778 17 7	- - -	371 16 -	1,702 11 10½	- - -	5,909 9 6½	
MEDICAL STAFF:										
Deputy Inspector-general of Hospitals	T. Draper	638 15 -	638 15 -	- - -	- - -	52 - -	288 5 3½	- - -	979 - 3½	£. - Including additional pay for services and allowance as principal medical officer.

30—JAMAICA, &c.—continued

APPOINTMENTS.		PAY, ALLOWANCES, ENJOYMENTS, ADVANTAGES AND SALARIES.										REMARKS.
DESCRIPTION	By whom filled	PAY Voted by Parliament.	PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Source from whence derived.	House; Quarters; or Allowance for Lodging.	Value of Allowances issued by Commissariat.	SALARIES Issued from Colonial Fund.	TOTAL, (including the Pay issued).			
ORDINANCE:												
SCOURGERS DEPARTMENT:												
Scribe	John Read	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	House	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	To 30 Sept. 1832; dead.		
	climate pay	350	275	—	—	—	90 7 3	—	465 7 3			
	climate pay	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	200 7 3	From 1 Oct. 1832; vice Read.		
Deputy Scribe	Alex. Fullerton	270	135	—	House	£. s. d.	67 7 11	—	253 7 11	— To 30 Sept. 1832; promoted.		
	climate pay	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	C. Middleton	100	—	—	—	—	67 7 11	—	167 7 11	— From 1 Oct. 1832; vice Fullerton.		
Clerks	C. Middleton	180	90	—	13	£. s. d.	25 14 1 1/2	—	148 14 1 1/2	— To 30 Sept. 1832; promoted.		
	climate pay	55	20	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	Joseph King	75	75	—	13	£. s. d.	25 14 1 1/2	—	113 14 1 1/2	— From 1 Oct. 1833; vice Middleton.		
Clerks	Joseph Winnicte	150	48 2	—	Quarters	£. s. d.	—	—	—	— To 25 July 1832; re-		
	climate pay	30	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	— To 30 Sept. 1832; promoted.		
	Joseph King	65	21 10 5	—	—	—	51 8 3 1/2	—	207 10 8 1/2	— To 30 Sept. 1832; promoted.		
	Evans Marshall	108	21 10 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	— From 1 Oct. 1832; vice King.		
	Evans Marshall	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	— To 30 Sept. 1832; vice King.		
	climate pay	20	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	— From 1 Oct. 1832; vice King.		
	Edward T. Bayley	229 2 6	54 15	—	{ Allowance in lieu of rations	£. s. d.	51 8 3 1/2	—	137 18 8 1/2	— To 30 Sept. 1832; promoted.		
	1 at 8	91 10	91 5	—	—	—	—	—	309 17 6	— From 1 Oct. 1832; vice Marshall.		
	at 5	283 18	403 10 3	—	—	—	—	—	91 5			
	7 at 2 2	378 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	493 10 3			
Temporary Clerks	Labourer working on Sundays and holidays	6 14 4	5 12 8	—	—	—	—	—	5 12 8			
	at 2 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	at 5 1/2 per month	66	18 5	—	—	—	—	—	18 5			
	at 6 per diem	169 16	169 10	—	—	—	—	—	169 10			
	at 6	169 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— The Foreman having died, the duty has been performed by a bond-		
	at 7	169 16	37 2 11	—	—	—	—	—	37 2 11	— hardier, at 1/ per diem.		
BARRACK DEPARTMENT:	at 8	67 2	66 18 4	—	—	—	—	—	66 18 4			
	at 5 7	40 11 2	40 8 7	—	—	—	—	—	40 8 7			
	at 5 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Barrack Master	A. M. Bennett	183	153	—	Quarters	£. s. d.	134 15 10	—	332 15 10	— To 31 Jan. 1833; resigned.		
	H. B. Hall	46	45	—	Ditto	£. s. d.	—	—	45 12 6	— To 31 March; vice Bennett.		
	5 0 per diem	—	45 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	—			

To 31 Jan. 1885; resigned.
To 31 March: per Bennett.

332 15 10
45 12 6

Quarters 134 15 10
Ditto - - - - -

153 - -
45 - -
45 12 6

183 - -
46 - -

BAHRACK DEPARTMENT:
Barrack Master - A. M. Bennett
Barrack Sergeant - H. B. Hall
- 2/6 per diem

DEPARTMENT	NAME	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	TOTAL
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT:	Clerk of Works	436 4	235 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	418 12 3
	Office-keeper	23 10	23 9 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43 9 6
	TOTAL ORDNANCE	£. 3,205 12 6	2,921 10 1	54 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,795 18 -
	COMMISSARIAT:																		
COMMISSARIAT:	Deputy Commissary-general	866 17 6	806 17 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,208 14 4½
	Assistant Commissary-general	346 15	346 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	532 10 10
	Deputy Assistant Commissaries-general	219	212 5 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	325 19 -
		219	216 19 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	368 9 2
		219	246 2 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	317 19 8
COMMISSARIAT:	Temporary Clerk	195	195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195 - -
	Messenger	36 10	36 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36 10 -
TOTAL COMMISSARIAT	£. 3,102 2 6	2,420 10 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,986 3 -½

From 4 July.
From 10 April.
From 1 July.
Three temporary clerks employed until the arrival of Messrs. Wilson, Weir & Lane
- These charges are defrayed out of Army Extras, the accounts of which are submitted to Parliament.

ABSTRACT OF TOTALS.

	£.	s.	d.
MILITARY STAFF PAY, &c.	-	5,909	9 6½
MEDICAL STAFF PAY, &c.	-	3,279	5 11½
CONTINGENCIES	-	4,712	- 1½
ORDNANCE	-	3,795	18 -
COMMISSARIAT	-	2,986	3 -½
TOTAL	£.	20,682	16 8

— No. 40. —

WINDWARD AND LEEWARD ISLANDS.

RETURN of the Numbers and Distribution of the EFFECTIVE FORCE, OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, and RANK and FILE, of the British Army, including Colonial Corps, in each Year since 1815; including Artillery and Engineers.

	Officers Present, or on Detached Duty at the Station.													Drummers.	Rank and File.
	Colonels.	Lieutenants-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Paymasters.	Adjutants.	Quarter-Masters.	Surgeons.	Assistant-Surgeons.	Serjeants.			
25 Jan. 1816	2	13	18	87	220	73	11	14	14	14	26	750	319	14,076	
— 1817	2	9	8	70	151	58	9	8	8	10	18	556	236	9,834	
— 1818	1	4	4	46	110	32	4	5	7	7	12	338	148	5,537	
— 1819	1	5	4	43	87	40	3	6	7	6	13	300	134	4,910	
— 1820	—	3	8	31	57	44	4	5	7	6	7	221	126	4,490	
— 1821	—	7	8	36	59	43	5	7	7	7	5	222	134	4,342	
— 1822	—	7	8	31	45	37	6	7	6	7	5	196	121	3,810	
— 1823	—	7	8	35	45	41	6	5	7	7	7	194	73	4,134	
— 1824	—	7	10	48	60	41	7	9	9	9	8	231	95	4,877	
— 1825	—	3	11	45	63	24	6	9	7	6	8	277	106	4,922	
— 1826	1	4	11	58	62	30	7	7	8	8	13	328	110	4,286	
— 1827	—	6	9	48	62	37	8	8	6	9	10	271	90	4,582	
— 1828	—	7	10	49	65	29	5	7	7	7	11	272	90	4,485	
— 1829	—	9	8	58	64	29	5	7	8	7	10	266	86	4,571	
— 1830	—	7	8	58	59	38	8	9	6	7	10	281	89	4,906	
1 Jan. 1831	—	6	9	44	58	29	9	6	8	6	9	274	87	4,620	
— 1832	—	7	9	44	62	21	9	6	8	8	9	280	85	4,508	
— 1833	—	9	7	43	58	35	8	5	8	7	9	274	83	4,303	

Adjutant-General's Office, }
25 March 1834. }

John Macdonald,
Adjutant General.

— No. 41. —

WINDWARD AND LEEWARD ISLANDS.

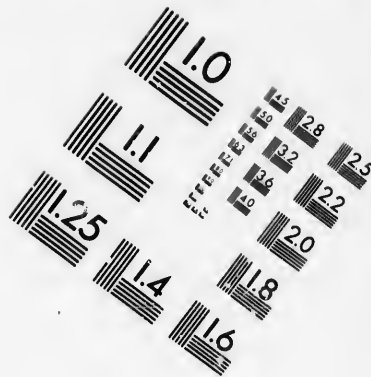
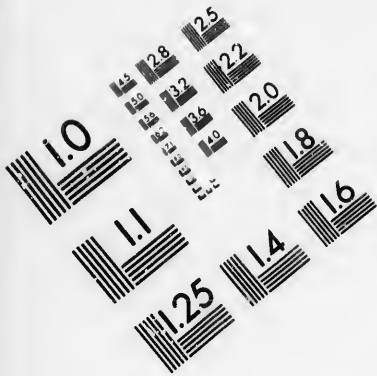
RETURN of all PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS and SALARIES issued to OFFICERS of the Military, Garrison, Medical, and Commissariat Staff, and of the Ordnance Department, for the Twelve Months ended 31 March 1833.

APPOINTMENTS.		PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS, ADVANTAGES AND SALARIES.										REMARKS.
DESCRIPTION.	By whom Filled.	PAY Voted by Parliament.	PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Source from whence derived.	House; Quarters; Allowance for Lodging.	Value of Allowances issued by Commissariat.	SALARIES issued from Colonial Fund.	TOTAL (including the Pay issued).			
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
GARRISON	Nil.											
MILITARY STAFF:												
Governor Lieut.-general	Sir J. Lyon	1,383 19 2	550 10 10	613 2 6 306 17 6	Pay as Col. 24th Foot (Emoluments from clothing)	House	253 11 11	1,200 — — (voted by Parl.)	3,130 2 9			
Administering Governor, and commanding Troops Barbadoes	Col. Sir C. F. Smyth		553 — —	479 1 3 547 10 —	Full pay, Lt. Engineers Command pay, ditto	Ditto	232 14 6	2,666 13 4	4,178 19 1			
Military Secretary	Lt.-col. Bridgeman Capt. Hamilton	346 15 —	217 11 — 122 8 —	173 7 6 211 7 11	Half-pay Full pay 19th Foot		105 18 3 62 18 —	— — —	406 16 9 306 13 11			
Aides-de-Camp	— Warde	346 15 —	10 4 — 37 8 —	211 7 11 211 7 11	Ditto 1st W. I. Regt. Ditto 1st Foot		10 9 2 — — —	— — —	232 1 1 248 15 11			
Governor of British Guiana, Major-general	Lieut. Travers		42 — —	116 12 6	Ditto 19th Foot		47 12 5	5,000 — — (table-munary)	208 4 11			
Aide-de-Camp	Sir B. D'Urban		— — —	310 5 —	Unattached, pay as a General Officer.	Military Quarters	— — —	375 — — (table-munary)	5,685 5 —			
Governor of Grenada, Major-general	Capt. D'Urban	173 7 6	153 2 6	211 7 11	Full pay 23rd Foot		159 10 5	214 5 8 (as Govt. Secy.)	1,729 7 8			
Aide-de-Camp	Sir J. Campbell	521 7 1	1,001 — —	613 2 6 506 17 6	Pay as Col. 94th Foot (Emoluments from clothing)	House	500 5 6	1,280 — — (voted by Parl.)	6,123 5 6			
Aide-de-Camp	Capt. Chads Lieut. col. Hay	173 7 6	155 2 6	211 7 11	Full pay 1st W. I. Regt. Half-pay		159 10 2 — — —	— — —	526 — 7			
Dep. Adjutant-general	Capt. Hamilton (acting.)	346 15 —	105 9 — 55 11 6	147 15 —	Half his pay as Sec.		73 9 1 — — —	— — —	390 13 1			
Dep. Assistant Adjutant-general	Lt.-col. Bridgeman Capt. Hamilton	173 7 6	129 4 — 97 6 6	— — —	Full his pay as Sec. Full his pay as Sec.	11 4	30 3 3 — — — 35 11 1 — — —	— — —	159 7 3 144 1 7			
Dep. Quartermaster-general	Lieut. Byrnie Lt.-col. Eckersley	346 15 —	51 — — 346 15 —	157 15 —	Adjutant below Half-pay		41 14 5 — — — 240 — 7 — — —	— — —	92 14 5 714 10 7			

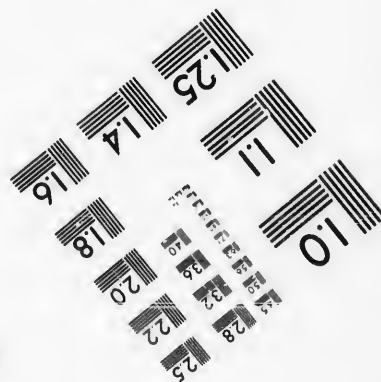
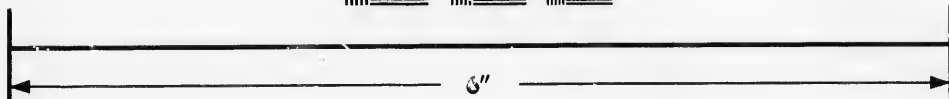
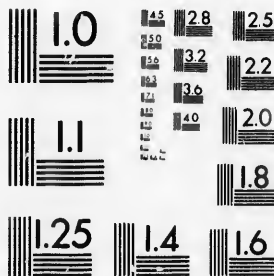
(continued)

Emarked for England 22 July; receiving 32 days pay for the period of the voyage.
 - - - In command from 22 July 1832 to 31 March 1833.
 Ceased 15 Nov. 1832.
 Appointed 16 Nov. 1832.
 Ceased 24 April 1832.
 - - - Appointed 27 April; ceased 21 July 1832.
 Ceased 21 July 1832.
 - - - Since reduced to 3,500 l. per annum.
 • £ 989. 1 s. 5 d. Fees.
 (Including allowance of 14 l. 17 s. 11 d. per cent on the date when Sir J. Lyon relinquished the command.
 Ceased 20 July 1832.
 - - - Employed from 22 July to 15 Nov. 1832.
 Appointed 16 Nov. 1832.
 Ceased 15 Nov. 1832.
 Appointed 16 Nov. 1832.





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



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41.—WINDWARD AND LEeward ISLANDS—continued.

APPOINTMENTS.		PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS, ADVANTAGES, AND SALARIES.										REMARKS.
DESCRIPTION.	By whom Filled.	PAY Voted by Parliament.	PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Source from whence derived.	House; Quarters; or Allowance; for Lodging.	Value of Allowances issued by Commissariat.	SALARIES issued from Colonial Fund.	TOTAL (including the Pay issued.)			
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
MILITARY STAFF—continued.												
Dep. Assistant Quarter-master general	Capt. Wardle	173 7 6	47 12 -	- - -	{ ditto his pay as Aide-de-camp	- - -	92 9 3	- - -	140 1 3	Ceased 21 July 1832.		
	Lieut. Travers	- - -	94 17 6	- - -	{ ditto	- - -	107 11 6	- - -	202 9 -	Appointed 22 July 1832.		
Deputy Judge Advocate	M. Couthurst	346 15 -	346 15 -	- - -	Full pay 25th Foot	48 16 -	125 19 3	- - -	521 10 3			
Major of Brigade	Capt. Young	173 7 6	155 2 6	- - -	Full pay 25th Foot	- - -	159 10 2	- - -	526 - 7			
Chaplain at Trinidad	Rev. D. Evans	383 5 -	383 5 -	- - -	Full pay 25th Foot	100 - -	125 19 3	- - -	609 4 3			
	Lieut. Holland	- - -	48 5 3	136 17 6	Full pay 86th Foot	- - -	74 8 1	- - -	259 10 10	Ceased 14 Feb. 1833.		
	Ensign Pratt	- - -	7 3 3	95 16 3	Full pay 36th Foot	- - -	10 4 7	- - -	113 3 10	Appointed 16 Feb. 1833.		
	Lieut. Mullen	- - -	1 4 9	155 2 6	Full pay 1st Foot	- - -	2 1 10	- - -	158 9 1	Ceased 9 April 1832.		
	— Dalrymple	- - -	48 10 -	118 12 6	Full pay 1st Foot	- - -	82 15 7	- - -	250 7 1	Appointed 10 April 1832.		
	— Lovelace	- - -	50 3 9	118 12 6	Full pay 19th Foot	- - -	84 17 5	- - -	253 13 8			
	— Murray	- - -	50 3 9	118 12 6	Full pay 65th Foot	- - -	84 17 5	- - -	253 13 8			
	— Aylmer	- - -	50 3 9	118 12 6	Full pay 93d Foot	- - -	84 17 5	- - -	253 13 8			
	— Robeson	- - -	50 3 9	118 12 6	Full pay 1st W.I. Regt.	- - -	84 17 5	- - -	253 13 8			
	— Byrne	780 3 9	31 9 9	118 12 6	Full pay 1st Foot	- - -	53 4 11	- - -	203 7 2	- D. A. A. General from 16 Nov. 1832.		
Fort Adjutants	— Clarke	- - -	50 3 9	118 12 6	Full pay 1st W.I. Regt.	- - -	84 17 5	- - -	253 13 8	Ceased 30 June 1832.		
	— Creagh	- - -	12 10 3	152 9 9	Full pay 86th Foot	- - -	21 3 2	- - -	186 3 2	- Appointed 1 July; ceased 9 August.		
	— Dalrymple	- - -	5 10 -	118 12 6	Full pay 86th Foot	- - -	9 6 -	- - -	133 8 6	Appointed 10 August.		
	— Semple	- - -	32 3 6	118 12 6	Full pay 86th Foot	- - -	54 8 3	- - -	205 4 3	Appointed 16 Nov. 1832.		
	— Wilson	- - -	18 14 -	136 17 6	Full pay 93d Foot	- - -	31 12 6	- - -	187 4 -			
TOTAL of Military Staff Pay, &c. - £.		5,665 7 6	4,820 3 1	7,137 9 9	- - -	160 - -	3,389 4 7	15,947 - 5	59,453 17 10			
MEDICAL STAFF:												
Inspector-general of Hospitals	A. Baxter	821 5 -	821 5 -	- - -	- - -	48 16 -	250 5 1	- - -	1,120 6 1	Including additional pay for length of service, and allowance as principal medical officer.		
Deputy Inspector-general	H. Bone	- - -	547 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	166 4 7	- - -	713 14 7	- Including additional pay for length of service.		
	C. Doyle	- - -	365 - -	- - -	- - -	36 12 -	116 4 -	- - -	517 16 -			
	A. Méville	- - -	419 15 -	- - -	- - -	36 12 -	116 4 -	- - -	572 11 -			
	W. Munro	- - -	292 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 4 -	- - -	408 4 -			
	J. Glasco	- - -	170 8 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	116 4 -	- - -	408 4 -			
	W. Blackett	- - -	165 8 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 9 7	- - -	201 8 1	Absent from 6 June 1832.		
	J. W. Watson	- - -	165 8 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	166 8 -	Absent from 1 April 1832.		

41.—WINDWARD AND LEEWARD ISLANDS—continued.

APPOINTMENTS.

PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS, ADVANTAGES AND SALARIES.

DESCRIPTION.	By whom Filled.	PAY Voted by Parliament.	PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Source from whence derived.	House; or Quarters; or Allowance for Lodging.	Value of Allowances issued by Commissariat.	SALARIES issued from Colonial Fund.	TOTAL, (including the Pay Issued).	REMARKS.
CONTINGENCIES—continued.										
Reporter of Vessels	- - - - -	170 6 8	170 6 8	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	4 18 -	- - - - -	175 4 8	- - - - -
Signal-man at Barbadoes	- - - - -	34 19 7	34 19 7	38 10 10	{ A pensioner; rate of pension not known	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	74 10 5	- - - - -
Six other Signal-men at ditto, each at 1/4 a day	- - - - -	109 10 -	109 10 -	278 15 8	{ A Corporal of Artillery	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	385 5 8	- - - - -
Schoolmistress to Military Labourers	- - - - -	18 5 -	18 5 -	- - - - -	{ Gunners of ditto	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	188 5 -	- - - - -
Shipwright at Barbadoes	- - - - -	68 8 9	68 8 9	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	68 8 9	- - - - -
Cosswain	- - - - -	79 10 8½	79 10 8½	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	84 14 8½	- - - - -
Ditto	- - - - -	50 3 9	50 3 9	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	4 18 -	- - - - -	55 1 9	- - - - -
Ditto	- - - - -	39 10 10	39 10 10	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	4 18 -	- - - - -	44 8 10	- - - - -
Ditto	- - - - -	7 12 1	7 12 1	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	4 18 -	- - - - -	12 10 1	- - - - -
Ditto	- - - - -	7 12 1	7 12 1	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	4 18 -	- - - - -	12 10 1	- - - - -
Ditto	- - - - -	7 12 1	7 12 1	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	4 18 -	- - - - -	12 10 1	- - - - -
Ditto	- - - - -	7 12 1	7 12 1	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	4 18 -	- - - - -	12 10 1	- - - - -
Ditto	- - - - -	18 5 -	18 5 -	33 3 10	{ Bombardier	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	41 8 10	- - - - -
Signal-men	- - - - -	9 2 6	9 2 6	42 11 8	{ Corporal	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	51 14 2	- - - - -
Signal-men	- - - - -	18 5 -	18 5 -	one 28 3 10	{ Gunners	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	67 13 6	- - - - -
10 Medical Storekeepers	2 others, ea /6 a day each 1/11 a day	346 14 2	349 14 2	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	49 -	- - - - -	398 14 2	- - - - -
Purveyor's Storekeeper	- - - - -	18 5 -	18 5 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	4 18 -	- - - - -	23 3 -	- - - - -
Packer of Medical Stores	- - - - -	18 5 -	18 5 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	4 18 -	- - - - -	23 3 -	- - - - -
Superintendent of Labourers	- - - - -	28 17 11	28 17 11	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	4 18 -	- - - - -	33 15 11	- - - - -
Major at the King's House, Barbadoes	- - - - -	25 17 1	25 17 1	44 9 8	{ Serjeant of Artillery	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	70 6 9	- - - - -
Major at the Commandant's Quarters, Antigua	- - - - -	25 17 1	25 17 1	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	4 18 -	- - - - -	30 5 1	- - - - -
Chaplain	- - - - -	48 13 4	48 13 4	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	53 11 4	- - - - -
Table Allowance to the General Officer at Barbadoes	- - - - -	800 - -	800 - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	800 - -	- - - - -
Allowances to Clergymen for performing Divine Service to the Troops	- - - - -	1,557 13 9	1,513 6 3	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	245 9 7	To 21 July 1832.
Payments to Private Medical Practitioners	- - - - -	85 3 4	85 3 4	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	1,513 6 3	- - - - -
Clerk to Deputy Judge Advocate	- - - - -	50 - -	50 - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	85 3 4	- - - - -
TOTAL	- - - - -	4,297 8 4½	3,698 10 5½	566 4 11	- - - - -	24 8 -	132 2 9	- - - - -	4,421 6 1½	- - - - -
ORDNANCE:										
ANTIGUA:										
STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT:										
Deputy Storekeeper	Geo. Webster, pay climate pay	270 - -	262 10 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
		50 - -	50 - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	House	71 15 6	- - - - -	384 5 6	- - - - -

-- These charges were not specifically provided for in the Army Estimates and the Commissariat Department, made, not having pre-estimated the actual expenses incurred cannot be stated.

ALLOWANCES PAID BY THE ORDNANCE.

W. a
126 - - - T.A. Benjamin, pay 124 10 - - - 24 8 - - - 24 6 9 - - - 193 4 9

Payment of the amount of the sum incurred cannot be stated.

384 5 6

ALLOWANCES PAID BY THE ORDNANCE.

262 10 -
50 - -

270 - -
50 - -

ANTIGUA:
STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT:
Deputy Storekeeper - Geo. Webster, pay climate pay

270 - -
50 - -

71 15 6

House -

Clerk -	T. A. Benjamin, pay climate pay	126 - -	124 10 -	24 8 -	24 6 9	198 4 9
Ordnance Storehouseman -	C/ - per diem	20 - -	20 - -	7 10 -	4 18 -	121 14 -
Office-keeper -	4/4 -	109 16 -	109 6 -	- - -	4 18 -	83 19 8
Four Labourers -	1/11 1/2 each	79 6 -	79 1 8 -	- - -	- - -	36 10 -
	1/5 1/2 each	35 16 9 -	35 10 -	- - -	- - -	93 18 -
	91 6 10 -	93 18 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
BARRACK DEPARTMENT: Barrack-master -	John R. Steppney	183 - -	182 10 -	House -	88 15 -	271 5 -
Two Barrack-serjeants -	2/6 per diem each	98 - -	91 5 -	Quarters	9 16 -	101 1 -
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT: Clerk of Works -	1/1 per diem	201 - -	171 5 -	House -	31 3 5 -	202 8 5
Office-keeper -	1/9 1/2 for 313 days	58 - -	27 8 9 -	- - -	- - -	27 8 9
BARRADOES: STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT: Storekeeper -	E. M. Sparkes, pay climate pay	540 - -	211 6 1 -	House -	- - -	311 6 1
Deputy Storekeeper -	Richard Eaton	100 - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -	191 6 -
	Rich. H. Chase, pay climate pay	270 - -	270 - -	House -	122 18 5 -	442 18 5
	50 - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	365 16 4
	186 - -	186 - -	6 13 4 -	24 8 -	88 15 -	239 14 9
	40 - -	40 - -	- - -	24 8 -	24 6 9 -	180 6 9
	156 - -	156 - -	156 - -	Quarters	24 6 9 -	149 6 9
	35 - -	35 - -	35 - -	ditto -	24 6 9 -	169 3 -
	126 - -	126 - -	126 - -	13 - -	4 18 -	114 8 -
	30 - -	30 - -	30 - -	4 - -	4 18 -	36 3 -
	105 - -	105 - -	105 - -	- - -	- - -	67 16 4
	20 - -	20 - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -	44 2 1 -
	91 10 -	91 5 -	91 5 -	- - -	- - -	59 19 11
Foreman of Labourers -	5/ - per diem	109 16 -	109 10 -	- - -	- - -	179 19 6
Master Armourer -	6/ -	98 10 -	91 5 -	- - -	- - -	324 14 9
Assistant ditto -	5/ -	68 8 -	67 16 4 -	- - -	- - -	102 6 -
Smith -	4/4 -	44 4 6 -	44 2 1 -	- - -	- - -	67 16 4
Office-keeper -	4/5 -	30 1 10 -	28 19 11 -	24 8 -	4 18 -	77 18 -
Porter -	1/11 -	180 11 -	179 19 6 -	- - -	- - -	169 10 -
Six Labourers -	1/11 -	325 15 5 -	324 14 9 -	- - -	- - -	77 18 -
Twelve ditto -	1/8 1/2 -	73 4 -	73 4 -	- - -	- - -	77 18 -
Carpenter -	4/ -	68 - -	67 16 4 -	- - -	- - -	169 10 -
Armourer -	4/4 -	73 4 -	73 4 -	- - -	- - -	77 18 -
Copper -	4/ -	109 16 -	109 10 -	- - -	- - -	77 18 -
Two Packers & Markers -	3/ -	73 4 -	73 - -	- - -	- - -	396 13 5
Storehouseman -	4/ -	73 4 -	73 - -	House -	122 18 5 -	141 11 -
BARRACK DEPARTMENT: Barrack-master -	Lt. Col. R. Diggins	275 - -	273 15 -	26 - -	9 16 -	- - -
Three Barrack-serjeants -	2/6 per diem each	137 - -	165 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -

{ To 24 August 1832,
On half-pay.
- - From 9 Oct. 1832,
vice Sparkes.

(continued)

41.—WINDWARD AND LEeward ISLANDS—continued.

APPOINTMENTS.		PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS, ADVANTAGES AND SALARIES.										REMARKS.
DESCRIPTION.	By whom filed.	PAY Voted by Parliament.	PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Source from whence derived.	House; or Quarters; or Allowance for Lodging.	Value of Allowances issued by Commissariat.	SALARIES issued from Colonial Fund.	TOTAL (including the Pay issued).			
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
ORDNANCE—BARBADOES—continued.												
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT:												
Clerk of Works	-	237 18 -	237 5 -	-	-	House -	41 11 3	-	278 16 3			
	{ 13/ for 366 days	190 12 6	190 2 1	-	-	24 8	24 6 9	-	238 10 10			
Clerks -	{ 10/5 per diem	91 10 -	91 5 -	-	-	24 8	24 6 9	-	139 19 9			
	{ 3/ per annum	162 16 -	162 -	-	-	24 8	24 6 9	-	150 13 9			
Clerk of Stores	-	95 16 3	95 16 3	-	-	24 8	24 6 9	-	144 11 -			
Office-keeper	-	37 16 5	37 16 5	-	-	-	-	-	37 16 5			
BERBICE:												
STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT:												
Deputy Store-keeper	J. S. Johnson	250 -	250 -	-	-	House -	88 15 -	-	388 15 -			
Clerk -	W. Ralfe	50 -	50 -	-	-	-	-	-	50 -			
	climate pay	126 -	126 10 6	-	-	-	-	-	136 6 6			
Office-keeper	-	46 16 -	46 19 -	-	-	-	-	-	46 19 -			
Two Labourers	-	83 4 -	41 14 8	-	-	-	-	-	41 14 8			
BARRACK DEPARTMENT:												
Barrack-master	Thomas Donald	183 -	141 -	-	-	House -	41 10 -	-	182 1 0			
	Alexander Matheson	54 18 -	34 10 -	-	-	-	-	-	34 10 -			
Barrack Sergeant	-	45 15 -	59 -	-	-	-	4 18 -	-	63 18 -			
	2/6 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT:												
Clerk of Work:	-	183 -	182 10 -	-	-	24 8 -	41 11 3	-	248 9 3			
Sluice-opener	-	119 -	118 12 6	-	-	{ House at	-	-	118 12 6			
Superintendent of Saw Mills	-	400 -	400 -	-	-	{ the mill	-	-	400 -			
	10/6 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	per annum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
DEMERARA:												
STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT:												
Storekeeper	H. T. Edwards	310 -	310 -	-	-	House -	105 13 11	-	475 13 11			
	climate pay	60 -	60 -	-	-	-	-	-	60 -			
Clerk -	James Edkins	149 -	149 -	-	-	24 8 -	24 6 9	-	217 14 0			
	climate pay	20 -	20 -	-	-	-	-	-	20 -			

-- Increase for March quarter 1833; not included in Estimate 1832-33.

Died 16 Sept. 1832.
-- From 19 April 1832, day of embarkation.

STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT:	310	60	149	20	310	60	149	20	House	105	13	11	475	13	11	
Storekeeper - H. T. Edwards climate pay																
Clerk - James Edkins climate pay									24	8			217	14		
Assistant Clerk - per annum	94				94				24	8			140	14	9	
Ten Labourers - 3/2 per diem	497	3	4		342	9	6						342	9	6	
Storehouseman - 1/1	15	14			15	13							15	13		
Office-keeper - 3/8	57	11	4		57	8							57	8		
Stitch-mister - 5/1					91	5							91	5		
BARRACK DEPARTMENT:																
Barrack-master - Edward Mortimer	183				182	10			Quarters	88	15		271	5		
Barrack Sergeants - { 2/6 per diem each	183				136	17	6		ditto for 1	4	18		141	15	6	
	36	12														
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT:																
Clerk of Works - 14/ p diem, 360 days	256	4			255	10							207	1	3	
One Overseer - 7/1	109	11			109	11							114	9		
DOMINICA:																
STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT:																
Deputy Storekeeper - Charles Digges climate pay	260				255				36	12			430	7		
Clerk - Edward Black climate pay	50				50				24	8			188	14	9	
Foreman of Stores, Roseau 2/6 per diem	20				20								39	2	6	
Ditto, Prince Rupert's 1/1	39	2	6		39	2	6						15	13		
Office-keeper, Roseau 2/6	15	13			15	13										
Labourers - ditto 1,000 days, at 2/1	39	2	6		39	2	6						142		1	
Ditto - Prince Rupert's 500 - at 2/1	100				142											
BARRACK DEPARTMENT:																
Barrack-master - Robert Lynd	183				182	10			Quarters	88	15		271	5		
Two Barrack Sergeants - 2/6 per diem	92				91	5			- ditto	9	16		101	1		
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT:																
Clerk of Works - 12/ for 366 days	219	12			182	10			24	8			248	9	3	
Overseer - 8/1	146	8			146	6			Quarters	4	18		150	18		
Office-keeper - 2/6	39				39	2	6		13				57		6	
GRENADA:																
STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT:																
Deputy Storekeeper - Benjamin Fendall climate pay	270				50				Quarters	62	4	11	252	9	3	
Clerk - J. W. Collins	140	4	4		140	4	4						168	5	8	
Cooper - Henry Edwards climate pay	126				123	18	11									
	20				20								92	5	6	
	109	16			92	5	6									

{ 65/1 due for June quarter 1833. Dead. -- From 19 July 1832, see Fendall.

(continued)

41.—WINDWARD AND LEEWARD ISLANDS—continued.

APPOINTMENTS.		PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS, ADVANTAGES AND SALARIES.										REMARKS.
DESCRIPTION.	By whom Filled.	PAY Voted by Parliament.	PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Source from whence derived.	House; Quarters; or Allowance for Lodging.	Value of Allowances issued by Comptroller.	SALARIES issued from Colonial Fund.	TOTAL (including the Pay issued).			
ORDNANCE—GRENADA—continued.												
STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT—continued.												
Storehouseman	- 3/ per diem	£. s. d.	46 19 -	-	-	-	-	-	46 19 -	-	£. s. d.	46 19 -
2 Men in charge of stores	- 1/ -	31 6 -	28 7 -	-	-	-	-	-	28 7 -	-	38 7 -	-
Watchman	- 2/ -	36 7 -	35 14 -	-	-	-	-	-	35 14 -	-	35 14 -	-
Office-keeper and Messenger	- 2/6 -	39 5 -	36 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	36 - 4	-	36 - 4	-
Armourer	- 1/3 -	10 12 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BARRACK DEPARTMENT:												
Barrack Master	- P. N. Daly	183 - -	182 10 -	-	-	Quarters	88 15 -	-	182 10 -	-	271 5 -	-
Barrack Sergeant	- 2/6 per diem	46 - -	18 5 -	-	-	- ditto	4 18 -	-	18 5 -	-	33 3 -	-
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT:												
Clerk of Works	- 10/ for 366 days	183 - -	182 10 -	-	-	House	41 11 3	-	182 10 -	-	224 1 3	-
Office-keeper	- 2/6 for 313 days	39 - -	39 2 -	-	-	-	-	-	39 2 -	-	39 2 -	-
ST. LUCIA:												
STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT:												
Storekeeper	- James Jessopp climate pay	350 - -	350 - -	-	-	48 16 -	105 13 11	-	350 - -	-	564 9 11	-
Clerk	- W. A. Hill climate pay	132 - -	120 - -	-	-	4 14 11	4 14 8	-	120 - -	-	139 7 5	-
Assistant Clerk	- G. W. Barry climate pay	104 - -	104 - -	-	-	24 8 -	24 6 9	-	104 - -	-	152 14 9	-
Cooper, Carpenter and Armourer	- per annum	109 10 -	4 15 1	-	-	-	-	-	4 15 1	-	4 15 1	-
Foreman of Labourers	- 2/8 per diem	41 14 8	37 13 4	-	-	-	-	-	37 13 4	-	37 13 4	-
Office-keeper	- 2/8 -	41 14 8	7 2 -	-	-	-	-	-	7 2 -	-	48 14 -	-
6 Labourers	- 2/3 -	203 9 -	158 11 6	-	-	-	-	-	158 11 6	-	158 11 6	-
BARRACK DEPARTMENT:												
Barrack Master	- J. D. Bentham	183 - -	182 10 -	-	-	Quarters	88 15 -	-	182 10 -	-	271 5 -	-
2 Barrack Sergeants	- 2/6 per diem each	91 - -	91 5 -	-	-	- ditto	9 16 -	-	91 5 -	-	101 1 -	-

-- Vacant to 31 Dec. 1892.

(continued)

BARRACK DEPARTMENT:																	
Barrack Master	-	J. D. Bentham	-	183	-	182	10	-	88	15	-	271	5	-			
Barrack Surjeants	-	2/6 per diem each	-	91	-	91	5	-	9	16	-	101	1	-			
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT:																	
Clerk of Works	-	10/ per diem	-	183	-	182	10	-	House	-	41	11	3	224	1	3	
Overseer	-	8/	-	146	-	146	-	-	-	-	4	18	-	175	6	-	
Office-keeper	-	2/9 for 313 days	-	43	-	35	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	15	-	
ST. CHRISTOPHER'S:																	
STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT:																	
Deputy Storekeeper	-	John Clinton	-	250	-	250	-	-	Quarters	-	88	10	4	-	388	10	4
Clerk	-	John Thomas	-	114	-	109	10	-	-	-	88	15	-	-	218	5	-
Overseer	-	4/4 per diem	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	4	18	-	-	83	19	8
Labourer	-	3/	-	47	-	46	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	19	-
Cooper	-	2/4	-	39	-	36	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	10	4
Office-keeper	-	1/9	-	28	-	23	7	8	-	-	4	18	-	-	28	5	8
3 Negro Labourers	-	1/3	-	61	-	61	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	15	3
BARRACK DEPARTMENT:																	
Barrack Master	-	William Webb	-	183	-	182	10	-	Quarters	-	88	15	-	-	271	5	-
Barrack Surjeant	-	2/6 per diem	-	46	-	18	4	-	-	-	4	18	-	-	23	2	-
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT:																	
Clerk of Works	-	11/ per diem	-	201	-	188	-	-	House	-	41	11	3	-	229	11	3
Office-keeper	-	1/9	-	28	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	2
ST. VINCENT:																	
STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT:																	
Deputy Storekeeper	-	James Smith	-	300	-	300	-	-	House	-	88	15	-	-	438	15	-
Clerk	-	William Mackintosh	-	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	24	6	9	-	193	9	-
Armourer	-	6/ per diem	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	4	4
Office-keeper	-	2/4	-	109	-	98	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	17	-
Storehouseman	-	2/	-	42	-	37	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	18	3
Labourer	-	2/	-	31	-	48	18	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BARRACK DEPARTMENT:																	
Barrack Master	-	John G. Jones	-	183	-	182	10	-	House	-	88	15	-	-	271	5	-
Barrack Surjeants	-	2/6 per diem each	-	91	-	45	12	6	Quarters	-	9	16	-	-	55	8	6
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT:																	
Clerk of Works	-	10/ per diem	-	183	-	182	10	-	-	-	41	11	3	-	248	9	3
Office-keeper	-	2/4	-	36	-	28	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	2	2

41.—WINDWARD AND LEeward ISLANDS—continued.

APPOINTMENTS.		PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS, ADVANTAGES AND SALARIES.										REMARKS.
DESCRIPTION.	By whom filled.	PAY Voted by Parliament.	PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Source from whence derived.	House; Quarters; or Allowance for Lodging.	Value of Allowances issued by Commissariat.	SALARIES issued from Colonial Fund.	TOTAL (including the Pay issued.)			
ORDNANCE—continued.												
TRINIDAD:												
STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT:												
Storekeeper	James Windsor	300	298 7	-	-	House	34 - 2	-	392 7 2			
	climate pay	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Clerk	John H. Burke	126	124 10	-	-	7 17 6	79 8 1	-	231 15 7			
	climate pay	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Assistant Clerk	Goodman Sandes	98	95 13 8	-	-	24 8	24 6 9	-	144 8 5			
Temporary Ditto	5/ per diem	91 10	91 5	-	-	-	-	-	91 5			
Cooper	5/5	81 5	40 12 5	-	-	-	-	-	40 12 5			
10 Labourers	2/2 for 300 days	325	327 12 10	-	-	-	-	-	327 12 10			
BARRACK DEPARTMENT:												
Barrack Master	Robert Mackintosh	183	182 10	-	-	House	88 15	-	271 5			
2 Barrack Sergeants	2/5 per diem	91	91 5	-	-	26	9 10	-	127 1			
Clerk of Works	14/ per diem	256	255 10	-	-	House	41 11 3	-	297 1 3			
TOBAGO:												
STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT:												
Deputy Storekeeper	Tertius Kendrick	230	227 10	-	-	36 12	88 15	-	402 17			
	climate pay	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	50			
Clerk	Wm. S. Forster	126	124 10	-	-	-	-	-	124 10			
	climate pay	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	20			
Temporary Assistant Clerk	6/ per diem	109 16	60 5	-	-	7 10	4 18	-	60 5			
Cooper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 8			
BARRACK DEPARTMENT:												
Barrack Master	R. B. Freer	183	24 10	-	-	7 12 5	18 9 7	-	50 12		To 15 June 1832. Dead.	
	Alexander Gordon	-	87	-	-	Quarters	- 18	-	87		-- From 9 Oct. 1832.	
Barrack Sergeant	3/ per diem	55	55	-	-	-	-	-	59 18		7 1/2 Freer.	
Clerk of Works	10/ per diem	183	151 10	-	-	24 8	41 11 3	-	217 9 3			
TOTAL Ordnance		18,219 15 2	16,832 16 7	-	-	£. 698 16 10	3,068 12 11	-	30,600 6 4			

APPOINTMENTS.		PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS, ADVANTAGES AND SALARIES.										REMARKS.
DESCRIPTION.	By whom Filled.	PAY Voted by Parliament.	PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Source from whence derived.	House; or Allowance for Lodging.	Value of Allowances issued by Commissariat.	SALARIES Issued from Colonial Fund.	TOTAL (including the Pay issued).			
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
COMMISSARIAT—BERMICE—continued.												
Deputy Assistant Com- missaries-general	W. Nicoll	219 - -	219 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	84 17 5	- - -	303 17 5			
1 Issuer	C. Seymour	153 12 -	153 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	47 3 8	- - -	200 15 8			
1 Carter	at 4/4 per diem	79 1 8	79 1 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 15 9	- - -	87 17 5			Removed to Bar- badoes 13 December.
1 Ditto	1/ - - -	18 5 -	18 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 5 -			
	/8 - - -	12 3 4	12 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 3 4			
DEMERARA AND CAPEY.												
Deputy Assistant Com- missaries-general	Edward Cowan	219 - -	219 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	84 17 5	- - -	303 17 5			
	T. Fraser	219 - -	219 - -	- - -	- - -	24 8 -	63 4 4	- - -	366 12 4			
	J. S. Leney	219 - -	219 - -	- - -	- - -	24 8 -	81 6 4	- - -	344 14 4			
	F. T. Mylrea	219 - -	219 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	84 17 5	- - -	303 17 5			
4 Issuers	at 4/4 per diem each	316 6 8	316 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 7 3	- - -	342 13 11			
1 Cooper	4/ - - -	73 - -	73 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 18 -	- - -	77 18 -			
4 Labourers	/8 - - -	48 13 4	48 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	48 13 4			
DOMINICA.												
Assis. Commissary-general	W. A. Thompson	351 6 3	351 6 3	- - -	- - -	36 12 -	98 19 6	- - -	486 17 9			
Deputy Assistant Com- missaries-general	J. Tennent	219 - -	219 - -	- - -	- - -	24 8 -	61 7 6	- - -	304 15 6			Vice Monk. (Died 21 September.
1 Issuer	C. Monk	79 1 8	79 1 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 15 9	- - -	87 17 5			
1 Superintendent	at 4/4 per diem	39 10 10	39 10 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	39 10 10			
1 Cooper	2/3 - - -	48 13 4	48 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 18 -	- - -	53 11 4			
	2/8 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -			
GRENADA.												
Assis. Commissary-general	F. W. Major	351 6 3	351 6 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	98 19 6	- - -	450 5 9			
Deputy Assistant Com- missaries-general	G. F. Haversat	219 - -	219 - -	- - -	- - -	24 8 -	84 17 5	- - -	328 5 5			
1 Issuer	at 4/4 per diem	79 1 8	79 1 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 15 9	- - -	87 17 5			
1 Superintendent	4/ - - -	73 - -	73 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 18 -	- - -	77 18 -			
1 Cooper	3/6 - - -	63 17 6	63 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 18 -	- - -	68 15 6			
ST. LUCIA.												
Assis. Commissary-general	J. K. Macbree	351 6 3	351 6 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	98 19 6	- - -	450 5 9			
Deputy Assistant Com- missaries-general	C. T. Malessey	219 - -	219 - -	- - -	- - -	24 8 -	84 17 5	- - -	328 5 5			
2 Issuers	at 4/4 per diem each	158 3 4	158 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 11 6	- - -	175 14 10			
1 Superintendent	1/1 - - -	19 15 5	19 15 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 18 -	- - -	19 15 5			
1 Cooper	4/4 - - -	79 1 8	79 1 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 18 -	- - -	83 19 8			
4 Labourers	2/10 - - each	185 16 8	185 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	185 16 8			-- Day reduced to 1 1/8 each per diem from 1 1/4 in 1853.

The several charges marked thus * are paid out of Army Extras; the Accounts of which are submitted to Parliament.

W. and
ST. KITTS AND NEVIS:
210 - - - - -
210 - - - - -
210 - - - - -
24 8 - - - - -
84 17 5 - - - - -
328 5 5 - - - - -
328 5 5 - - - - -
328 5 5 - - - - -

India;

...By reduced to 1.8 each per diem from 1.7m. 1855.

The several charges marked thus * are paid out of Army Extras; the Accounts of which are submitted to Parliament.

ST. KITTS AND NEVIS:

Deputy Assistant Com-
missaries-general { F. T. Coxworthy
J. Macfarlan
at 4/4 per diem

1 Issuer - - - - - 1/6 each

6 Labourers - - - - -

ST. VINCENT:

Assis. Commissary-general

Deputy Assistant Com-
missary-general { W. Jennings
A. Fraser
at 4/4 per diem

1 Issuer - - - - - 4/4

1 Superintendent - - - - - 4/4

1 Cooper - - - - - 2/

10 Labourers - - - - - each

TOBAGO:

Deputy Assistant Com-
missaries-general { G. Elliot
R. Holder
at 4/4 per diem

1 Issuer - - - - - 2/

1 Cooper - - - - - 1/4

3 Labourers - - - - - each

TORTOLA:

Deputy Assistant Com-
missary-general { J. Armstrong

2

4

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2 Issuers - - - - -	158	3	4	158	3	4	-	-	-	17	11	6	-	-	-	328	5	5
1 Superintendent - - - - -	19	15	5	19	15	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	328	5	5
1 Cooper - - - - -	70	1	8	79	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	17	5
4 Labourers - - - - -	185	16	8	185	16	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164	5	-
	219	-	-	219	-	-	-	-	-	24	8	-	-	-	-	450	5	9
	219	-	-	219	-	-	-	-	-	24	8	-	-	-	-	328	5	5
	79	1	8	79	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	17	5
	104	5	-	104	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	363	-	-
	351	6	3	351	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	303	17	5
	219	-	-	219	-	-	-	-	-	24	8	-	-	-	-	306	12	4
	219	-	-	219	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	-	-
	79	1	8	79	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	36	10	-	36	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	73	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	219	-	-	219	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	303	17	5
	351	6	3	351	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	5	9
	219	-	-	219	-	-	-	-	-	24	8	-	-	-	-	328	5	5
	168	3	4	158	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	2	10
	127	15	-	127	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	1	-
	93	12	-	93	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	12	-
	79	1	8	79	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	1	8
	112	10	10	112	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	10	10
	41	1	3	41	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	1	3
TOTAL Commissariat	15,832	6	10	15,536	6	6	-	-	-	870	17	8	3,321	-	-	19,726	4	2

(Fice Lane.
Transferred to Jamaica.

The several charges marked thus * are paid out of Army Extras; the Accounts of which are submitted to Parliament.

MILITARY STAFF PAY, &c.	£	29,453	17	10
MEDICAL STAFF PAY, &c.	£	2,144	0	11
CONTINGENCIES	£	4,241	0	11
ORDNANCE	£	20,508	0	4
COMMISSARIAT	£	19,726	4	2
TOTAL	£	82,348	3	6

ABSTRACT OF TOTALS

— No. 42. —

BAHAMAS

RETURN of the Numbers and Distribution of the EFFECTIVE FORCE, OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, and RANK and FILE of the British Army, including Colonial Corps, in each Year since 1815; including Artillery and Engineers.

	Officers Present, or on Detached Duty at the Station.										Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	
	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Paymasters.	Adjutants.	Quartermasters.	Surgeons.				Assistant-Surgeons.
25 Jan. 1816	-	1	-	8	9	4	-	-	1	1	-	45	20	651
— 1817	-	1	-	5	13	6	-	-	1	1	2	63	22	1,157
— 1818	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	4	217
— 1819	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	12	4	202
— 1820	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	161
— 1821	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	118
— 1822	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	165
— 1823	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	127
— 1824	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	128
— 1825	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	123
— 1826	-	1	1	1	5	3	-	-	1	-	1	17	11	338
— 1827	-	-	1	4	6	4	-	-	1	1	1	16	11	327
— 1828	-	1	1	2	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	24	10	421
— 1829	-	1	-	3	9	5	1	-	1	1	1	24	11	537
— 1830	-	-	1	5	8	5	1	1	1	1	1	27	11	568
1 Jan. 1831	-	-	1	4	9	5	1	1	1	1	1	30	11	531
— 1832	-	-	1	1	6	5	-	-	-	1	-	24	8	478
— 1833	-	1	1	4	7	4	1	1	1	1	-	29	9	579

Adjutant-General's Office, }
25 March 1833. }

John Macdonald,
Adjutant-General.

— No. 43. —
P A H A M A S.

RETURN of all PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLEMENTS and SALARIES issued to OFFICERS of the Military, Garrison, Medical and Commissariat Staff, and of the Ordnance Department, for the Twelve Months ended 31 March 1839.

APPOINTMENTS.		PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLEMENTS, ADVANTAGES AND SALARIES.										REMARKS.			
DESCRIPTION.	By whom Filled.	PAY Voted by Parliament.	PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Source from whence derived.	House; Quarters, or Allowance for Lodging.	Value of Allowances issued by Commissariat.	SALARIES issued from Colonial Fund.	TOTAL (including the Pay issued).						
GARRISON	Nil.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
MILITARY STAFF	Nil.														
MEDICAL STAFF:															
Assistant Surgeon	J. Brydow	- - -	97 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 18 9	- - -	110 18 9						D. D. 12 July 1839.
CONTINGENCIES:															
Allowance to a Clergyman for performing Divine Service	- - -	85 3 4	56 9 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	39 18 9	- - -	96 8 1						
ORDNANCE:															
STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT:															
Storekeeper	John Walker	320 - -	322 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	101 - 9	- - -	535 10 9						Increase for March quarter 1839, not included in Estimate 1832-33. Ditto - - ditto.
Clerk	Peter Drouet	132 - -	133 10 -	- - -	- - -	26 - -	23 11 11 1/2	- - -	203 1 11 1/2						
Foreman	4/ per diem	74 14 6	73 - - -	- - -	- - -	Quarters	5 2 5	- - -	78 2 5						
Armourer	2/2 - - -	34 - 4	33 18 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 18 2						
Cooper	Per annum	10 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -						
Turner or Carpenter	Ditto	10 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -						
Four Labourers	1/8 per diem each	104 8 4	104 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	104 6 8						
Office-keeper	1/8 - - -	26 1 8	26 1 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 1 8						
Signal Men	1 at 1/2 2 at 1/3 each	46 5 -	45 12 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	45 12 6						(continued)

ALLOWANCES PAID BY THE ORDNANCE:

Extra pay - - - 52 - -

Ditto - - - 26 - -

Quarters - - - 5 2 5

- - - - - 33 18 2

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43.—BAHAMAS—continued.

APPOINTMENT S.		PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS, ADVANTAGES AND SALARIES.										REMARKS.
DESCRIPTION.	By whom Filled.	PAY Voted by Parliament.	PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Source from whence derived.	House; or Quarters; or Allowance for Lodging.	Value of Allowances issued by Commissariat.	SALARIES Issued from Colonial Fund.	TOTAL (including the Pay issued.)			
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
ORDNANCE—continued.												
BARRACK DEPARTMENT:												
Barrack-master	James Peirse	133 - -	129 15 -	- - -	- - -	15 4 10	53 17 4	- - -	198 17 2			
Barrack Sergeants	{ 2/6 per diem 1/ - - -	45 15 - 18 5 -	45 12 6 18 5 -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	7 10 - - - -	- - - - - -	53 8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18 5 -			
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT:												
Overseer of Works	8/5 per diem	154 - 6	153 12 1	- - -	- - -	26 - -	23 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	203 4 - $\frac{1}{2}$			
Clerk	5/ - - -	91 10 -	91 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	91 5 -			
Office-keeper	1/8 for 313 days	20 1 8	20 1 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 1 8			
TOTAL Ordnance	- - - £.	1,276 2	1,203 10 3	80 - -	- - -	119 4 10	215 - 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	1,617 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	To 31 Oct. 1832, unattached.		
COMMISSARIAT:												
Deputy Assistant Com- missarios-general	H. Rogers - G. Maclean -	264 12 6 219 - -	264 12 6 196 4 -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	Quarters 23 5 10	83 16 8 75 2 1	- - - - - -	348 9 2 294 11 11	Censured 22 Feb. Vice Maclean.		
1 Temporary Clerk	at 7/ per diem	- - -	16 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 16 -			
1 Issuer	at 4/5 - - -	85 3 4	85 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	85 3 4	These several charges are defrayed out of Army Ex- tras, the Accounts of which are submitted to Parlia- ment.		
1 Ditto	at 1/ - - -	18 5 -	18 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 5 -			
1 Office-keeper	at 1/4 $\frac{1}{2}$ - -	25 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 2 5	- - -	30 4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$			
3 Labourers	at 1/11 - - each	104 18 9	104 18 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 7 3	- - -	120 6 -			
TOTAL Commissariat	- - - £.	717 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	711 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	23 5 10	179 8 5	- - -	913 15 8 $\frac{1}{2}$			

ABSTRACT OF TOTALS.

	£.	s.	d.
MEDICAL STAFF	-	-	-
COSTINGENCIES	-	-	-
ORDNANCE	-	-	-
COMMISSARIAT	-	-	-
TOTAL	2,738	18	1

— No. 44. —

MAURITIUS.

RETURN of the Numbers and Distribution of the EFFECTIVE FORCE, OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, and RANK and FILE, of the British Army, including Colonial Corps, in each Year since 1815; including Artillery and Engineers.

	Officers Present, or on Detached Duty at the Station.											Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Paymasters.	Adjutants.	Quarter-Masters.	Surgeons.	Assistant-Surgeons.			
25 Jan. 1816	-	3	4	24	37	14	3	3	3	2	4	161	65	2,480
— 1817	-	4	7	27	44	14	3	2	2	1	4	145	65	2,198
— 1818	-	2	3	16	23	12	2	1	2	1	3	95	42	1,679
— 1819	-	3	1	15	26	11	2	2	2	1	4	90	44	1,575
— 1820	-	3	2	15	19	17	1	2	2	2	4	64	37	1,366
— 1821	-	3	2	14	19	14	1	2	2	2	2	59	33	1,216
— 1822	-	3	2	16	13	14	1	2	2	2	2	68	33	1,309
— 1823	-	2	3	15	21	13	2	2	1	2	2	58	25	1,235
— 1824	-	1	3	15	23	11	2	2	1	2	2	63	22	1,134
— 1825	-	2	3	13	21	10	1	2	1	2	2	60	23	1,112
— 1826	-	3	3	15	21	3	1	1	1	1	2	61	20	978
— 1827	-	4	4	20	27	12	3	3	3	3	3	95	31	1,507
— 1828	-	4	2	21	27	12	2	3	2	3	2	93	32	1,557
— 1829	-	3	3	18	26	9	3	2	3	1	3	95	31	1,548
— 1830	-	4	2	14	22	11	3	3	3	1	3	90	31	1,482
1 Jan. 1831	-	4	2	15	25	9	3	3	3	1	4	90	32	1,480
— 1832	-	5	3	22	28	11	3	3	3	3	4	98	34	1,754
— 1833	-	5	3	18	31	10	3	2	3	3	5	100	35	1,794

Adjutant-General's Office,
25 March 1833.

John Macdonald,
Adjutant-General.

CONTINGENCIES 96 8 1
ORDNANCE 1,617 15 6 1/2
COMMISSARIAT 913 15 8 1/2
TOTAL 2,738 18 1 1/2

— No. 45 —

MAURITIUS.

RETURN of all PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLEMENTS and SALARIES issued to Officers of the Military, Garrison, Medical and Commissariat Staff, and of the Ordnance Department, for the Twelve Months ended 31 March 1833.

APPOINTMENTS.		PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLEMENTS, ADVANTAGES AND SALARIES.										REMARKS.
DESCRIPTION.	By whom Filled.	PAY Voted by Parliament.	PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Source from whence derived.	House; or Quarters; or Allowance for Lodging.	Island Allowances paid by Colony.	SALARIES issued from Colonial Fund.	TOTAL (including the Pay issued).			
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
GARRISON	Nil											
MILITARY STAFF:												
Lieutenant-general	Sir C. Colville			{ 613 2 6 509 17 6	Pay as Col. of the 74 Ft. Emoluments from Gilding	Govt. House	800 - -	7776 13 4				
Major-general	Sir W. Nicolay			419 5 -	Unattached pay as a General Officer.	Ditto		1,666 13 4				
Secretary	Lt. Col. Dawkins Lieut. Robt.	{ 346 15 - 346 15 -	{ 376 4 - 55 17 6	{ 168 6 - 53 17 6	Half-pay Full pay, 84th Foot			152 1 8 39 8 4				
Aides-de-Camp	Capt. Barelay Hay Douglas		{ 168 14 6 163 17 6 22 2 -	{ 177 4 6 99 9 8 30 2 4	Ditto - 90th Foot Ditto Coldstream Gdb Ditto - 29th Foot			193 6 8 195 12 5 33 18 1				
Dep Adjutant-general	Ensign Nicolay Lieut. Col. Hamer			{ 39 2 3 200 15 -	Ditto - 93d Foot Half-pay			38 9 5 556 18 6				
Dep. Quartermaster-gen.	Rev. R. Jones	{ 346 15 - 410 12 6	{ 346 15 - 410 12 6	{ 173 7 6 410 12 6	Ditto Ditto			556 18 6 416 - -				
Chaplan												
TOTAL of Military Staff Pay, &c.		1,737 12 6	1,350 10 -	2,483 9 9				3,318 - 4	9,973 11 8			
MEDICAL STAFF:												
Dep. Inspector-general of Hospitals	C. Collier	638 15 -	638 15 -					556 18 6	389 10 -	Including additional pay for length of service, in advance as Prince Med. Officer.		
Apothecary	R. Morris J. Duncanson	{ 173 7 6 182 10 -	{ 173 7 6 182 10 -					238 - - 143 5 3	168 - -			
Assistant Surgeons	H. Stuart R. Allan	{ 301 17 6 136 17 6	{ 182 10 - 136 17 6					143 5 3 143 5 3	150 - -	Including additional pay for length of service.		
Clerk	G. McGregor	127 15 -	127 15 -					81 9 -		Ditto - ditto.		
TOTAL of Medical Staff Pay, &c.		1,441 15 -	1,441 15 -					1,306 3 3	710 10 -			

To 31 Jan. 1833.
From 1 Feb. 1833, in succession to Sir C. Colville.
To 31 Jan. 1833.
From 1 Feb. 1833, as Assist. Sec. to Sir W. Nicolay.
To 31 January 1832 - - - - -
Appointed 11 Dec. 1832 - - - - -
31 Jan. - Cess'd - - -
To 1 Feb. 1833, as Aide-de-Camp to Sir W. Nicolay - - -
Including additional pay for length of service.
- Including additional pay for length of service.
- Ditto - ditto.

45.—MEXICUS—continued.

APPOINTMENTS.		PAY, ALLOWANCES, EMOLUMENTS, ADVANTAGES AND SALARIES.									
DESCRIPTION.	By whom Filled.	PAY Voted by Parliament.	PAY Issued.	Other MILITARY PAY.	Source from whence derived.	Value of Allowances issued by Commissariat.	Island Allowances paid by Colony.	SALARIES issued from Colonial Fund.	TOTAL (including the Pay issued).	REMARKS.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
COMMISSARIAT:											
Assistant Com.-general	L. Pennell	351 6 3	351 6 3	-	-	-	238 - -	-	589 6 3		
	R. Charters	173 7 0	173 7 0	-	-	-	143 5 3	-	310 12 9		
	C. Wemyss	173 7 0	173 7 0	-	-	-	143 5 3	-	310 12 9		
	T. G. S. Swan	173 7 0	173 7 0	-	-	-	143 5 3	-	310 12 9		
	R. Wylie	173 7 6	173 7 6	-	-	-	94 11 9	-	267 19 3		Relieved by Mr. Saunders, vice Wylie. — A temporary clerk employed during this period.
	A. O. Saunders	173 7 6	173 7 6	-	-	-	-	-	218 6 6		
1 Temporary Clerk	at 218l. 6s. 6d. p. ann.	218 6 6	203 3 -	-	-	-	-	-	203 3 -		Pay reduced to 7/6 p. diem, from 23 Jan. 1833.
1 Ditto	at 7/6 per diem	136 17 6	136 17 6	-	-	-	-	-	136 17 6		
1 Ditto	at 5/ per month	91 5 -	91 5 -	-	-	-	-	-	91 5 -		
1 Ditto	at 5/ per m. 3m	-	10 10 -	-	-	-	-	-	10 10 -		From 18 Feb. 1833; Ceased 17 March.
1 Storekeeper	at 7/6 -	136 17 6	136 17 6	-	-	-	-	-	140 4 3 1/2		
2 Ditto	at 190s. p. ann. each	240 - -	240 - -	-	-	-	-	-	246 13 7		From 18 Feb. 1833; Ceased 32 April.
1 Ditto	at 5/ per diem	91 5 -	91 5 -	-	-	-	-	-	94 11 9 1/2		
4 Ditto in charge at out-posts	1 at Seychells, 2/1/2 diem.	91 5 -	91 5 -	-	-	-	-	-	91 5 -		These several charges are defrayed out of Army Excess, the accounts of which are submitted to Parliament.
	3 at 1/1 p. diem each	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1 Ditto	at 1/6 per diem	-	1 16 -	-	-	-	-	-	1 16 -		From 8 March.
1 Conductor	at 4s. 6s. 8d. p. month	58 - -	58 - -	-	-	-	-	-	58 - -		
2 Labourers	at 1l. 16s. p. month each	43 4 -	43 4 -	-	-	-	-	-	43 4 -		
1 Cooper	at 3s. per month	36 - -	36 - -	-	-	-	-	-	36 - -		
TOTAL Commissariat		2,361 4 3	2,413 5 9	-	-	13 7 2	762 7 6	-	3,189 - 5		

MILITARY STAFF PAY, &c.	£. s. d.	-	-	-
MEDICAL STAFF PAY, &c.	-	-	-	-
CONTINGENCES	3853 3 7 1/2	-	-	-
ORDNANCE	3189 - 5	-	-	-
COMMISSARIAT	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3,189 - 5	-	-	-

VI.—Miscellaneous.

— No. 46. —

Admiralty, 27 June 1834.

A RETURN of the Amount paid for FREIGHT of SALT PROVISIONS sent from Cork into the Depot at Deptford, and thence to Malta, Gibraltar, the West Indies, Halifax and Quebec, respectively, together with the Rate per Ton paid for the same, in the Year 1833.

TOTAL £
 3,853 3 7½
 3,189 5
 CONTINGENCIES
 ORDNANCE
 COMMISSARIAT
 ABSTRACT OF TOTALS

TO WHAT STATIONS CONVEYED.	Army.	Navy.	Rate per Ton.	Amount of Freight paid.	
				Army.	Navy.
	Tons.	Tons.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Cork to Deptford (a)	nil	nil	- - -	nil	nil.
Deptford to Malta	60 ½	18	- 17 -	51 8 6	15 6 -
		36	- 17 4	- - -	31 4 -
		10	- 10 6	- - -	5 5 -
		48	conveyed in a transport.		
			- 9 5	18 16 7	- - -
			- 8 11	103 1 11	- - -
			conveyed in a transport.		
			- 9 11	15 14 10	- - -
			- 18 -	22 1 -	- - -
— Gibraltar	18 ½		- 9 10	15 4 10	- - -
	231 ½		- 7 10	30 10 5	6 5 4
	111 ½		- 15 -	65 16 3	12 - -
— Antigua	31 ½		- 8 -	48 16 -	- - -
	24 ½		- 14 9	60 13 2	5 18 -
	31		1 7 6	64 19 4	- - -
— Barbadoes	93 ½	16	- 10 3	36 2 7	- - -
	87 ½	16	- 9 -	20 14 -	- - -
	122 ½		- 9 10	12 13 5	- - -
— Berb'ce	82 ½	8	- 10 4	9 8 7	- - -
	47 ½		- 8 6	9 2 9	- - -
— Demerara	70 ½		- 9 11	11 - 7	- - -
	46		1 18 -	38 19 -	- - -
	25 ½		- 12 -	10 16 -	- - -
— Dominica	18 ½		- 9 10	20 5 7	- - -
	21 ½		- 19 -	26 16 9	- - -
— Grenada	22 ½		1 8 6	37 1 -	- - -
	20 ½		- 9 10	10 1 7	- - -
— St. Kitt's	18		- 10 -	29 5 -	- - -
	41 ½		- 8 11	17 3 3	- - -
— St. Lucia	28 ½		1 8 6	21 - 4	- - -
	26		- 10 -	14 - -	- - -
— St. Vincent	20 ½		- 9 10	10 1 7	- - -
	58 ½		- 8 -	29 5 -	- - -
— Trinidad	38 ½		- 8 11	17 3 3	- - -
	14 ½		1 8 6	21 - 4	- - -
— Tobago	14		1 - -	14 - -	- - -
		52	- 7 6	- - -	19 10 -
— Jamaica		18	- 7 -	- - -	6 6 -
		27	- 9 6	- - -	12 16 6
— Halifax		23	- 12 6	- - -	14 7 6
— Quebec	nil	nil	- - -	nil	nil.
— Bermuda		30	- 13 4	- - -	20 - -
		26	- 14 11	- - -	19 7 10
		26	1 4 10	- - -	32 5 8
	10 ½	16	- 13 5	6 17 6	10 14 8
— Bahamas	70		- 14 10	51 18 4	- - -
	18	8	1 2 6	20 5 -	9 - -
		10	2 10 -	- - -	25 - -
	19	14	1 4 4	23 2 4	17 - 8
TOTAL			£.	919 16 3	262 7 2

(a) Included in the price, the contract stipulating that the salt meat be delivered at Deptford, free of all charges.

John T. Briggs,
 Accountant-General of the Navy.

— No. 47. —

AN ACCOUNT of the AMOUNT paid by Great Britain for the MILITARY EXPENDITURE

	ORDINARIES OF THE ARMY.			ORDNANCE CHARGES.		
	Regimental Pay, Clothing, Contingencies and Hospital Charges, exclusive of Stoppages for Provisions.	Pay of General and Medical Staff, Garrison Officers and Chaplains.	Pay and Allowances of Artillery and Engineers.	Pay and Allowances of Civil Departments of Ordnance.	Contingent Expenses of Civil and Military Branches of Ordnance.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£.	£.	
MILITARY AND MARITIME STATIONS :						
Gibraltar - - - - -	75,646 17 10	6,951 13 7	21,345	3,648	4,403	
Malta - - - - -	63,060 14 7	2,444 8 2	7,892	1,833	412	
Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	48,541 2 10	5,002 10 2	6,018	3,111	2,453	
Mauritius - - - - -	51,575 12 6	3,724 8 6	5,848	1,668	919	
Bermuda - - - - -	23,991 7 8	820 13 2	9,103	1,359	1,984	
Helfigoland - - - - -	- - - - -	500 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Ionian Islands - - - - -	76,311 11 3	4,373 18 10	12,412	1,287	906	
PLANTATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS :						
Jamaica	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	
Command. { Bahamas - - - - -	94,190 13 6	7,971 16 -	11,401	3,488	2,452	
{ Honduras - - - - -						
{ Barbadoes - - - - -						
Windward and Leeward Islands Command. { Grenada - - - - -	140,542 10 3	15,623 17 8	17,751	11,205	8,355	
{ St. Vincent - - - - -						
{ Tobago - - - - -						
{ Antigua - - - - -						
{ Montserrat - - - - -						
{ St. Christopher's - - - - -						
{ Nevis - - - - -						
{ Anguilla - - - - -						
{ Virgin Islands - - - - -						
{ Dominica - - - - -						
{ St. Lucia - - - - -						
{ Trinidad - - - - -						
{ British Guiana - - - - -						
Lower Canada - - - - -	70,769 11 -	12,607 2 6	19,965	5,581	6,867	
Upper Canada - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	
Nova Scotia	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	
Command. { Nova Scotia - - - - -	61,845 19 5	8,384 17 8	16,462	5,134	4,415	
{ New Brunswick - - - - -						
{ Prince Edward's Island - - - - -						
{ Newfoundland - - - - -						
Sierra Leone - - - - -	10,355 - 3	434 15 2	- - -	533	355	
Gambia - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	
Ceylon - - - - -	92,259 2 3	4,113 16 5	8,039	2,825	1,665	
Western Australia - - - - -	1,738 15 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	
PENAL SETTLEMENTS :						
New South Wales - - - - -	60,362 14 3	977 10 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Van Diemen's Land - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	
	£. 871,191 12 7	73,931 8 4	137,136	41,672	35,186	

Whitehall Treasury Chambers, }
June 1834.

scellaneous.

EXPENDITURE

CHARGES.

	Contingent Expenses of Civil and Military Branches of Ordnance.
	£.
	4,403
	412
	2,453
	919
	1,984
	-
	906
	2,452
	8,355
	6,867
	445
	355
	1,065
	35,186

— No. 47.—

of each COLONY, (so far as the same can be separately stated) for One Year, according to the latest Returns, being those for the Year 18

ORDNANCE CHARGES.					COMMISSARIAT AND ARMY EXTRAORDINARIES.				
Ordnance Stores.	Military Works.	Pay and Allowances of Barrack Department.	Construction and Repairs of Barracks and Military Buildings.	Barrack Stores.	Commissariat Pay and Passage Allowances.	Provisions, Forage and Fuel, Commissariat Incidents, Stores and Freight of Specie from England.	Contingent Expenses of Military Departments, and Special Allowances and Pay of Pioneers.	Army Vessels.	Transport
£.	£. s. d.	£.	£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.
9,389	1,631 - -	689	4,104	2,829	1,646 10 10	33,172 7 5	871 16 7	- - -	45
3,196	2,810 - -	718	3,197	1,102	2,108 4 10	20,404 13 1	358 1 10	- 32 8 8	45
3,615	589 - -	1,051	5,433	1,997	1,646 3 3	21,693 17 6	2,047 - 9	- - -	37
2,853	5,049 - -	545	3,502	3,749	1,126 8 4	20,904 8 4	466 9 7	- - -	48
1,607	7,410 - -	268	482	361	697 13 7	12,076 12 -	1,123 14 9	- 196 13 6	21
378	13,093 9 2	119	- - -	108	1,588 - 5	21,693 16 8	567 15 10	- - -	34
6,674	181 - -	635	2,726	3,674	3,021 14 8	50,852 15 2	32,073 10 4	486 9 3	41
10,503	2,791 - -	3,095	34,094	9,165	10,626 13 7	72,701 15 -	24,518 - 4	2,970 16 11	91
1,700	17,898 - -	2,684	12,116	2,018	9,017 14 6	60,221 17 1	9,453 10 9	232 7 10	41
1,532	7,155 - -	1,282	3,920	1,555	3,080 2 10	28,570 13 9	4,497 16 -	1,222 4 6	31
- - -	- - -	473	453	- - -	1,164 9 7	6,186 12 2	4,211 12 10	334 13 7	31
3,860	25 - -	- - -	471	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	31
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	215 15 7	1,315 3 8	579 17 7	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	{ 4,359 16 6	18,989 18 6	3,786 9 7	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	{ 1,331 11 10	17,034 14 10	2,270 6 6	- - -	- - -
45,307	58,632 9 2	11,559	70,508	26,553	41,631 - 4	385,819 5 2	86,826 3 3	5,475 14 3	515

General Charges; viz.
Provisions and Stores for Troops on passage to
Stores provided by the Agent for Commissariat
Departments on sundry Foreign Stations

est Returns, being those for the Year 1832.

MILITARY EXTRAORDINARIES.			Transport of Troops and Stores.	Provisions and Stores sent from England, with Surplus Stores delivered from Transports.	TOTAL CHARGES incurred.	Deductions for Stoppages from Ordnance and Officers' Servants, Rent of Military Buildings, Premiums on Bills and Payments from Colonial Resources.	ACTUAL COST to GREAT BRITAIN.
Contingent Expenses of Military Departments, and Special Allowances and Pay of Pioneers.	Army Vessels.	£. s. d.					
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
871 16 7	- - -	4,537 13 7	13,707 - -	184,571 19 10	12,132 13 11	172,439 5 11	
358 1 10	32 8 8	4,387 4 6	1,985 5 4	116,141 1 -	15,678 4 -	100,462 17 -	
2,047 - 9	- - -	2,571 4 7	- - -	106,668 19 1	6,740 13 11	99,928 5 2	
466 9 7	- - -	4,833 18 3	1,281 12 7	108,036 18 1	8,704 9 9	99,332 8 4	
1,123 14 9	196 13 6	2,167 - 6	6,601 4 5	70,248 19 7	3,032 5 4	67,216 14 3	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	500 - -	- - -	500 - -	
567 15 10	- - -	3,433 - 5	3,951 13 10	140,223 6 5	37,323 6 8	102,899 19 9	
32,073 10 4	486 9 3	4476 8 6	5,039 7 10	220,353 15 3	87,748 5 2	141,605 10 1	
24,518 - 4	2,970 16 11	9,974 14 7	24,835 - 8	398,752 9 -	12,117 15 2	386,634 13 10	
9,453 10 9	232 7 10	4,799 7 1	- - -	235,930 10 9	27,682 4 5	208,248 6 4	
4,497 16 -	1,222 4 6	3,322 2 5	621 19 5	153,000 16 -	9,431 17 5	143,568 18 7	
4,211 12 10	334 13 7	3,368 11 6	1,224 3 11	29,093 19 -	1,091 5 11	28,002 13 1	
- - -	- - -	3,582 7 6	- - -	116,844 6 2	- - -	116,844 6 2	
579 17 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,849 11 10	307 15 7	3,481 16 3	
3,786 9 7	- - -	- - -	1,067 9 8	110,180 12 2	19,840 13 11	90,339 18 3	
2,270 6 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
86,826 3 3	5,475 14 3	51,653 13 5	60,314 17 8	2,003,397 4 2	241,891 11 2	1,761,505 13 -	
General Charges; viz.							
Provisions and Stores for Troops on passage to the Colonies - - - - -							
provided by the Agent for Commissariat Supplies, and by the Stationery Office, for Military Services and							
Departments on sundry Foreign Stations - - - - -							
						18,119 16 1	
						11,943 18 6	
						£. 1,791,569 7 7	

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[N.B.—In this Index, the *Figures* following the Names refer to the number of the Question in the Evidence; and *App. p.* to the page of the Appendix.]

A.

- ACCRA, Fort of.** Estimated amount necessary for repairing the fort of Accra, *Hay* 1372.
- Adjutant-general.** Deputy adjutant-general at Ceylon would be sufficient; the deputy-assistant might be dispensed with, *Holynake* 2282-2284—Deputy assistant adjutant-general's office filled up during his absence in England, *Holynake* 2294-2296—Necessity for two officers in the adjutant-general's department at Ceylon, *Loze* 2463-2466, *Brown* 2517, 2518—More necessity for two officers in that department at Ceylon, than in the Ionian Islands, *Loze* 2467-2469, 2477—How far the adjutant-general or deputy assistant general detached from head-quarters, *Loze* 2471-2474—Increase in the number of troops at Ceylon would not require an increase in the adjutant-general's department, *Loze* 2503, 2504—Duties in the adjutant-general's department not so severe as those of the quarter-master's general, *Cascoyne* 2747-2752.
- Africa, Western Coast of.** Return of the number and distribution of the effective force, officers, non-commissioned officers and rank and file of the British army, including colonial corps, in each year since 1815, including artillery and engineers, *App. p.* 19—Return of all pay, allowance, emoluments and salaries issual to officers of the military, garrison, medical and commissariat staff, and the ordnance department, for the 12 months ended 31st March 1833, *App. p.* 20-22—Regulations as to transfer of soldiers to corps abroad, in commutation of punishment, *App. p.* 23, 24—Return of the average number of effective and non-effective force, in each year since 1815, stationed on the West Coast of Africa, with the number of officers and men who died, and of those who were invalided, in each year of the above period; also the proportion of Blacks and Europeans, *App. p.* 24—Return showing the annual average strength of the black and white troops on the West coast of Africa, and the proportion of sickness and mortality on the same station, for the period commencing 1827 and ending 1833, both inclusive, *App. p.* 25—Substance of a report from Captain Boteler, R. E. upon the forts on the Gold Coast, dated 18th December 1826, *App. p.* 25—Extract of a letter from the Under Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated 27th August 1828, relative to compensation to black slaves, *App. p.* 25.
- African Corps.** See *Royal African Corps.*
- Agent Victualler.** Nature of the accounts kept by the agent victualler at Malta, *Meek* 764—His duties with regard to the charge of seamen's clothing, and supplying money to pursers, *Meek* 772, 773.
- Algerias.** Governor of, at 30,000 dollars per year, is better paid than the present governor of Gibraltar, at the present rates of pay, *Hay* 56.
- Algoa Bay.** Barrack-master not necessary at Algoa Bay in time of peace, *Cole* 2122—Amount of allowances paid by the ordnance to barrack-master at, *App. p.* 31.
- Alipont.** Civil business performed by commandant, and whether office necessary, *Tuffnell* 2986.
- America, North.** Return of the numbers and distribution of the effective force, officers, non-commissioned officers, and rank and file of the British army, including colonial corps, in each year since 1815, including artillery and engineers, *App. p.* 35.
- Amherstburg.** Amount of allowances paid by ordnance to barrack-master and barrack-serjeant at, *App. p.* 42—Amount of allowances paid by commissariat to deputy assistant commissaries general and other officers at, *App. p.* 46.
- Anguilla.** Account of amount paid by Great Britain for the military expenditure of each colony for one year ending 1832, *App. p.* 112, 113.

- Annapolis.* Amount of allowances paid by the ordnance to deputy storekeeper and acting barrack-master, *App.* p. 53.
- Antigua.* Amount of pay and allowances made by the ordnance to storekeepers and other officers at, *App.* p. 94.—Amount of allowances and emoluments made by commissariat to assistant commissaries-general and other officers, *App.* p. 101.—Account of amount paid by Great Britain for the military expenditure for each colony for one year, *App.* p. 112, 113.
- Army Estimates.* Amount paid for the Malta fencibles appears in the army estimates, *Hay* 1602.
- Army Extraordinaries.* Account of amount paid by Great Britain for army extraordinaries for each colony, for one year ending 1832, *App.* p. 113.
- Assistant Surgeons.* Pay and emoluments of assistant surgeons at Gibraltar, *Pym* 155.
- Australia, Western.* Account of amount paid by Great Britain for the military expenditure of each colony, for one year ending 1832, *App.* p. 112, 113.
- Austria.* One English man-of-war would prevent any Austrian force from coming near the Ionian Islands, *Napier* 1043-1045.
- Aux Noir, Isle of.* Amount of allowances paid by ordnance to deputy-storekeeper and other officers at, *App.* p. 41.—Amount paid by commissariat to deputy assistant commissary-general, *App.* p. 44.

B.

- Badulla.* Whether a commandant at this place, if so, his duties and salary; if civil duties performed, and whether office necessary, *Holyoake* 2320-2322, *Guscoyne* 2840-2848, *Tuffnell* 2966.
- Bohomas.* Return of the numbers and distribution of the effective force, officers, non-commissioned officers and rank and file of the British army, including colonial corps, in each year since 1815, including artillery and engineers, *App.* p. 104.—Return of all pay, allowances, emoluments and salaries issued to officers of the military, garrison, medical and commissariat staff, and of the ordnance department, for the 12 months ended 31 March 1833, *App.* p. 105, 106.
- Bakery.* Establishment of the public bakery at Gibraltar, by which bread can be supplied cheaper than by contract, *Knowles* 238-267, 271.—Army and navy bakery at Malta might be consolidated with an increase of a few hands of the lower grade, which would cause a saving, *Cunning* 666-673.
- Barbadoes.* Comparative statement of total annual value of military allowance issuable to each rank of staff and regimental officer in addition to their pay at, according to the present establishment, distinguishing those at which a colonial commuted allowance is paid in money, and those at which, with the exception of lodgings and black servants' money, the same are issued in kind, *App.* p. 72.—At Barbadoes, where there is no naval establishment, the depôt of provisions has been placed under the care of the commissary, *Mack* 384.—Amount of allowances paid by the ordnance to storekeeper and other officers at, *App.* p. 95, 96.—Amount of allowances made by commissariat to deputy commissaries general and other officers at, *App.* p. 101.
- Barbary.* Arrangement made with, for the supply of fresh meat to Gibraltar, *Hay* 89.—Fresh meat is supplied from Barbary of a better description and at less cost than from Spain, *Knocks* 231-234.
- Barrack-master's Department.* Extent of the barrack-master's establishment at Gibraltar, and difficulty of reducing it, *Harding* 498, 499.
- Barrack Sergeants.* Barrack sergeants at Graham's Town are decidedly wanted, *Cole* 2127.
- Barracks, Ionian Islands.* Troops are kept therein; they are in healthy situations, but are not of a good description, *French* 884-889.—Barracks are bad, *Napier* 913.—Other buildings might be appropriated as barracks, and with a saving of expense, *Napier* 919-921.—Size of barracks at Vido when works completed, *Rudsdell* 1193, *Maberly* 1309-1312.
- See also *Civil Hospital*.
- Bathurst, New South Wales.* Amount of pay and allowances made by commissariat to deputy assistant commissary-general at, *App.* p. 82.
- Battalions.* Preference of the former system at Malta of battalions of from eight to ten companies, over the present system of only six companies, *Penny* 738.

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The force at the Cape has been necessarily increased, from the incursions of the Caffres being more frequent than formerly, 1965-1969—Duties of the office of commandant of the frontier, his pay, and why that office could not be united with that of commandant of the Cape corps, 1977-2001—Robbin Island is a convict establishment; necessity for the commandant being a person of character, 2002-2005—Port Frederick is a port of importance and requires a commandant, 2006, 2007—Necessity for a town and brigade major, and also a major of brigade, at Graham's Town, 2008, 2009—A large medical staff is necessary, from the force being much divided, and there being a difficulty in getting private practitioners, 2012, 2013—A similar reason applies to the commissariat, 2014, 2015—Why the offices of secretary to the governor and deputy adjutant-general cannot always be united, 2017—Extent of reduction in the military force that is now taking place, 2018, 2019.

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Bermuda. Returns of the numbers and distribution of the effective force, officers, non-commissioned officers and rank and file of the British army, including colonial corps, in each year since 1815, including artillery and engineers, *App. p.* 56—Return of all pay, allowances, emoluments and salaries issued to officers of the military, garrison, medical and commissariat staff, and of the ordnance department, for the 12 months ended 31 March 1833, *App. p.* 57-59—Amount paid by Great Britain for the military expenditure of, for one year, *App. p.* 112, 113.

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Blankens, Capt. William Henry. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Examination upon the climate of Sierra Leone, and its effect on the health of Europeans, 1669-1677—Sierra Leone preferable in point of health to Cape Coast Castle, Gambia or Fernando Po, 1678-1687—Militia partly officered by coloured people, but they would not be fit to receive commissions in the colonial corps, 1690-1697—Whether the coloured population capable of performing any of the offices now performed by Europeans, 1698-1702—Free blacks in the West Indies men of higher abilities than those at Sierra Leone, 1703, 1708—Bad moral character of the mulattoes at Sierra Leone, 1709-1711—Question agitated not long ago as to increasing the force at Sierra Leone, 1712.

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British Guinea. Account of amount paid by Great Britain for the military expenditure of each colony for one year, ending 1832, *App. p. 112, 113.*

Brown, Alexander. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Captain in the engineers at Ceylon, 2508-2511—Malay troops are equal to British for many parts of garrison duty, 2512-2515—One regiment of European troops might be reduced without increasing the native troops, 2516—Necessity for two officers in the adjutant-general's department, 2517, 2518—Necessity for a large medical staff from the number of military stations, 2519—Many stations are used for revenue purposes; for military defence some might be dispensed with, 2520-2524—Climate of Ceylon affects the health of Europeans more than the West Indies, 2526—Expenses of living at Ceylon, showing the necessity of the extra allowances, and comparison with the West Indies, 2525-2552—Places where magisterial duties are performed by commandants, 2553-2571—Pay of officers and men employed on working parties, and description of work performed, 2572-2581—Nature of duties in the quartermaster-general's department; one officer therein ought not to be reduced, although engineers have gone out and relieved the department, 2582-2594.

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Caffres. Manner in which cattle or property stolen by the Caffres or other tribes is recovered, *Cole 1820-1828*—Impossible for European infantry to act against the Caffres, *Bell 1962.*

Canada. Return of the numbers and effective force, officers, non-commissioned officers, and rank and file, of the British army at Gibraltar, including colonial corps, in each year since 1815, including artillery and engineers, *App. p. 35*—Return of all pay, allowances, emoluments and salaries issued to officers of the military, garrison, medical and commissariat staff, and the ordnance department, for 12 months ended 31 March 1833, *App. p. 36-46.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE :

1. *Generally.*
2. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Generally :*

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Cape Corps. Establishment of the Cape corps; expense thereof, which will be borne out of the local revenue when the finances of the colony will bear it, its duties, *Hay 1737-1745*—Proposition from Sir Lowry Cole for increasing the establishment of the Cape corps, *Hay 1755-1757*—Cape corps better adapted for its purposes than a British force would be, *Cole 1818, 1819.*

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Cape Town. Amount of allowances paid to storekeepers and others at, *App.* p. 29—Amount of pay and other emoluments paid by commissariat to deputy-commissary general and others at, *App.* p. 31—A list of the principal ordnance stores at, in the year 1831, and showing the value of the same, *App.* p. 33, 34.

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Carabry. Cavalry force at the Cape should be increased, *Bell* 1963.

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1. Generally.
2. Papers laid before the Committee.

1. Generally:

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2. Papers laid before the Committee:

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Comparative statement of the total annual value of the several military allowances issuable to each rank of staff and regimental officers (in addition to their pay according to the present establishment), distinguishing those at which a colonial commuted allowance is paid in money, and those at which, with the exception of lodgings and black servants' money, the same are issued in kind, *App.* p. 72—Schedule showing the saving by the reduction in the establishment Ceylon Light Dragoons, *App.* p. 73—Letter from J. L. Mallet to John Lefevre, Esq., dated 1 July 1834, relative to garrisons; payments to officers in Ceylon, *App.* p. 74—Statement prepared from the accounts of the government of Ceylon, for the year 1832, being the latest returns at the Audit-office, showing the amount paid in one year by the colony, or out of the colonial revenues, to the officers of the garrison of Ceylon not being on the staff, stating how much paid to each, according to his rank, *App.* p. 74-78—Supplementary statement, showing

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Chilan. Whether a commandant at this place, if so, his duties and salary; if civil duties performed, and whether office necessary, *Gascoyne* 2785.

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Civil Hospital. Impropriety of a valuable barrack in the centre of the town of Gibraltar being given up in 1819 by Sir George Don for the purposes of civil hospital, *Pym* 156-161—Civil hospital is supported by voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants, *Pym* 348-351—It would not be large enough in case of any contagious disease, *McGrigor* 209-213.

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Clerk of the Works. Rank of life of the clerk of the works at Malta; his talents and pay, *Whitmore* 604-606.

Climate. Examination upon the climate of Sierra Leone, and its effect on the health of Europeans, *Blenkarne* 1069-1077.

Cole, General the Hon. Sir Loery. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Distribution of force at the Cape, 1783—Extent of the frontier, with a view to military defence, 1784-1792—Extent of force, and number of companies, 1793-1796—Description of native tribes on the borders, and particulars of incursions made by them, 1797-1809—Number of military posts, insufficiency of the number of troops, 1810-1817—Cape corps better adapted for its purposes than a British force would be, 1818, 1819—Manner in which cattle or property stolen by the Caffres or other tribes is recovered, 1820-1828—Nature of a commando, and for what purposes ordered out, 1829-1839—Necessity for an increase of the colonial corps, particularly if the commando system done away with, 1840-1851—But in that case it would not be desirable to reduce the British force, 1852, 1853—Further particulars as to the commando system, which it would be desirable to do away with but for the expense of increasing the military force, 1854-1864, 1877-1883—Extent of force at Graham's Town; erection of defences, considered too expensive, 1867-1872.

Missionaries having got among the Griquas has given them more authority, and made them more formidable, 1886-1888—The territory at the Cape has been considerably increased, but it has not increased the expense, 1889-1895—Garrison at Cape Town cannot be diminished, 1896-1900—Necessity for putting Simon's Town in a state of defence, 1901-1910—Good state of discipline of the Cape corps, 1911, 1914—Militia would be difficult to raise, from the boers being too scattered, 1918-1920—A battalion of Hottentots might be raised, but nothing would be gained by their mounting guard with British troops, 1921, 1922, 1929-1932—Superiority of British troops consists principally in their moving about, 1923-1928—Black troops in the West Indies not to be compared to British troops, 1933-1935.

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Colombo. Force considered necessary by Colonel Agnew for defence of Colombo during the war with France, *Hay* 2237-2240—Extent to which the garrison at Colombo might be reduced, *Lowe* 2411-2413—Manner in which the duty of the garrison at Colombo might be made more easy, *Lowe* 2492—Number of men on duty at Colombo; nature of their duties; the numbers cannot be reduced, *Gascoyne* 2629-2644—Whether a commandant at this place; if so, his duties and salary; if civil duties performed, and whether office necessary, *Holyoake* 2308, *Brown* 2553, *Gascoyne* 2795.

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Colonies. An account of the amount paid by Great Britain for the military expenditure of each colony, so far as the same can be separately stated, for one year, according to the latest returns, being those for the year 1832, *App. p.* 112, 113.

Coloured Population. Whether the coloured population at Sierra Leone capable of performing any of the offices now performed by Europeans, *Blenkarne* 1698-1702.

Commandant of the Frontier, Cape of Good Hope. Duties of the office of commandant of the frontier, his pay, and why that office could not be united with that of commandant of the Cape corps, *Bell* 1677-2001.

Commandants, Ceylon. Duties and pay of commandants at different stations, and how far necessary, *Holyoake* 2301-2303—Commandants at smaller stations act as magistrates; some of them have been done away with, *Holyoake* 2361-2372—Whether a necessity for the continuance of the commandants at the different small posts, and advantages of those situations being filled by military men over civil, *Lowe* 2424-2436—Examination as to the necessity for the pay of commandants, in addition to their other allowances, *Lowe* 2497-2503—Places where magisterial duties are performed by commandants, *Brown* 2553-2571—How far necessary for military commandants at the several stations, *Tuffnell* 2945-2992.

Commander of the Forces. Appointments of the general officer commanding the troops at the Ionian Islands, *Rudsdell* 1066.

Commando. Nature of a commando, and for what purposes ordered out, *Cole* 1829 1839—Further particulars as to the commando system, which it would be desirable to do away with but for the expense of increasing the military force, *Cole* 1854-1864, 1877-1883.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT:

1. Generally.
2. Cape of Good Hope.
3. Gibraltar.
4. Malta.
5. Ionian Islands.
6. Papers laid before the Committee.

1. Generally:

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2. Cape of Good Hope:

A large staff necessary for the commissariat, the force being much divided, *Bell* 2012, 2013—Whether the commissariat department could be reduced without detriment to the service, *Cole* 2115-2117, 2129-2132—Of what the commissariat department consists, its duties, and reason a reduction could not be made therein, *Irvine* 2137, 2147.

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4. *Malta* :

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Reasons, in detail, of the impracticability of joining duties of army commissariat and navy victualling at Malta, *Meek* 763—If naval force at Gibraltar or Malta increased, the army commissariat could not execute the agent victuallers duties, *Meek* 788—Evils that would arise, if victualling the navy were transferred to the commissariat at Malta, *Meek* 796.

5. *Ionian Islands* :

To what extent the deputy-assistant commissary-generals and storekeepers in the Islands might be dispensed with, *Rudsdell* 1191, 1192—Proposition of Sir Frederick Adam as to the reduction of the commissariat was abandoned, *Hay* 1288-1295.

6. *Papers laid before the Committee* :

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fortifications; the expense of which is borne by the Ionian Islands, *Maberly* 1297-1299
—Amount already paid; amount of estimate, and probable increase, *Maberly*
1305-1307—Amount of allowances paid by the ordnance to storekeeper at, *App. p.*
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Corn, Malta. Supply of corn was a monopoly in the hands of government of Malta; good quality thereof; monopoly now broken up, *Cumming* 676-680.

Cornegalle. Whether a commandant at this place, if so, his duties and salary; if civil duties performed, and whether office necessary, *Holyoake* 2323, 2324.

Cotton Manufacture. Cotton manufacture by hand has ceased in Malta since the introduction of steam, *Whitmore* 533, 534.

Craig, Sir J. Extract of letter from Sir J. Craig to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated 27th December 1795, relative to the necessity of a further reinforcement for the Cape of Good Hope, *Hay* 1731.

Cumming, William. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Deputy commissary-general at Malta, 653-656—Garrison supplied one day in the week with the salt, and the rest with fresh provisions, 657—Manner of obtaining the supply of fresh provisions, 658—All articles of provision are at moderate prices, 659, 660—Supplying the garrison altogether with fresh meat would be an economical arrangement, 661, 662—Considered necessary by the government to keep up a large supply of salt provisions and biscuit in case of emergency, 663—Whether any difficulty in an arrangement for transferring salt provisions to the navy, 664, 665—Army and navy bakery might be consolidated with an increase of a few hands of the lower grade, which would cause a saving, 666-673.

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2. Papers laid before the Committee.

1. Generally:

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2. Papers laid before the Committee:

Return of the numbers and effective force, officers, non-commissioned officers, and rank and file of the British army at Gibraltar, including colonial corps, in each year since 1815, including artillery and engineers:—Gibraltar, *App.* p. 2; Malta, *App.* p. 8; Ionian Islands, *App.* p. 12; Western Coast of Africa, *App.* p. 19; Cape of Good Hope, *App.* p. 27; Canada, *App.* p. 35; Nova Scotia, *App.* p. 47; Newfoundland, *App.* p. 48; Bermuda, *App.* p. 56; Ceylon, *App.* p. 60—Officers, non-commissioned officers, and rank and file of the British army, including colonial corps, in each year since 1815:—New South Wales, *App.* p. 79; Jamaica, *App.* p. 85; Honduras, *App.* p. 85; Windward and Leeward Islands, *App.* p. 90; Bahamas, *App.* p. 104; Mauritius, *App.* p. 107—Return of the average number of effective and non-effective force in each year since 1815, stationed on the West Coast of Africa, with the number of officers and men who died, and of those who were invalided, in each year of the above period, also the proportion of blacks and Europeans, *App.* p. 24.

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Gambia River, Settlement on. When the present settlement in the River Gambia first made, *Hay* 1314—Situation of the new colony to be formed at Gambia, and whether the natives likely to prove hostile to it, *Hay* 1381-1384—There are collateral advantages to be derived from the formation of the colony on the Gambia over extending the territory of Sierra Leone, *Hay* 1385-1388—Extent of force at Gambia, *Hay* 1400, 1401—In point of salubrity, witness would prefer Gambia to the other settlements, and Fernando Po over Cape Coast Castle, *Hay* 1413, 1414—Cause of the settlement at Gambia, strength of its garrison, and expense of its military works, *Findlay* 1464-1475—If the garrison withdrawn from Gambia, there would be scarcely troops sufficient for the protection of Sierra Leone, *Findlay* 1482—Advantages of the settlements of Gambia and Sierra Leone in preventing the slave trade, and for the purposes of commerce, which could not be carried on without military protection, *Findlay* 1537-1547.

GARRISONS, COLONIAL:

1. *Cape of Good Hope.*
2. *Ceylon.*
3. *Gibraltar.*
4. *Malta.*
5. *Ionian Islands.*
6. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Cape of Good Hope:*

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2. *Ceylon:*

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3. *Gibraltar:*

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5. *Ionian Islands:*

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6. *Papers laid before the Committee:*

Return of all pay, allowances, emoluments and salaries issued to officers of the military, garrison, medical and commissariat staff, and of the ordnance department, for 12 months ended 31st March 1833:—Gibraltar, *App. p. 3*; Malta, *App. p. 9-11*; Ionian Islands, *App. p. 13-17*; Western coast of Africa, *App. p. 20-23*; Cape of Good Hope, *App. p. 28-32*; Canada, *App. p. 36-46*; Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, &c. *App. p. 49-55*; Bermuda, *App. p. 57-59*; Ceylon, *App. p. 61-65*; New South Wales, *App. p. 80-84*; Jamaica and Honduras, *App. p. 86-89*; Windward and Leeward Islands, *App. p. 91-103*; Bahamas, *App. p. 105-106*; Mauritius, *App. p. 108-110*.

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Gascoyne, Captain. (Analysis of his Evidence)—Deputy assistant adjutant-general at Ceylon, 2595—Present force in the island cannot be reduced, 2602—Whether expedient to alter the relative proportion of native and British troops, 2603—Advantage of Malay troops for the Ceylon regiment, over other native troops, and in point of health over British, 2606-2614—Difficulty of recruiting Malays for the regiment since the reduction of pay and bounty, and preventing the establishment of boys being kept up, 2615-2628—Number of men on duty at Colombo; nature of their duties; the numbers cannot be reduced, 2629-2644—Not more than sufficient troops to perform the duties required at Trincomalee, 2645, 2646—Not prudent in reference to existing numbers to reduce a battalion, 2648-2657—How far danger to be apprehended from native chiefs in the event of a considerable reduction in the troops, 2658-2683—Proportion of casualties in the island, 2684-2686.

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1. *Generally.*
2. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Generally:*

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2. *Papers laid before the Committee:*

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GOVERNORS, COLONIAL:

1. *Cape of Good Hope.*
2. *Ceylon.*
3. *Gibraltar.*
4. *Malta.*
5. *Ionian Islands.*
6. *Sierra Leone.*

1. Cape of Good Hope:

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2. Ceylon:

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3. Gibraltar:

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5. Ionian Islands:

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Graham's Town. Extent of force at Graham's Town; erection of defences considered too expensive, *Cole 1867-1872*—Necessity for a town and brigade major, and also a major of brigade, at Graham's Town, *Bell 2008, 2009*—Amount of pay, allowances and emoluments paid by the ordnance to deputy-storekeeper and other officers at, *App. p. 31*—A list of the principal ordnance stores at, in the year 1831, and showing the value of the same, *App. p. 53, 34*.

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Grenville. Amount of allowance paid by commissariat to deputy-assistant commissary-general and issuer, *App. p. 44*.

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Hambantotte. Whether a commandant at this place; if so, his duties and salary; if civil duties performed, and whether office necessary, *Tuffnell 2955-2957*.

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2. *Ceylon.*
3. *Gibraltar.*
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1. *Cape of Good Hope.*
2. *Malta.*
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4. *Sierra Leone.*

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2. *Ceylon.*
3. *Sierra Leone.*

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