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THE NEW  
MILITARY FINANCE,  
*&c. &c.*

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Printed by B. M'Millan, Bow-Street, Covent-Garden.  
PRINTER TO HIS R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.



By **JOVE**, I am not covetous of gold ;  
Nor care I who doth feed upon my cost ;  
It yearns me not if men my garments wear ;  
Such outward things dwell not in my desires :  
But if it be a sin to covet Honor,  
I am the most offending soul alive.

**SHAKSPEARE'S HENRY Vth.**

THE NEW  
MILITARY FINANCE;

CONTAINING

*The History, Pay and Allowances*

OF

*THE BRITISH ARMY.*

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BY NATHANIEL HOOD,  
*Lieut. in the Army.*

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London :

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR ;  
AND SOLD BY MESSRS. LONGMAN, HURST, REES  
AND ORME, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

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1804.

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[*Four Shillings and Sixpence.*]



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## INTRODUCTION.

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THE many alterations which have taken place in the military department since the first publication of the *Old Finance*, and, now differing so far from its arrangements, have induced me to undertake a modification of its obsolete antiquity, for the necessary purpose of affording the true official information to every individual concerned in the general line and branches of the Army.

It must reflect a satisfaction to all ranks, from the highest downward, to have an immediate recourse to the information of rights, and know the different allowances each is entitled to, by His MAJESTY'S most gracious pleasure.

To meet this object, I have availed myself of the most important, yet simple measures: comprehending, within the compass of a small scale, those *Regulations* now in force, as, in the power of their existence, cancel and annul all others of a former date, not corresponding with the times.

The time may come when this will have its errors too: but as, I presume, it is time only, with its subsequent alterations, can have the effect, I trust, at present, it will be found useful, and, in every respect, satisfactory, according to the general *Regulations* formed and warranted by Royal Authority:—on which I found the whole of my proceeding.

N. HOOD.

*London, Sept. 1, 1804.*

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# HISTORY

OF

## THE BRITISH ARMY.

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**N**OTWITHSTANDING the many memorable battles which stand recorded in history, and of which none more glorious than those on the part of Great Britain, in the plains of *Cressy*\*, *Poitiers*† and *Agincourt*‡; there are no traces whatever of a force being kept up in times of peace until the year 1486, when HENRY VIIth establishes 50 yeomen of the guards, as the first standing army on the British establishment. However, previous to this, in consequence of the wild and discontented natives of Ireland, a standing army, consisting of 80 horse and 300 archers, was established in that country. HENRY VIIIth augmented this force to 380 horse and 160 foot;

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\* In 1340, by EDWARD IIIrd.

† In 1356, by EDWARD the Black Prince.

‡ In 1415, by HENRY Vth.



which in the reign of **Queen MARY** was farther augmented, consisting then of 1200 men.

About the year of 1590, **Queen ELIZABETH** increased the forces in Ireland to 2000 men, horse and foot. During this and the subsequent reign of **JAMES Ist**, little or no alteration had taken place. **CHARLES Ist** increased the forces on the Irish establishment considerably : he also raised a large army in England, merely on a pretence of going to war with France : the design was to introduce popery into the realm, and extirpate the present form. This Monarch being suspected, had to submit to the people of England, and the whole of his new raised army, except the Oxford Blues, which remained on the establishment, now known by the name of the Royal Horse Guards, were disbanded.

In 1633 the first regiment of infantry was raised in Scotland, and taken into the pay of England. In 1649 the revolution commences : **CHARLES Ist** is beheaded : the army is increased to a war establishment ; and **CROMWELL** at its head, assumes the protectorship of the realm ; a circumstance which, though reprobated as it is, propt the reeling glory of the Protestant Religion, and defeated the efforts, the machinations, and the disposition of the **STUART** race.

In

In 1658 CROMWELL dies; and shortly afterwards a counter-revolution takes place, by which Monarchy is again restored to its vacant throne, in the person of CHARLES II.

In 1674, owing to the restless ambition of LEWIS XIVth, the standing army of England was augmented to 1000 horse, and about 4000 foot. In 1684, on the same account, a farther augmentation became necessary, when the standing army amounted to 8000 men, and that of Ireland to 7000.

In 1688, JAMES II having, through the stupid principles of his ancestors, deserted his throne, and putting himself at the head of the superstitious people of Ireland, his successor, WILLIAM III, had to increase the British forces to about 25,000 men, horse and foot: a force which to continue was deemed absolutely necessary, in order to oppose the alliance that JAMES had formed with LEWIS XIVth; and also to watch the movements of that restless monarch, whose excess of ambition carried him so far as to disturb the peace and tranquillity of nations, and wantonly dar'd all Europe to the field.

In 1702, King WILLIAM dies: and his successor Queen ANNE, forming an alliance with the continental powers, prepares to oppose the

hostile views and extravagant designs of LEWIS XIVth. To meet this object, most of the powers of Europe became interested.

In 1704, the theatre of war opens with the memorable battle of Blenheim, in which the Duke of MARLBOROUGH proves himself the hero of the age. In this year the Spaniards surrender Gibraltar to Admiral ROOKE : and the foundation of the barracks of Dublin is laid.

In 1706 the battle of Ramilies terminated in favour of the allies : in 1708 the battle of Oudenarde ; and in 1709 Malplaquet. In all these MARLBOROUGH commanded, whose unlimited successes contributed, at large, to raise the character of the British nation, and suppress the violent ambition of her adversary.

In 1713 the peace of Utrecht confirms to Great Britain many valuable possessions :—Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Britain, Hudson's Bay, Gibraltar, Minorca, &c. which to garrison, of course, demanded a larger force to be kept than known on any former peace establishment.

In 1714 Queen ANNE dies, and in the following year also LEWIS XIVth. Here an interim of peace (excepting some intestine broils) ensues till the year 1739, when war was declared against Spain.

In

In 1743 the battle of Dettingen adds new laurels to the crown of Great Britain and her allies. But in 1745 the battle of Fontenoy, near Tournay, proves altogether as unfavourable. The regiments of Irish brigades, then in the service of France, being reserved for the last, turns the fate of the day: the French is left in possession of the field, which was dearly earned: LEWIS the XVth was present: so even was the contest, that his Majesty, by order of Marshal Saxe, was on the point of retiring from the field three times. In this year a rebellion breaks out in Scotland; and the year following the Pretender's army is defeated at Culloden, by his royal highness the Duke of Cumberland.

In 1748 the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle confirms to all parties their former possessions, and the war ends exactly as it began. About this time the forces on the Irish establishment remained at 12,000 men, and that on the English at about 14,000; exclusive of those on foreign stations.

In 1756 the forces in the pay of Great Britain were computed at 150,000 men. In this year 146 Englishmen were confined in the black-hole of Calcutta, of which number but 23 were found living next morning. In 1759 General WOLFE, at the loss of his life, takes Quebec. The suc-

cesses attending this year bring about the peace of 1763, and confirm to the crown of Great Britain the provinces of Canada, East and West Florida, part of Louisiana, the islands of Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago. The army on this war establishment, consisting, as already mentioned, of 150,000 men, had now to be reduced, but in order to garrison those new possessions, a greater force than in former times of peace became unavoidably necessary; so that a standing army, consisting of horse, dragoons, foot guards, and infantry, amounting to 40,000 men, became permanent.

In 1775 the American colonies, revolting from their allegiance, laid the foundation of a new war; during which Great Britain had in pay about 200,000 men, exclusive of the navy. In 1776 the American congress declares the colonies free and independent states. In 1778 they were acknowledged as such by the court of France; a circumstance which, though unperceived at the time, struck the first blow at royalty, contributed to the fall of the House of Bourbon, and gave birth to that great republic and usurpation. In the course of this year Pondicherry, in India, surrenders to the arms of Great Britain, but on the other hand Dominica and St. Lucia fall into the hands

hands of the French; and in the following year the islands of St. Vincent and Grenada.

In 1780, though wonders are performing by the British fleets, Pensacola and the Floridas surrender to the arms of the King of Spain: and in 1781 Tobago to the French. The same year St. Eustatia is taken by the English, but the most unfavourable circumstances attending the arms of Great Britain this year, was the closing of it with the surrender of the army to the great, the good, and the beloved General WASHINGTON, at York Town, in Virginia. From this time the complexion of affairs, on that continent, began to wear a gloomy aspect, and all offensive operations were suspended.

In 1782 Trincomale, in the island of Ceylon, surrenders to the British forces; but on the other hand Minorca to the arms of Spain. Shortly after the islands of St. Christopher and Nevis are taken by the French; also Montserrat. These unfortunate events move the House of Commons to address the King against any farther prosecution of offensive war on the continent of North America, and resolve that the house would consider all those that would advise, or by any means attempt the farther prosecution of offensive war on the continent of North America, for the purpose of reducing the revolted colonies to a forced obedience,

dience, as enemies to His MAJESTY, and to this country. This declaration had the desired effect, and the united colonies were, at last, acknowledged, and declared by His BRITANNIC MAJESTY, free, sovereign and independent states.

In 1783 a general peace takes place, and the establishment, for four years, rested at about 50,000 men.

In 1787 the standing army was increased to about 60,000 men: this force experienced a further augmentation, with many alterations, the succeeding year.

In 1792 General DAVID DUNDAS compiles, from the Prussian Tactics, a form of exercise—a system for the general formations, field exercise, and movements of His Majesty's forces, which, under the title of *Rules and Regulations* for this purpose, is approved of, published, and ordered by His MAJESTY, to be invariably followed throughout the army.

In 1793 the revolution happens in France, and the republic declares itself. Monarchy falling with LEWIS XVith, involves the powers of Europe into a continental war. Great Britain, taking an active part in the cause of restoring royalty, had to increase her forces to a war establishment.—Several changes and arrangements now take place: Great

Great Britain, the last of all nations which adopted it, now forms a corps of riflemen, an invention disgraceful to humanity. A brigade of horse-artillery, a corps of waggoners, 12 West India regiments, an African corps, and several foreign corps and independent companies are raised in different parts: the Royal Artillery is augmented, also the Militia: and several volunteer corps incorporate themselves for the national defence: the Marines are also increased, and the spirit of the nation is roused with a military prowess.

In the course of this war the combined armies of Europe fail in their object against France. The King of Prussia withdraws himself from the coalition, and his troops from the scenes of action. In 1795 Holland is over-run, and the ORANGE Family obliged to seek refuge in the friendly and hospitable bosom of old England.

In 1797 two very alarming mutinies break out, one on board the channel fleet at Spithead, and the other on board the fleet at Sheerness:—(The steady conduct of the Marines, at this crisis, as well as on other occasions, enhances their reputation, and induces His MAJESTY, in five years afterwards, to confer on them the title of Royals:.) It may not be necessary to treat on the cause of their complaint: whatever their grievance was,

let



let it suffice, the leaders were brought to justice, good order restored, and the pay of the army (that of the officers excepted) increased to a double proportion, in order to meet the expences of the times, which now become four times more than those in former years.

In 1799 Seringapatam is stormed by the British troops, in which TIPPOO SULTAUN, the tyrant of the East, is slain, and the whole of the Mysore country falls into the hands of the conquerors. At the latter end of this year, the most unseasonable time in which an attempt could be made, in consequence of the hasty and irregular formation of the troops, and the unnecessary delays between the engagements, Great Britain, in conjunction with the Russian troops, fails in the grand expedition against the French in Holland; and all future hopes to recover that unfortunate country subside with the retreat.

In 1800 the battles of Marengo and Hohenlinden put an end to farther prosecution of the war against France on the continent of Europe; all the powers combined against her, except Great Britain alone, were obliged to accept her terms of peace. Italy, Switzerland, and Holland, submitted to the yoke of superficial liberty: and the aggrandizement of continental possessions increase the

the popularity of France from 24 to 36 millions of citizens.

Great Britain, left to fight the cause single-handed, proves herself still the mistress of the seas. The island of Malta, garrisoned by French troops, capitulates; and, in the year 1801, the whole of the French army in Egypt were completely beaten by an inferior number of English, under the gallant General Sir RALPH ABERCROMBY. Their noble resistance, however, during the rest of the campaign, was as honorable to themselves as it was glorious to the heroes who conquered them.

On the 1st of October preliminaries of peace were signed between France and England; and in the spring of the following year (1802) the treaty was ratified at Amiens; which, for the present, patched up a sort of a half made peace, which lasted about 13 or 14 months. At this time Great Britain had on her war establishment, a military force, including fencibles and militia,

of about	-	-	-	241,000
Marines	-	-	-	23,000
Yeomen and volunteers of the united kingdom	-	-	}	86,000
Seamen on board the royal navy				100,000
				<hr/>
Total	-			450,000 men
				<hr/>

Arrange-

Arrangements to reduce the war establishment were now made; but the reduction was very trifling. The second battalions of those regiments that received draughts from the militia, were, according to agreement, discharged: the fencibles were disbanded; and the militia disembodied.— Most of the foreign corps were discharged: the invalid companies were disbanded; and in their stead seven battalions, from the invalids and out-pensioners incorporated. Those new regulations being thus arranged, the standing army of Great Britain rested at 35 regiments of horse and dragoons; eight battalions of artillery, besides their followers; seven battalions of foot guards; 96 regiments of infantry of 102 battalions; nine West India regiments; seven garrison battalions; and the regiment called the Queen's Germans, that so highly distinguished itself in Egypt; the whole amounting to about 75,000 men.

At the breaking out of the war, in 1803, precautions were immediately taken to man the fleets, embody the militia, and recruit once more the standing army. About this time the great and extensive scale of field exercise, as published in the year of 1792, was reduced into miniature by a lieutenant in the army. This production, from its concise and unfolded manner, and convenience,

ence, completely forwarded the discipline of the gentlemen volunteers of England; who, at a crisis when their shores were menaced with invasion, spiritedly enrolled themselves for the defence of their country, their liberties, and their constitution, bidding defiance to the common enemy.

The spirit of Great Britain being now roused with a military emulation, and shew of love for herself, her war establishment exceeds, in point of numbers, that of any other war remembered. The following statement nearly ascertains the effective strength, under the different heads and denominations, concluding with the year 1803, being the first of the present war.

				Battalions.
Royal Horse Guards	-	-	1	} 35
Life Guards	-	-	2	
Dragoon Guards	-	-	7	
Heavy Dragoons	-	-	5	
Light Dragoons	-	-	19	
Royal Waggon Train	-	-	1	
Royal Horse Artillery	-	-	-	1
Royal Artillery	-	-	8	} 12
Invalid ditto	-	-	1	
Captain Commissaries and Gunner Drivers	-	-	1	
Royal Engineers and Artificers	-	-	1	
Invalids ditto	-	-	1	

	Battalions.
Foot Guards - - -	7
96 Regiments of Infantry - -	120
16 ditto not numbered - - -	16
8 West India Regiments - - -	8
Royal Garrison - - -	7
Army of Reserve - - -	16
Fencibles - - -	5
Militia of Great Britain - - -	83
Ditto of North Britain - - -	15
Ditto of Ireland - - -	37
Total . -	<u>362</u>

*Effective numbers, December 31, 1803.*

Regular forces, about - - -	175,913
Militia of { England - 84,000	} 120,720
{ Scotland - 14,000	
{ Ireland - 22,720	
Volunteers of { England - 380,367	} 463,367
{ Ireland - 83,000	
Naval Force { Sea Fencibles 27,000	} 150,000
{ Marines - 23,000	
{ Seamen - 100,000	
Total, the 1st Jan. 1804,	<u>910,000</u>

By the latest returns from India, dated  
Nov. 1803, the forces actually employed  
in the war there, remained at -

50,000  
960,000

*List*

*List of the different Ranks in the Army.*

<b>Captain General, the KING.</b>				
<i>General Officers</i>	{	Field Marshals	- 5	} 314
		Generals	- 89	
		Lieut. Generals	85	
		Major Generals	- 135	
<i>Field Officers</i>	{	Colonels, not Gen. Offi.	265	} 1466
		Lieut. Colonels	713	
		Majors	- 488	
<i>Captains, not having higher rank in the Army</i>		- - -	}	2143
<i>Subalterns</i>	{	Lieutenants	- 2894	} 4417
		Cornets & Ensigns	1523	
				8340

Exclusive of the officers of the royal navy, royal marines, militia, volunteers, and those in the India Company's service, which, with the augmentation now taking place, will muster a force in the service of Great Britain, very little short of one million of men under arms.

Total, - 1,000,000

*Staff of the British Army.***Commander in Chief.****Military Secretary.****Secretary at War.****Deputy ditto.****Adjutant General.****Deputy ditto.****Quarter-Master General.****Deputy ditto.****Barrack-Master General.****Deputy ditto.****Inspector General.****Deputy ditto.****Commissary General of Musters.****Deputy ditto.****Commissary General of Stores.****Deputy ditto.****Inspector General of Army Accounts.****Physician General.****Surgeon ditto.****Apothecary ditto.****Military Super. and Inspector of Hospitals.****Two Paymasters General.****Judge Martial and Advocate General.****Veterinary Surgeon General.***Ware*

*War-Office.*

Secretary at War, Right Hon. —.

Deputy Secretary, —, Esq. prepares the correspondence, and (under the orders or authority of the Secretary at War) directs the whole business of the department, the accomptant's branch excepted.

First Clerk, —, Esq. is responsible for the execution of the detail of the business, and superintends the conduct of all the clerks, messengers, tradesmen, &c.

Principal Clerk, —, Esq. employed in conducting the current business of the office, under the directions of the first clerk.

—, Esq. prepares, and is responsible for the estimates and establishments of the army; he also transacts the business relating to the payment of the staff, garrisons, &c.

—, Esq. employed in the current business of the office, and in particular attendance on the Secretary, and Deputy Secretary at War.

—, Esq. enters all commissions of officers, prepares the army lists, and makes out the warrants for holding courts martial.

—, Esq. receives and pays the charges for



subsistence and escort of deserters from British regiments taken up in Ireland, and from Irish regiments taken up in this kingdom.

——, Esq. transacts all the business relative to the pensions of the widows of officers.

Other clerks,—thirteen.

### *Accountant's Department.*

——, Esq. superintends the examination and settlement of all the accounts of the army that come under the cognizance of the War-office, and is not considered as subject to the directions of the Deputy Secretary at War, but only of the Secretary at War himself.

——, Esq. assists in examining the army accounts, and in proposing the sums to be issued from time to time on account, for various services not borne on the regimental establishment; such as recruiting, extra feed, innkeepers' allowances, &c.; he also prepares the beating orders, and copies thereof.

Two Assistants, —— and ——, Esqrs. make out from the muster-rolls abstract statements of the numbers, rank, and pay of the officers and men borne thereon; by a comparison with which, the

the corresponding charges in the regimental accounts are to be verified.

Other clerks—eight ; and retired clerks—four.

*Commander in Chief's Office, Horse Guards.*

Commander in Chief, ———.

Public Secretary, ———.

Private Secretaries, three.

*Adjutant General's Office, Crown Court, Westminster.*

Adjutant General, ———.

Deputy Adjutant General, ———.

Quarter Master General, ———.

Assistant ditto, ———.

Deputy ditto, ———.

*Paymasters General,*

Right Hon. ———.

Right Hon. ———.

Commissary General of Musters, ———, Esq.

Deputy Commissary General, ———, Esq.

Judge Mar. and Advo. Gen. Right Hon. ———.

Deputy ditto, ———, Esq.

Drum Major General, ———, Esq.

*Barrack*

*Barrack Office, Spring Garden.*

The barrack department was originally formed in May 1793, and gradually increased until it was erected into an establishment completely distinct from all others, by a warrant from the KING the 24th of March 1794, and was enlarged in 1796 and 1797.

*Barrack Master General*, 40s. per day, 40s. extra, and travelling expences.

*Deputy Barrack Master General*, 20s. per day, 20s. extra, and travelling expences.

*Assistant Barrack Masters General*, one at 15s. per day, and travelling expences; three at 10s. per day each, and travelling expences.

*Assistant Barrack Master General for Supplies*, —, Esq. 300l. per ann. and 5s. per day extra.

*Accountant*, —, Esq. 374l. per ann. and 100l. per ann. extra.

*Assistant Barrack Master General for North Britain*, 300l. per ann. 50l. rent, with coals, candles, and travelling expences.

*Assistants to ditto*, two at 10s. per day each, and travelling expences.

*Building Department.*

*Assistant Barrack Master General*, —, Esq. 10s. per day, and travelling expences.

*Checking*

*Checking Clerk*, —, Esq. 200l. per ann.

*Architects and Surveyors*, —, Esq. 20s. per day, 20s. extra, and travelling expences, when in the country.

—, Esq. 10s. per day, 10s. extra and ditto.

*Assistants to ditto*, one at 10s. ditto, 10s. ditto, another at 100l. per annum.

*Agent*, —, Esq. 530l. per annum, for self and clerks.

*Staff of the Army of Reserve.*

*Office, Spring Garden.*

Inspector General.

Two Assistants to ditto.

One Deputy Inspector General in North Britain.

One Superintendant of Clothing.

Agent, JOHN RIDGE, Esq. Charing-cross.

*Staff of the Recruiting Service.*

*Army Depôt, Isle of Wight.*

Inspector General.

One Assistant ditto, and Aid-de-camp.

One Brigade Major, Adjutant, Quarter-master, and Paymaster.

One Physician and Inspector of Hospitals.

One Deputy ditto.

One Surgeon, and Assistants, Mates, &c.

To

To each District one Inspecting Field-Officer, one Adjutant, and one Surgeon, are allowed.

General Agent, J. RIDGE, Esq.

*Army Agents.*

The colonels of regiments appoint their own agents. The agents give security to government for the several sums of money entrusted to their care, and act between the paymaster general, secretary at war, and the paymasters of regiments.

*Agents* are subject to the articles of war: should they withhold the pay of officers or soldiers for one month, upon proof thereof before a court martial, they are liable to be dismissed from their situation, and to forfeit the sum of 100l. for every such offence.

In the cavalry, agents are allowed one warrant man per day (at 1s. 2d.) for each troop: and in the infantry one (at 6d.) for each company.— They are also allowed 2d. in the pound on the full pay of regiments.

According to the strength established by the *War-Office*, June 1802, the allowances to agents are, for paying a regiment of cavalry, 433l. 13s. per annum, and for paying a regiment of infantry, 270l. 1s. 6d.

*Pay-*

*Paymaster General.*

Whenever money is wanted for the services of the army, the paymaster general is, by a memorial delivered to the treasury, to state the particular sums wanted, and to pray that they may be issued to the governor and company of the Bank of England on his account. On receiving this memorial, the commissioners of His Majesty's treasury for the time being are to direct the auditor of the exchequer to issue the sum required to the officers of the bank, in the same manner as they have heretofore been issued to the paymasters general; and all such monies so issued are to be placed to an account kept in the books of the governor and company of the bank of England, entitled, *The Account of the Paymaster-general of His Majesty's Forces*; and the name of such *paymaster-general* for the time being specified: so that henceforward no money is to be paid immediately from the exchequer into the hands of the *paymaster-general*; but that officer, or his deputy, is to draw occasionally for all army services, upon the bank: inserting in his drafts the heads of service to which the sums therein mentioned are to be applied.

In the first memorial of each month to the treasury,

treasury, the *paymaster-general* is to specify the balance of public money then lying in the bank on his account; which balance, on the death or removal of a paymaster, is to vest in his successor. He is also to make up an annual account, from the 24th of December, to the 24th of December following, of the ordinary and extraordinary services of the army, entitled, *The Account of the Paymaster-general of His Majesty's Forces*, to be signed and attested by every *paymaster-general* who may have paid or discharged any part of the said account. This account is to be transmitted, together with proper vouchers, to the auditor of the imprest, who is within six months to examine it; and if found satisfactory, to present it to the proper officer for declaration; after which, an acquittance in the usual form is to be given to the paymaster.

### *Regimental Paymasters.*

*January, 1798.*

*Paymasters* in the corps of the line are not to hold any other commission, to rank as captains in their respective regiments, have baggage and forage money the same, and to chuse rooms in barracks or quarters according to the dates of their commissions; but not to have any military command.

mand. They are to give security to the Secretary at War for the time being, themselves in 2000l. and two sureties in 1000l. each. In the militia, the security is each 1000l. and their sureties 500l. each. The above sums to become forfeit on proof of malefaction, neglect of duty, or consideration, directly or indirectly given to obtain the appointment. In regiments of the line their pay is 15s. per day; in the militia they are allowed to hold another commission, and their pay made up to the above sum; they hold their situation by a commission from HIS MAJESTY, and are not removable but by his command, or the sentence of a general court martial. When there is a vacancy in any regiment of a *paymaster*, the accounts are to be taken by the major, or if he is absent, the commanding officer, and the two next officers in seniority are to act as a committee, to make up and transmit the pay-lists and other accounts to the agent; for which trouble, by special application to the Secretary at War, they will be remunerated. When a *paymaster* is appointed to a regiment on foreign service, he is only allowed 5s. per day till he joins: the remainder going to those who do the duty in his absence. A clerk is allowed to the *paymaster* who is not borne in addition to the number of the corps, for which



an allowance of 1s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. is made per day. The *paymaster* has an allowance of 20l. per annum for postage and stationary.

*By His Majesty's Command, the following Instructions are for the guidance of Paymasters.*

January 19, 1798.

1. *The paymaster* is to make out monthly pay-lists of the corps to which he belongs, to the 24th of each month inclusive, being the day to which the men are required to be accounted with according to the King's regulation. He is also to make up monthly, under their respective heads, accounts of the different regimental services, for which payments have been made within the period.

2. *The paymaster*, whose office includes that of muster-master, is also to muster the corps he belongs to, by his pay-list, on the 24th of each month. The adjutant is to produce at the said musters, monthly rolls made up by himself, which are to be compared with the pay-lists, and to be certified by the commanding officer.

3. These monthly lists and rolls, are to be made out by troops or companies, according to the seniority of their respective captains.

4. The names of the serjeants, corporals, trumpeters,

trumpeters, drummers, and privates, are each to be arranged in their several troops or companies, in alphabetical order, without any regard to the period, whether complete or broken, for which they may have been paid.

5. The officers and men absent are to be stated in their proper place accordingly, in the *paymaster's* list, as well as in the adjutant's rolls. No charge, however, is to be inserted in the *paymaster's* lists, but for persons and times for which payment has actually and *bona fide* been made by the *paymaster*, within the period of the account.

6. Opposite to the name of each individual for whom a charge is made, are to be inserted the dates from, and to, and the number of days for which he has been paid; as also the amount paid to him.

7. The pay issued to commissioned officers present, is to be separately vouched by their signatures in the column of *Remarks*, opposite to the sum charged for each of them respectively; and the amount of pay of the non-commissioned officers and privates of each troop or company, by certificates signed by the officers commanding the same respectively, and the sum is to be inserted in words at length, in their own hand writing.

8. In the column of *Remarks*, all persons of the regiment, absent, or charged for broken periods, as well as those whose names, as belonging to the same troop or company, have not appeared in the preceding, or are likely not to be found in the subsequent pay-list, are to be particularly accounted for. When men are charged for the first time in the *paymaster's* list, the ground for which the charge is made to commence, from the date stated, must be shewn; and if subsisted before, it must be specified at what place and by whom.

9. No transfer of men from one troop or company to another, is to be permitted to take place but on the 25th day of the month, being the period of commencement of each monthly account.

10. *Paymasters* of regiments at home, are to supply all the recruiting parties of the corps to which they belong, with money for subsistence, and other services, as the officers commanding the said parties will not be allowed to draw on the agent.

*Paymasters* may issue subsistence for the said parties monthly in advance: the issues for the other branches of the recruiting service are to be made from time to time, and to such amount only, as occasion may require, and as shall be approved

approved and certified by the officer commanding the regiment.

The officers commanding the several recruiting parties are to transmit to the head quarters of the respective corps to which they belong (in time to be annexed to the *paymaster's* monthly pay-lists, and to be included in his general state) monthly accounts of their recruiting disbursements, distinguishing, under their several heads, the sums actually paid by them within the month. The attestations of all recruits raised within the month, and the certificates of intermediate approbation, if any, are also to be transmitted with the said monthly recruiting accounts. These accounts are to be vouched by certificates from the officers commanding the parties respectively, in like manner as the monthly accounts for the several companies, and are to be further authenticated by the signature of the officer commanding the regiment.

11. *Paymasters* of regiments serving abroad, are to take recruits into their pay-list only from the time to which they shall have been subsisted on embarkation. A *paymaster* will be appointed to each recruiting district at home, who is to account for the respective parties within the

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same,

same, till their arrival at the depôt, or place of embarkation.

12. To each monthly account is to be annexed a state of the effects and credits or debts of the non-commissioned officers and private men deceased, or who may have deserted within the said month.

13. When any deductions are to be made from the soldier on account of victualling, either at stations abroad, or on the passage thereto, the *paymaster* is to charge only the nett subsistence paid to the men, agreeably to the rates specified in the schedule annexed to the *regulation of the 5th of July, 1797*, respecting the pay of corps serving out of Great Britain, which rates are stated therein under the head of *Nett pay*.

14. The monthly pay-lists and accounts are to be vouched by certificates from the commanding officer and adjutant, and by an affidavit from the *paymaster*, in the words assigned for each of them respectively in the printed forms. The sums, and in cavalry regiments; the number of troop horses also, are to be inserted in the *paymaster's* affidavit, in words at length, in the hand-writing of the *paymaster*, and without any erasure; after which the affidavit is to be taken before the  
mayor,

mayor, or chief magistrate of the town where the regiment is stationed, in the presence of the commanding officer and adjutant, and to be further authenticated by their signatures as witnesses.

15. Monthly pay-lists, and accounts of the same kind, are also to be made up for distant detachments and parties, at the above-mentioned period, by the respective commanding officers, who are to be responsible in the first instance for the said lists and accounts; and to transmit them, authenticated by themselves, to head-quarters, where they are to be annexed to the regimental lists and accounts.

16. *Paymasters'* lists and accounts are to be transmitted regularly, and by the earliest opportunities, to the agents. From regiments at home they are to be dispatched on or before the first day of the month subsequent to that in which they terminate. They are to be sent in an open envelope, under cover to the Secretary at War, accompanied by a duplicate of the general state, for the immediate use of the War Office. The adjutant's rolls are to be transmitted to the War Office at the same times as the pay-lists and accounts, but under separate covers.

17. *Paymasters* of regiments stationed abroad are to transmit, by the earliest opportunities  
of

of a separate conveyance, duplicates of all the monthly pay-lists and accounts for the agents, and of the general states for the use of the War Office. These duplicates are to be addressed in like manner as the originals.

18. The pay-lists thus made out and authenticated, will be deemed to have the full credit and authority of muster-rolls, and to be entire and incontrovertible vouchers. The accounts will be settled upon them finally; and no subsequent appeal will be admitted on those parts to which they extend; as to the other parts, no alteration will be allowed after settlement.

19. *Paymaster's* lists and adjutant's rolls, with the certificate and affidavit required, must be agreeable to the appointed form.

Orders have been given from the War Office for the supply of *paymaster's* lists and adjutant's rolls, adapted to the different establishments, upon application from the respective agents. And the expence thereof, not exceeding the numbers hereafter mentioned, will be allowed to be charged in the public accounts.

*Two books of paymaster's lists, two of adjutant's rolls, and one separate copy of the general state, per month, for each of the regiments stationed at home.*

*Three*

*Three books of paymaster's lists, two of adjutant's rolls, and two separate copies of the general state, per month, for each regiment stationed abroad.*

20. *Paymasters* of regiments, whether at home or abroad, are not to advance, or issue any money for services not provided for by the King's regulations, unless a special direction shall have been previously obtained by the commanding officer from the Secretary at War, if the corps is at home, or, if abroad, from the general or other officer commanding in chief on the station; with this exception, that if the services should be so sudden and pressing as not to admit of the previous application, in that case the *paymaster* may advance or issue the sum required, on a positive order in writing from the commanding officer of the corps, such commanding officer engaging to be responsible for the same, until the consent of the Secretary at War, or of the general, or other officer commanding in chief as aforesaid, shall have been obtained. It is further to be observed, that in requisitions of this kind, on foreign stations, the charges, when consented to, are not to be placed in the accounts of the corps, but are to be defrayed by the respective officers commanding



ing in chief, and charged in their accounts with government.

21. If a corps shall be stationed in any place abroad, for which there is no acting deputy paymaster-general, the *paymaster* shall be responsible for negotiating his bills at the most favourable rate of exchange that can be obtained, and at the least possible commission. He shall note on each bill the course of exchange at which the same is drawn. He will also be held accountable for all the money he shall procure for bills negotiated by him, as aforesaid, and shall give credit for the same in the regimental accounts of the period; annexing, as his voucher for the amount, a certificate or certificates, under the signature of two respectable merchants. In case of actual loss, the amount shall be charged and certified in like manner.

22. As to all points not specially provided for in these instructions, the *paymaster* is to have recourse to the previous regulations, respecting pay, allowances, recruiting, and contingent disbursements; and as it must be well known in corps, what parts of the several regulations, relative to these heads of service, had ceased to be in force prior to the 24th of December last, it is expected

pected and required, that any inexperienced *paymaster* who may be appointed under the new system, shall be furnished with all necessary information in this respect by, or by order of, the commanding officer of the corps to which he may belong. Should any further inquiry be found requisite, the *paymaster* is to apply to the regimental agent, who can refer to the War Office, if there should be occasion.

23. *Paymasters* are to be amenable, in the ordinary course, to martial law for every part of their conduct which may appear inconsistent with military discipline, the rules of the service, or the obedience due to the colonel or commanding officer of the corps, or other their superior officer; but shall not be liable to receive orders touching the manner of making up their pay-lists and accounts, unless under a special instruction, in writing, from the officer commanding in chief on the station, if abroad; or, if at home, from the KING, through the Commander in Chief of the forces, or the Secretary at War.

24. In case of imputed misdemeanour in the execution of office, it shall be in the power of the commanding officer in chief on the station, if abroad (but of no other), to suspend them from duty, until proper inquiry can be made into the charges

charges alledged, and to provide in such manner as he, the said officer commanding in chief, shall think fit, for the temporary supply of the department.

25. In case of a *paymaster's* death, or incapacity from accident, his papers of accounts shall be taken into the possession of the major, if present; if not, of the commanding officer, and the two officers next in seniority, who are to act as a committee of paymastership, and to make up and transmit the several pay-lists and accounts above specified, at the same periods and under the like regulations as are prescribed for *paymasters*, until further provision.

26. *Paymasters*, once appointed, shall not be removable, except by command of the KING, or by the sentence of a general court martial.

27. *Paymasters* of regular regiments, not being allowed to hold regimental commissions, will receive a special military commission under the sign manual: but they are in no shape whatever to have claim to military rank.

28. Pay at the rate of fifteen shillings will be annexed to the *paymaster's* commission, but is to commence only from the time of his joining: till his arrival at head-quarters, the person or persons executing the duties of the *paymastership*,  
accord-

according to the present regulations, will receive 10s. per day from the commencement of such duty: and the *paymaster* himself, if his corps is serving abroad, will receive 15s. per day from the date of his embarkation to join.

29. Each *paymaster* will be allowed 20l. per annum for postage and stationary.

30. In regiments of militia, where officers hold the *paymastership* with their regimental commissions, they are exempt from all duties with arms, and their daily pay is made up to 15s. the difference being placed as an extra charge under the head of *Paymaster*. The rate of baggage and forage money, and the choice of quarters, will be regulated, in every instance, by the *paymaster's* regimental commission.

31. Till the appointment of a *paymaster* takes place, the officer or officers executing the duties of that department, according to the new regulations, will have the former allowances continued to them.

32. A charge will be admitted in the accompts of the respective regiments for the *paymaster's* stationary and postage.

*Infantry per annum.*

For 180, and under 300 men,	£.10
R	For

For 360, and under 500 men,	-	-	£.15
For 500 and upwards,	-	-	20
For cavalry, more or less,	-	-	20

February 6, 1799.

**GEORGE R.**

Whereas we think it expedient, as well for the sake of uniformity, as with the view of simplifying the accompts of the non commissioned officers and men of our forces, and of facilitating the settlement thereof, to order, that the deductions to be taken in certain cases, from the pay of our said non-commissioned officers and men, shall hereafter be the same for all ranks, and in all corps, under the like circumstances of service; our will and pleasure is, that instead of the several deductions specified in the schedule annexed to our *warrant of the 5th day of July, 1797*, and in any subsequent regulations issued from the office of our Commander in Chief, or Secretary at War, there shall be taken a deduction of 6d. a day from the full pay of every serjeant, corporal, trumpeter, drummer, fifer, and private man of our regiments, when serving out of Great Britain, on stations at which provisions are supplied by the public; also, when embarked in transports, or other vessels (except while serving as marines, or during their passage

passage to and from India, at the expence of the East India Company); also when prisoners of war, and maintained at the expence of Great Britain; and likewise when in general hospitals, either at home or abroad; in which several cases, a stoppage from the pay of our troops, on account of provisions, has always been made.

And it is our will and pleasure, that there shall be made a deduction of  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. a day from the full pay of each of the above, when stationed in Jamaica, in New South Wales, at Gibraltar (the loss by exchange, at the latter place, continuing as before), and while on their passage to and from India, at the expence of the East India Company; in which several cases no stoppage has heretofore been made on account of provisions.

It is our further will and pleasure, that while any of the non-commissioned officers and men shall serve as marines, they shall not be liable to any deduction whatever from their full pay, on account of provisions.

And it is our will and pleasure, that the deductions aforementioned shall be considered as commencing, in regard to the troops at home, from the 25th day of February, 1799, inclusive; and in regard to the troops abroad, from the 25th day of April, 1799, inclusive; or as soon

thereafter as this our warrant shall have been received by the respective officers commanding on foreign stations, and shall have been given out, in general orders, according to the custom of our service.

Given at our Court at St. James's, this 6th day of February, 1799, in the 39th year of our reign.

By his Majesty's command,

W. WINDHAM.

*Additional Instructions.*

May 11, 1801.

1. Every regimental *paymaster* shall, between the 14th and 17th of each month, lay before the commanding officer an estimate, according to the prescribed form, of the sums that shall appear to be necessary for the services of the regiment, to be defrayed by the *paymaster*, during the period commencing on the 25th of that month, and ending on the 24th of the month following, both inclusive, distinctly stated under each head of service; and he shall, at the same time, add or deduct, at the foot of the estimate, the probable amount of the sum that will remain in his hands, or be due from the public, on the 24th of the month in which the estimate shall be prepared.

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The *paymaster* will also insert in the column allotted for that purpose, the names of the officers, and the number of non-commissioned officers and private men, belonging to the regiment, who are not expected to be paid through the *paymaster* for the same period.

The commanding officer shall examine the said estimate, and, if satisfied as to the numbers and other circumstances upon which the same shall have been formed, he is to sign the certificate subjoined thereto; and to cause the estimate, and a duplicate thereof, to be transmitted to the Secretary at War, so that the same may be received at the War-office in due course of post, on or before the 23d of the month.

2. If, after the said estimate shall have been transmitted as before directed, unexpected occurrences should make it appear that the total amount of the estimate would be insufficient to defray the services of the period, a supplementary estimate of the farther sum wanted for that purpose, in which should be fully explained the occasion of the deficiency, is to be prepared and certified as above-mentioned, and, together with a duplicate thereof, to be sent off, under the orders of the commanding officer, who is to be responsible for



its being done, before any bills shall be drawn on account of such deficiency.

3. The draughts or requisitions of the paymasters, founded upon the said estimates, shall be made for such sums only, and at such intervals within the month, as shall be absolutely necessary to enable them to defray the services regularly, and at the periods, when by the custom of the army, they are usually defrayed.

If at any time it shall appear to the agent, that this rule is not duly attended to, the agent is to make a representation thereupon to the commanding officer, who will, without loss of time, inquire into the circumstances that may have rendered it expedient for the *paymaster* to increase the amount of his draughts beyond the usual proportion; and will, with all convenient dispatch, communicate to the agent the result of his inquiries, with his opinion relative thereto, in order that the same may, if necessary, be laid before the Secretary at War.

4. No draught or requisition whatever shall be deemed valid and of proper authority by the agent, unless expressing all the services for which it shall be made (distinguishing the proportion for each), and referring to the particular estimate in which such service shall have been included.

5. The

5. The *paymaster's* draughts on the agents shall not in future be made payable after *date*; but at the greatest number of days after *sight* at which the *paymasters* may be able to negotiate their bills at par.

If, upon particular occasions, it should be found necessary to draw at sight, the *paymasters* are hereby required to send letters of advice to the agents, one day at least before that on which they shall issue their draughts, specifying in the said letters the total amount of each bill to be drawn, and the proportional sum, included therein, for each head of service: and the *paymasters* will be held responsible for any detriment that his Majesty's service may suffer, in consequence of the non-payment of any bill of which the agent shall not have been advised as above directed, unless in any particular instance, wherein it shall be proved, that it was impossible to give such previous advice.

6. The services charged in each month shall be invariably and completely liquidated within the same, out of the monies drawn or remitted for them; and the captains of troops and companies, or the officers duly appointed to pay troops and companies, are hereby required to attend particularly to this rule, as they are, and will be, held  
 seve-

severally responsible for any misapplication in the amount of the sums issued to each of them by the *paymaster*, in regular course, for the use of their respective troops or companies.

7. In every pay-list the *paymaster* shall give credit, distinctly and separately, for all the sums drawn by, or required to be remitted to him, for the services of the month for which the pay-list is made, distinguishing therein the estimated sum drawn, or required to be remitted, for each head of service, the date of each draught or requisition, the period when payable, and to whom; he shall also constantly notice them in like manner, in his abstracts for the agent; and in the last paragraph of his affidavit, shall accordingly include the sums that shall have been required to be remitted, as well as those received.

8. The *paymaster* shall keep a book, in which shall be regularly entered, on one side, the total sums charged in each month; and on the opposite side, all the draughts and requisitions made by him on the public service of the regiment; the amount of each draught or requisition, the period when, and the persons to whom payable; classing them in both instances under the respective heads of service, as drawn or paid.

9. The said several sums are to be added up correctly

correctly in the book by the *paymaster*, as soon as possible after the termination of each of the monthly periods of account, in the manner pointed out in the prescribed form; so as to shew, at one view, the total amount of the payments and receipts from the 25th of December, up to the latest period in each year; the said books are to be always open to the inspection of the commanding officer, and to that of any inspecting general officer, if demanded; and a duplicate thereof, signed by the *paymaster*, is to be transmitted to the Secretary at War, with the supplementary pay-list required by the 12th article of these instructions.

10. When officers, or parties (not having been subsisted through the regimental *paymaster*) shall join in the course of the month, the *paymaster* will give immediate notice thereof to the agent, specifying the name of each officer, and the number of each party, and also require information as to the periods to which they may have respectively been subsisted by the agent or district *paymaster*, in order that he may issue their pay accordingly.

11. When officers, or parties, shall leave the regiment in the course of the month, the *paymaster* will give immediate notice thereof to the agent,

agent, specifying the name of each officer, and the number and destination of each party, and inform the agent to what periods they have been respectively subsisted by him; and from whom, and in what manner, they are to receive their subsistence in future. The agent will, without delay, make the necessary communication to the district *paymaster* accordingly.

12. In regard to services, which, from particular circumstances, may not have been defrayed before the termination of the year to which they belonged, and cannot therefore be included in the last monthly pay-list of the year, they are to be charged distinctly in a supplementary manuscript pay-list, to be vouched in like manner as the monthly pay-lists, as to the actual payment of the sums charged, in conformity of the regulations: the said supplementary pay-list to be closed and exactly balanced, and to be transmitted, with a duplicate of the general state thereof, for the use of the agent, immediately after the 24th of March ensuing.

Estimates of the sums wanted for these services are to be prepared and transmitted, at the earliest opportunity; and draughts and requisitions for the same are to be made, according to the rules prescribed in articles 2 and 5 of these instructions.

13. When

13. When any regiment or detachment shall be ordered to embark for service abroad, the *paymaster* will prepare an estimate, under the directions of the commanding officer, of the advance of pay that appear necessary to enable the officers to lay in provisions for the voyage, and to provide a sufficient stock of necessaries for the men, stating therein the *nett pay* only of the non-commissioned officers and men, agreeably to *His Majesty's regulation of the 6th of February, 1799*, and deducting the customary stoppage for provisions from the commissioned officers, at 3d. for each ration: the said estimate, and a duplicate thereof, are to be signed by the commanding officer and *paymaster*, and to be transmitted as before directed. The advance of pay is, however, not to exceed the usual proportions, according to the destinations of the corps, viz.

<i>For the East Indies</i>	-	-	<i>Six Months.</i>
<i>For the Cape of Good Hope</i>	-		<i>Four Months.</i>
<i>For America, the W. Indies, the</i>		}	<i>Three Months.</i>
<i>Mediterranean</i>	-		
<i>For Portugal and Gibraltar</i>	-		<i>Two Months.</i>

14. It frequently happening, that, either through inexperience or inadvertence, charges are made in the monthly pay-lists, which either do not properly belong thereto, or are not supported by the

the specific vouchers required by the King's regulations, it is intended, with the view of correcting and preventing such irregularities, to notice them from time to time in short additional Articles of Instruction. These occasional notices will be numbered in the order in which they shall be framed, and will be circulated with the monthly pay-lists: all *paymasters* are hereby strictly enjoined and required, to pay particular attention to their contents, and to acknowledge the receipt thereof, as also of these, and all other instructions from the War-office, relative to accompts, by a memorandum on one of the leaves of the pay-list of the month in which they are received. And they are to enter the said instructions and occasional notices into their own regimental book; also into a book which is to be kept in possession of the commanding officer, in order that recourse may be had thereto; in the event of any accident happening to the *paymaster's* book.

#### *Regiments on Foreign Service.*

15. All bills drawn by regimental paymasters abroad, shall specify the particular services for which they are drawn, and state the rate of exchange, as prescribed in Clause XXI. of the *Instructions for regimental paymasters, dated the*  
19th

19th of January, 1798. If any bill *whatever* is defective in either of these particulars, it will be returned, and the consequences will fall upon the drawer. The *paymasters* are hereby required to take the earliest opportunity of sending to the agent, by different conveyances, letters of advice of all such bills, specifying in the said letters the total amount of each bill, and the proportional sum included therein for each head of service.

16. In every station, where there is an acting *deputy paymaster-general*, the *paymasters* are to receive from him all sums that they shall require for the pay of the regiment, as well for officers as for men. If, from unavoidable circumstances, they should not be able to obtain the necessary supplies of money from the *deputy paymaster-general*, they may draw upon the agent; but on every such occasion they are to acquaint the Secretary at War therewith, by the earliest opportunity, and to give, at the same time, a particular explanation of the cause of their having drawn upon the agent.

17. When officers or parties return home, the *paymaster* shall, by the same conveyance, if practicable, or, if not, by the earliest subsequent opportunity, notify to the agent the period to which they are subsisted; and when officers or

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parties



parties arrive at the regiment from home, the *paymaster* shall commence their subsistence, according to the advice he receives from the agent, or officer by whom they have been previously paid, who are hereby respectively required to furnish the *paymaster* with correct information on this head.

18. The whole of the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 14th, and the first paragraph of the 12th article, are to be considered, equally applicable to *paymasters* on foreign stations.

#### *Explanatory Directions to Paymasters.*

No. 1. In explanation of the 3d Clause of *Additional Instructions and Regulations, dated the 11th of May, 1801*, *paymasters* are hereby apprized, that, *in the case of corps on the home station*, they may draw at the beginning of the month, for the pay of such of the commissioned and warrant officers as receive the same from them, for the whole month.

The pay of the said officers may be issued to them at once for the complete period; and if it should afterwards appear that the officer was not regularly entitled thereto, the *paymaster* will be indemnified, upon shewing that he had used every proper endeavour, without success, to recover the  
over-

over-payment for the public; provided, however, that the circumstances by which the same may have been occasioned shall have been clearly and satisfactorily explained to the Secretary at War, and without unnecessary delay.

With regard to the pay of the non-commissioned officers and men, *paymasters* are to draw for such sums only as are sufficient to enable the captains of troops and companies at the head quarters of the regiment to settle with their men once a week : for those on detachment, if at any distance, an advance for fourteen days or a month may be made, if thought necessary by the commanding officer.

No exception from this rule can be allowed, but by the express direction of the commanding officer, who, in giving such order to the *paymaster*, will state therein the grounds on which he considers the further advance to be requisite.

The proportion of the pay of the men applicable towards defraying the charge for bread is, of course, to be drawn for only at the times when the persons supplying the article are entitled to be paid : the draughts on account thereof are always to be made payable to the order of the said persons, when it can be done without inconvenience to the service.

The same rule is to be observed, as far as practicable, in regard to the draughts to be given for meat furnished by contract, or otherwise; as also in the cavalry, in regard to such payments for forage, both in barracks and in quarters, as are drawn for on the agent.

The agents will pay particular attention to the requiring a due observance of the above directions: and the Instructions are considered as applying to *corps on foreign stations*, so far as respects the issue of the pay of commissioned and warrant officers.

2. Whenever a charge is made by the *paymaster*, of the pay of a commissioned or warrant officer, it is invariably to be supported by the signature of the officer himself upon the pay-list, or by his separate receipt to be annexed thereto, specifying the precise period for which the pay is issued; a duplicate receipt in regard to *corps at home*, being also taken and annexed to the duplicate pay-list which is required to be kept at head quarters, and duplicate and triplicate receipts for *corps abroad*. Officers signing for their pay in the original pay-list, will also sign in the duplicate pay-list; and in the triplicate pay-list, if abroad.

3. When an officer is removed from one *corps*  
to

to another, he is not to commence receiving pay in the corps into which he is transferred, until the *paymaster* or agent thereof shall be satisfied as to the period to which the officer's pay had been issued in the former corps; and the *paymaster* or agent, upon receiving satisfactory information on the subject, is to reimburse, in the first instance, to the *paymaster* or agent of the corps from which the officer was removed, the amount of the pay that may have been advanced to him beyond the day preceding the date of his new commission, and is to make the charge from the date thereof accordingly, producing the acknowledgment of such *paymaster* or agent, as his voucher for the sum so reimbursed.

If both corps should be on the same station, the remittance is preferably to be made to the *paymaster* or agent, by whichever the sum was over-issued; but when the corps are on different stations, it is to be made to the agent only.

The *paymaster* or agent having made the over-payment, or the agent, in all cases where the regiment from which the officer was removed, is stationed abroad, will of course be expected to take the proper steps for giving the necessary information on the subject; and in case the sum overpaid should have been charged in the public

accounts, they will take care to deduct the same regularly when received back, in their monthly pay-lists or abstracts, or in their supplementary accounts, if the year to which the charge belonged shall have elapsed.

Officers joining their regiments, are to take with them a certificate from their agents, of the periods to which they have been paid by them.

4. Every charge made by an agent or *paymaster*, on account of the pay of an officer for a period during which he was absent without leave, is to be invariably vouched by a reference to the date of the official order conveying the sanction of the Commander in Chief for allowing the same, agreeably to the tenor of the adjutant general's *letter of the 19th of April, 1800.*

5. It appears necessary to state, for the information of *paymasters* and agents, in explanation of the King's *warrants of 5th July, 1797, and 6th February, 1799,* that the pay of soldiers serving abroad, when not liable to the first stoppage for provisions (except while doing duty as marines on board his Majesty's ships of war), is to be issued, after making the said deduction of  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day from each.

6. The *paymaster* will also observe that the *Stoppage for Provisions*, where the man is liable thereto,

thereto, is 6d. per day, as mentioned in the *Regulation of the 6th of February, 1799.*

Soldiers doing duty as marines receive the same rates of *full pay* as when serving at home.

The stoppages payable for rations of provisions supplied at the public expence to officers and to *their servants, not being soldiers* (which are to be paid by the officers) are to be taken by the *paymasters* and agents respectively, and are to be brought in aid of the expenditures of the corps, in the accompts of the period, by being deducted from the charge under the head of pay.

The *paymasters* will be responsible that the proper stoppage for every such ration be duly accounted for, in all cases where the pay of the persons liable thereto is issued through them for the respective periods of the supply (except in the case of parties returning home, as hereafter mentioned), as also where the officers, being present with the corps, and being supplied with rations of provisions at the public expence, shall have made their option to draw for their own pay immediately from the agent.

The commanding officers of parties, and individual officers, going out to join their regiments on foreign stations, are, on their arrival, to account to the regimental *paymaster* for the stoppages

pages for rations of provisions supplied to them while on their passage, at the public expence: the commanding officers of parties, and individual officers, coming home from their regiments, are to account with the agent for the proper amount of the like stoppages.

The *paymasters* and agents will be held responsible for requiring the proper credits on this head, and for accounting for the same to the public, when received, and are to annex to the accompts of the period, certificates upon honor from the commanding officers of parties, or individual officers, specifying the particulars, and amount of the stoppages paid to the *paymaster* and agent respectively.

No stoppage is required for rations of provisions supplied to the wives, widows, and children of soldiers.

7. When an officer of a regiment is permitted, by the commanding officer, to take away a soldier, of the regiment to which he belongs, for a time, as his servant, the officer is to settle with the man for his pay, *at the proper rate*, and is to be reimbursed by the *paymaster*, if the corps is stationed at home, or by the agent, if the corps is serving abroad, such man being considered on the same

same footing as a man on furlough, and being accounted for in the pay-lists accordingly.

The charge of course is only to be made in a monthly or supplementary account of the year for which it is due; and the man's receipt is to be annexed to the account as a voucher.

8. The charges for the extra allowance to farriers will appear in a subsequent letter.

9. The *Non-effective* proportion of the allowance to captains of companies, viz. 20l. per ann. is not chargeable for the period of the command of the company being vacant: the *contingent* proportion may be issued to the officer paying the company during the vacancy.

10. The allowances, for the half year to the 24th of June and December, are to be particularized in the pay-list of the 24th of the ensuing, or in that of the subsequent month in which the same shall be issued by the paymaster, and to be drawn for accordingly.

*Given at the War-Office,*

*this 30th Day of Nov. 1802.*

C. YORKE.

*Orders*



*Orders relative to Officers absent without Leave.*

HORSE-GUARDS, 19th April, 1800.

SIR,

I HAVE received his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's directions to inform you, that in consequence of the representation made to the King, of the frequent instances which occur of officers being guilty of neglect of duty, by being absent without leave, and not joining their respective regiments; it is his Majesty's pleasure, that in future the pay of all officers who are absent without leave, or who, having obtained leave of absence, overstay the period of it (of whom I have received his Royal Highness's commands to make from time to time special returns to the War-office) shall be stopped in the hands of their agents; nor shall it in any instance be afterwards paid to such officers, except upon a very strong and full representation from the commanding officer, stating some unavoidable cause for this apparent breach of duty; in which particular cases His Majesty's further pleasure will be notified, through the Commander in Chief, to the War-office.

His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief  
will

will feel it incumbent on him to submit the name of any officer who continues absent without leave, and whose absence is not accounted for, to his MAJESTY, for the purpose of his being superseded.

I am commanded to request you will cause this information to be transmitted to the agents of the army, directing them to give it the most extensive circulation in the regiments in their agency, and that you will enjoin them in every instance to give immediate notice to officers appointed to regiments in their agency, whether by original *appointments*, *exchanges*, or *promotions*, directing them at the same time to have recourse to the readiest means of joining their respective regiments, whether at ~~home~~ or on foreign stations.

I have the honor to be,

&c. &c.

HARRY CALVERT,

Adjutant General.

*Right Hon. Wm. Windham,*  
*Secretary at War, &c. &c.*

*Orders*

*Orders relative to the extra Allowance to Farriers.*

WAR-OFFICE, 15th July, 1802.

SIR,

IN the absence of the Secretary at War I have the honor to acquaint you, in pursuance of instructions from his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, that from the 25th ult. inclusive, only one *farrier* per troop will be allowed in the                      Regiment of  
under your command.

I am at the same time to communicate to you the following particulars, in regard to the allowances that will be made for *farriery*, from the above period, viz.

During the time that the regiment is serving at home, the *farriers* are to receive an allowance of three farthings per day for each effective troop horse, one halfpenny thereof being payable out of the subsistence of the horse, and the remainder to be charged by the paymaster as an extra expence. This allowance is clearly to be understood as including the sum of three shillings *per annum*, to be paid by the *farriers* for medicines supplied by the principal veterinary surgeon.

During

During the time that the regiment is stationed abroad, no charge of an extra allowance to *farriers* is to be made in the public accompts; but in cases where the *farrier* shall find the regular allowance of one halfpenny per day, paid out of the subsistence of the horse, to be insufficient, they are to address their applications for relief through the commanding officer of the regiment, to the general officer commanding on the station, who will grant such relief as he shall think proper, and charge the amount in his contingent account with the treasury.

I have the honor to be,

&c. &c. &c.

M. LEWIS,

To Col. ———

### *Paymasters of Recruiting Districts.*

1. The *paymaster* of each recruiting district is to draw from the agents of regiments on foreign stations, to which the several troops, companies, or parties within the same belong, the sums necessary for carrying on the different branches of that service, including the pay of all the commissioned officers actually employed therein; and is to issue the same in such proportions as shall

be requisite, to the officers who have the charge of the same parties.

2. His draughts for pay may be made every month in advance; but for the other services, from time to time, and to such amount only as occasion may require, and the inspecting field-officer shall approve; giving previous notice thereof to the agent, and distinguishing in his draughts, and in the notices given thereof, the amount for each head of service. The concurrence of the inspecting field-officer is to be expressed by the word *approved*, in his own writing, signed by himself on the face of the draught.

3. Recruiting officers commanding parties shall receive from the *paymaster* of the district, whatever money is wanted for the service, including the pay of officers as well as of men; and shall be accountable to him in the first instance for the same. They shall make out, and deliver to him, monthly pay-lists, containing the name of each individual of their parties and recruits (and, in the cavalry, the number of troop horses) subsisted by them within the month: and also make up the accompts of bounty money, &c. monthly. These lists and accompts are to be made to the 24th of each month inclusive, and regularly

gularly continued to the respective periods when the parties or recruits shall cease to be subsisted by them, or to be under their command.

The form of the pay-list, and of the authentication thereof, shall be such as may be prescribed by the inspector-general of the recruiting service, to whom the particular adjustment thereof has been referred.

4. Every such officer will settle with the men under his command, precisely on the 24th of each month, and annex to his monthly pay-list and account, a state of the effects and credits, or debts, of the non-commissioned officers and private men, who may have died or deserted within the said period.

5. The *paymaster*, whose office includes that of muster-master, is to muster, by the pay-lists, the several parties within his district, on the 24th of each month, if the same can be effected in one day; or if not, as soon afterwards as may be: the pay-lists are then to be examined, and further authenticated by the adjutant of the district, as well as the *paymaster*; after which they are to be laid before the inspecting field-officer for his examination and signature. They are then (under cover to the Secretary at War, to be transmitted to the chief district *paymaster* resident at the

the depôt, where they are to be examined, checqued, and further certified by the inspector-general : and from thence they shall be returned to the War-office. Duplicates of these accompts also be transmitted to the War-office immediately from the inspectors of districts, which duplicates, after having been compared with, and, if necessary, altered in conformity to the originals received from the depôt, will be dispatched to the respective agents.

6. The limitation of the time for transmitting the pay-lists and accompts, and the duplicates thereof, will be fixed by the inspector-general, as the details of the service may require.

7. The pay-lists made out and authenticated as before-mentioned, will be deemed to have the full credit and authority of muster-rolls, and to be entire and incontrovertible vouchers. The accompts will be settled upon them finally; and no subsequent appeal will be admitted on those parts to which they extend. As to the other parts, no alteration will be allowed after settlement; nor before, unless on the special recommendation of the inspector-general.

8. The paymaster is to be amenable, in the ordinary course, to martial law, for every part of his conduct which may appear inconsistent with  
military

military discipline or the rules of the service; but he shall not be liable to receive orders touching the manner of making up his pay-lists and accompts, unless under a special instruction in writing, from the Commander in Chief of the forces, the Secretary at War, or the inspector-general of the recruiting service.

9. The *paymaster*, once appointed, shall not be removed, except by command of the KING, or by the sentence of a general court-martial.

10. In case of the *paymaster's* death, or incapacity from accident, his papers of accompts will be taken into the possession of the inspecting field-officer and adjutant of the district, who are to act as a committee of *paymastership*, and to make up and to transmit the several pay-lists and accompts above specified, at the same periods, and under the like regulations, as are prescribed for the *paymaster*, until further provision.

11. *Paymasters* of recruiting districts will receive a special military commission, under the sign manual, and be allowed lodging money as a captain, viz. 8s. per week; but they are in no shape whatever to have claim to military rank in the army.

12. Pay at the rate of 15s. per day will be annexed to the *paymaster's* commission.



13. Each paymaster will be allowed 20l. per annum for postage and stationary; and a clerk, who is to be an enlisted soldier, and to have the rank and pay of a serjeant.

WAR-OFFICE, 17th Sept. 1802.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Secretary at War to acquaint you, that in conformity to the 27th and 28th articles of the new regulations for carrying on the recruiting service, JOHN RIDGE, Esq. will be appointed the general agent in London, upon whom the *paymaster* of your district is to draw from the 25th instant inclusive, for the sums required for the recruiting parties of regiments stationed in Ireland, and for the expenditure on account of recruits raised for general service, &c. &c. &c.

You will be pleased to communicate the contents of this letter to the *paymaster* of the district.

I am, &c.

To \_\_\_\_\_

*Inspecting Field-Officer,*  
*Recruiting District, —.*

*Battalion*

*Battalion Clerks, or Paymasters of Militia.*

By an act passed the 13th of July 1803, the militia, when not embodied, is paid and clothed in the following manner.

In every county, riding or place in England, where the militia is, or shall be raised, the receivers-general of the land-tax for the same, and in every county, stewarty, city, or place in Scotland, where the militia is, or shall be raised, the receiver-general for Scotland, shall issue and pay the whole sums required, in the manner and for the several uses as follows: for the pay of the said militia for four calendar months in advance at the following rates:

	<i>Per Day.</i>		
	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Adjutant</i> - - - - -	0	6	0
<i>Quarter Master</i> - - - - -	0	3	0
<i>Serjeant Major</i> - - - - -	0	2	6
<i>Serjeant</i> - - - - -	0	1	6
<i>Corporal</i> - - - - -	0	1	2
<i>Drum major</i> - - - - -	0	1	6
<i>Drummer</i> - - - - -	0	1	0

For every private man and drummer the sum of 4*d.* per month is to be received, for the purpose  
of

of defraying the contingent expences of the corps, one moiety of which is to be applied in aid of the stoppage fund of each regiment for providing the men with necessaries under the direction of the colonel, during the time of their being from home, upon account of their annual exercise, and also for half a year's salary for the *clerk* of each militia corps, at the rate of 50*l.* *per annum.* The clothing also is defrayed from the same fund.

Men on furlough are to receive as follows, and no more :

			<i>Per Day.</i>	
			<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Serjeant</i>	-	-	1	0
<i>Corporal</i>	-	-	0	8
<i>Drummer</i>	-	-	0	6

The money for the above purposes to be paid into the hands of the *clerks* of the battalions, upon producing a warrant for their appointment to that office under the hand and seal of the colonels or other commandants; but if the militia is formed into an independent company or companies, the money to be paid to the officer commanding, and the receipts of these clerks or officers, shall be a sufficient discharge to the receivers-general for the several sums paid by them. At the expiration of fourteen days after the first three months, a second payment

payment of four months in advance is to be issued, and so on for the succeeding ones.

The *battalion clerk*, on the receipt of the money, is to pay the *adjutant* one month's pay in advance on account of his pay, and two months pay also in advance for the *serjeant major*, *drum major*, *serjeants*, *corporals*, and *drummers* respectively ; and the *captains* of independent companies are to receive the money for their non-commissioned officers and drummers, and pay them in the same manner, as it shall become due. The adjutants are to give in to the clerks of the corps they belong to, an account of the cash received, and the several payments thereof, that the same may be given to the receivers-general ; captains of independent companies are to do the same.

The *clerks* of general or subdivision meetings have an allowance for trouble, out of the fourpences above-mentioned.

The repair of arms, and the carriage or removal thereof to be also paid out of the same fund, by the *clerks* of each battalion, and by captains of independent companies. Three times a year accounts of these expences must be made and certified for by the colonels or commandants, of the expenditure thereof, and of the balance remaining, which is to form a stock purse for the use  
of

of the corps, and transmit the same to the colonels or commandants, to be examined, allowed, and signed; which accounts are to be vouchers and acquittals of the clerks for the application and disposal of such money. Captains of independent companies are to account with the receivers-general, whose allowance of their accompts are proper vouchers.

Whenever his Majesty's lieutenants or deputy lieutenants of counties, &c. fix the days of exercise not exceeding twenty eight in a year, and specifying the number of men who are to be absent from their homes on that account, the same is to be certified to the receivers-general, and within fourteen days after the receipt of such certificates to issue and pay to the *battalion clerks*, or captains of independent companies the rates of pay as follows :

	Per Diem.	
	s.	d.
<i>Field-officers each</i>	9	5
<i>Captains</i>	9	5
<i>Lieutenants</i>	5	8
<i>Ensigns</i>	4	8
<i>Surgeons</i>	11	4
<i>Adjts. in addition to their pay of 6s. per day</i>	2	0
<i>Q. Masrs. in addition to their pay of 3s. per day</i>	2	8
<i>Privates, beer money included</i>	1	1
	The	

The non-commissioned officers and drummers have also, in addition to their pay as already specified, 1*d.* per day for beer money.

During the days of exercise the men are to be billeted in the same manner as his Majesty's regular forces, and the receivers-general are to pay the battalion clerks the necessary sums for defraying the expences to innkeepers.

During the time the militia is embodied, or called out into actual service, the pay and allowances are not paid by the receivers-general, but drawn for the same as his Majesty's other forces.

*Battalion clerks* on being appointed, are required to give to the receivers-general of the counties, &c. a bond of security to his Majesty, in the penalty of one half of the sum required for the whole year's charge for the corps to which they shall belong.

Whenever the militia is ordered on actual service, each man is entitled to a guinea, which is paid by the commissioners of the taxes of the respective counties.

The wives and children of militia-men, when called on actual service, are, *by act of parliament*, entitled to a weekly allowance out of the poor rates, if not able to support themselves, of any sum not exceeding the price of one day's labor,  
nor

not less than 1s. for each child born in wedlock, and under ten years of age, and for a wife in the same proportion. These allowances are regulated at the quarter sessions, and paid by the overseers of the parishes. Where more than three children are in a family, the overseers may provide a substitute for the father. Families which go with the husbands, or leave their parishes, are not entitled to this allowance.

His Majesty, in case of invasion, or rebellion, has the power of calling out, by his royal proclamation, the supplementary militia, and to incorporate it with the other.

*By an act passed in 1803*, all persons from 18 to 45 years of age are liable to be drawn, under a penalty of 15*l.*—Commissioned officers on full or half-pay, non-commissioned officers and privates as pensioners, commissioned officers who have served, members of universities, clergymen, licensed teachers of twelve months standing, constables or peace officers, articled clerks, apprentices, watermen free of the river Thames, and all mustered on duty in his Majesty's works, are exempt.

Of the four London regiments, two only can be ordered out of it at any one time, even then the distance is not to exceed twelve miles, and it must,

must, whenever it happens, take place under a general officer. Officers on half-pay are eligible, and the adjutants and staff are upon the same footing as those in the general line of the militia. The field-officers and captains must be free of the city, and every sub. the son of a freeman.

By an act passed the 6th July, 1803, subaltern officers of militia, who had served a limited time, are entitled to a certain sum yearly, by way of gratuity: the allowance is as follows:

*Lieutenant.—Surgeon*            -        £.25 18 6

*Ensign*                                -        21 7 0

independent of the pay they receive for the two months they are called out for annual exercise.

Half-pay officers of the line, having served in the militia, are not entitled to this allowance; but while serving they receive the pay of the ranks which they hold, and their half-pay besides.



## Pay of the Life Guards.

	Subsistence Per Day.			Full Pay Per Day.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Colonel - - -	1	7	0	1	16	0
Lieut.-Colonel - -	1	3	3	1	11	0
1st Major - - -	0	19	6	1	6	0
2d Ditto - - -	0	18	0	1	4	0
Captain - - -	0	12	0	0	16	0
Lieutenant - - -	0	8	3	0	11	0
Ditto and Adjutant	0	8	3	0	11	0
Cornet - - -	0	7	3	0	8	6
Surgeon - - -	0	9	0	0	12	0
Veterinary ditto -	0	8	0	0	10	6
Quarter-Master - -	0	4	9	0	6	0
Corporal - - -	0	3	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—
Trumpeter - - -	0	2	0	—	—	—
Kettle Drummer	0	2	6	—	—	—
Private - - -	0	3	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—
Marshal for both regiments	25	0	0	<i>per annum.</i>		

N. B. A stoppage of 1s. 3d. is made for each horse, from the non-commissione officers and privates.

Pay

*Pay of the Royal Horse Guards.*

	<i>Subsistence Per Day.</i>			<i>Full Pay Per Day.</i>		
	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Colonel -	1	11	0	2	1	0
Lieut.-Colonel -	1	2	6	1	9	6
Major -	1	1	6	1	7	0
Captain -	0	16	6	1	1	6
Lieutenant -	0	11	6	0	15	0
Cornet -	0	11	6	0	14	0
Adjutant -	0	11	6	_____		
Paymaster -	0	15	0	_____		
Surgeon -	0	9	0	0	12	0
Assistant ditto -	0	7	6	_____		
Veterinary ditto -	0	8	0	0	10	6
Quarter-Master	0	6	6	0	8	6
Corporal -	0	3	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	_____		
Trumpeter -	0	2	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	_____		
Kettle Drummer -	0	2	6	_____		
Private -	0	2	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	_____		

N. B. A stoppage of 9d. is made for each horse, from the non-commissioned officers and privates.

*Pay of the Horse Guards reduced in 1788.*

				<i>Per Day.</i>		
				<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Colonel	-	-	-	1	16	0
1st Lieut.-Colonel	-	-	-	1	11	0
2d Ditto	-	-	-	1	7	0
1st Major	-	-	-	1	6	0
2d Ditto	-	-	-	1	4	0
Captain	-	-	-	0	16	0
Lieutenant	-	-	-	0	11	0
Cornet	-	-	-	0	8	4
Adjutant	-	-	-	0	11	0
Chaplain	-	-	-	0	6	8
Surgeon	-	-	-	0	8	0
Kettle Drum and Trumpeter	-	-	-	0	5	0
Private Gentlemen	-	-	-	0	4	0

*Pay*

*Pay of Dragoon Guards and Dragoons.*

						<i>Per Day.</i>				
						<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		
Colonel	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	10		
Lieut.-Colonel	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	0		
Major	-	-	-	-	-	0	19	2		
Captain	-	-	-	-	-	0	14	7		
Lieutenant	-	-	-	-	-	0	9	0		
Cornet	-	-	-	-	-	0	8	0		
Paymaster	-	-	-	-	-	0	15	0		
Adjutant	-	-	-	-	-	0	10	0		
Surgeon	-	-	-	-	-	0	11	4		
Assistant Surgeon				0	7	6	}	0	8	6
— allowance for a horse				0	1	0				
Veterinary Surgeon	-	-	-	-	-	0	8	0		
Quarter-Master	-	-	-	-	-	0	5	6		
Serjeant-Major	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	11		
Serjeant	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	11		
Corporal	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	4½		
Trumpeter	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	4		
Private	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	0		

N. B. A stoppage of 9d. is made for each horse, from the non-commissioned officers and privates.

*Pay of the Royal Artillery.*

	<i>Per Day.</i>		
	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Colonel Commandant	2	9	6
Colonel en Second	1	9	9
1st Lieut.-Colonel	0	19	9
2d Ditto	0	16	10
Major	0	14	10
Captain	0	9	11
Captain-Lieutenant	0	7	0
1st Lieutenant	0	6	0
2d Ditto	0	5	0
Adjutant	0	5	0
Quarter-Master	0	6	0
Paymaster	0	15	0
Surgeon	0	9	11
Assistant Ditto	0	5	0
Serjeant	0	2	2
Corporal	0	2	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bombadier	0	1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
1st Gunner	0	1	7
2d Ditto	0	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$

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*Pay*

*Pay of the Royal Horse Artillery.*

			<i>Per Day.</i>		
			<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Colonel Commandant	-	-	3	0	0
Colonel en Second	-	-	1	9	8
Lieut.-Colonel	-	-	1	5	8
Major	-	-	1	0	9
Captain	-	-	0	15	4
Captain-Lieutenant	-	-	0	10	0
1st Lieutenant	-	-	0	9	0
2d Ditto	-	-	0	8	0
Paymaster	-	-	0	15	0
Surgeon	-	-	0	11	10
Assistant Ditto	-	-	0	6	0
Veterinary Ditto	-	-	0	8	0
Quarter-Master	-	-	0	8	0
Serjeant-Major	-	-	0	3	4
Quarter-Master Serjeant	-	-	0	2	10
Serjeant	-	-	0	2	4
Corporal	-	-	0	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bombadier	-	-	0	2	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gunner	-	-	0	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gunner Driver	-	-	0	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Farrier and Smith	-	-	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Collar-maker and Wheeler	-	-	0	2	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Trumpeter	-	-	0	2	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
					<i>Pay</i>

*Pay of the Royal Engineers.*

				<i>Per Day.</i>		
				<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1st Colonel Commandant*	-			2	4	0
2d Ditto	-	-	-	2	4	0
1st Colonel	-	-	-	1	4	0
2d Ditto	-	-	-	1	0	0
1st Lieutenant-Colonel	-	-		0	17	0
2d Ditto	-	-	-	0	15	0
Captain	-	-	-	0	10	0
Captain-Lieutenant	-	-	-	0	7	0
1st Lieutenant	-	-	-	0	6	0
2d Ditto	-	-	-	0	5	0
Brigade Major	-	-	-	0	10	0

\* *The 1st colonel commandant has 2l. per diem extra pay, as inspector general of fortifications, &c.*

*Pay*

*Pay of the Military Surveyors and Draughtsmen.*

	<i>Per Day.</i>		
	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Chief Surveyor and Draughtsman	0	15	0
1st Assistant Ditto	0	12	0
2d Ditto	0	10	0
1st class of Surveyors and Draughtsmen	0	7	6
2d Ditto	0	5	0
3d Ditto	0	4	0
Cadet ditto	0	2	0

*Pay of the Military Artificers.*

	<i>Per Day.</i>		
	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Serjeant-Major	0	2	$9\frac{3}{4}$
Serjeant	0	2	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Corporal	0	2	$0\frac{1}{4}$
Artificer and Drummer	0	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Labourer	0	1	0

*Pay*



*Pay of the Foot Guards.*

	<i>Subsistence per day</i>			<i>Full Pay per day.</i>		
	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Colonel - -	1	10	0	1	12	10
Lient.-Colonel -	1	1	6	1	8	6
Major - -	0	18	6	1	4	0
Captain - -	0	12	6	0	16	6
Lieutenant - -	0	6	0	0	7	10
Ensign - -	0	4	6	0	5	10
Adjutant* - -	0	3	0	—	—	—
Quarter-Master -	0	5	8	—	—	—
Senior Surgeon -	0	12	6	0	15	0
Bat. Surgeon - -	0	7	6	0	11	4
Assistant Ditto -	0	7	6	—	—	—
Solicitor - -	0	3	0	0	4	0
Serjeant - -	0	1	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—
Corporal - -	0	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—
Drum Major - -	0	1	0	—	—	—
Drummer - -	0	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—
Deputy Marshal -	0	0	9	—	—	—
Hautbois - -	0	1	0	—	—	—
Private - -	0	1	1	—	—	—

\* *The Adjutant holds another commission.*

*Pay*

*Pay of the Infantry and Militia.*

				<i>Per Day.</i>		
				<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Colonel	-	-	-	1	2	6
Lieut.-Colonel	-	-	-	0	15	11
Major	-	-	-	0	14	1
Captain	-	-	-	0	9	5
Lieutenant	-	-	-	0	5	8
Second Ditto and Ensign	-	-	-	0	4	8
Paymaster	-	-	-	0	15	0
Adjutant	-	-	0 8 0	} 0	10	0
Allowance for a horse	0	2	0			
Quarter-Master	-	-	-	0	5	8
Surgeon*	-	-	-	0	11	4
Assistant Surgeon	-	-	-	0	7	6
Serj. Major, Quar. Mast. Serjeant	-	-	-	0	2	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Serjeant	-	-	-	0	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Corporal	-	-	-	0	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Drummer	-	-	-	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Private	-	-	-	0	1	0

\* *Obliged to keep a horse.*

*Pay*

*Pay of the Royal Waggon Train.*

		<i>Per Day.</i>		
		<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Lieut.-Colonel Commandant		0	18	0
Major—pay	-	0	14	1
Allowance for a horse		0	2	0
		} 0 16 1		
Captain—pay	-	0	9	5
Allowance for a horse		0	2	0
		} 0 11 5		
Lieutenant—pay	-	0	5	8
Allowance for a horse		0	2	0
		} 0 7 8		
Cornet—pay	-	0	4	8
Allowance for a horse		0	2	0
		} 0 6 8		
Adjutant	-		0	5 0
Surgeon	-		0	11 4
Veterinary Surgeon	-		0	8 0
Quarter-Master	-		0	3 0
Serjeant	-		0	2 2
Corporal	-		0	1 7½
Drummer	-		0	1 3
Collar-maker	-		0	3 0
Wheelwright	-		0	3 0
Smith	-		0	3 0
Farrier	-		0	3 0
Driver	-		0	1 3

*Pay*

*Pay of the Quarter-Master General's Department.*

	<i>Per Day.</i>		
	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Quarter-Master General in time of war	3	0	0
Deputy Quarter-Master General	2	0	0
Assistant Quarter-Master General	0	15	0

In time of war, Field-Officers resident in the different districts, are employed as assistants to the Quarter-Master General: they receive pay according to their rank: during which time their regimental pay ceases.

	<i>Per Day.</i>		
	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Lieut.-Colonel, including 1s. 6d. per day, in lieu of a servant	1	4	6
Major, ditto			

*Pay of the General Hospital Staff.*

	<i>Per Day.</i>		
	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Superintendent General*	-	-	-
Inspector General of hospitals†	2	0	0
Deputy Ditto‡ (30s. at times)	1	5	0
Assistant Ditto§ - -	1	0	0
Field Inspector   - -	0	15	0
Physician - -	1	0	0
Purveyor (including 5s. for a clerk)	1	5	0
Deputy Purveyor - -	0	10	0
Surgeon - -	0	15	0
Ditto of a recruiting district - -	0	10	0
Apothecary - -	0	10	0
Hospital Mate - -	0	6	6
Ditto, on foreign service - -	0	7	6
Military Superint. (besides reg. pay)	0	5	0
Superint. Quarter-Master Serjeant	0	2	0½

N. B. \* † ‡ § || These ranks are to be discontinued hereafter, as being superfluous, and tending to promote distinctions in the line of precedence, not easily defined.—See *Regulations for the Medical Department*, dated 22d May, 1804.

*Pay*

### *Pay of the Recruiting Staff.*

The inspecting field-officers are generally taken from the half-pay; each is allowed 10s. per day for this service, in addition to the full pay of his regimental rank, which is made up to him yearly. They are also allowed the actual expence of postage and stationary.

The adjutant is allowed 3s. per day for this service, in addition to the full pay of his regimental rank, which is made up to him also yearly—if he is on half-pay.

Two serjeants (one to act as serjeant-major, and the other as clerk) to the district are allowed, each an additional pay of 6d. per day. The surgeon is allowed 10s. per day, and the paymaster 15s.

Officers of cavalry chosen for these situations, receive the full pay of their regimental ranks as infantry.

The paymaster is allowed 20l. per annum for stationary; also 8s. per week for lodging, and a serjeant, whose additional pay is 6d. per day.—  
*See Paymasters of Recruiting Districts, &c.*

*Pay of the Gen. Officers, and others on the Staff.*

	<i>Per Day.</i>			<i>Per Annum.</i>		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
General -	6	0	0	2190	0	0
Lieut.-General	4	0	0	1460	0	0
Major-General	2	0	0	730	0	0
Brigadier-General	1	10	0	547	10	0
Brigade-Major	}	0	10	182	10	0
Aid-de-Camp						

When the usual deductions are made from the above rates, for poundage, civil list, and hospital, the *annual* nett pay is :

	£.	s.	d.
General -	2019	15	0
Lieut.-General	1346	10	0
Major-General	673	5	0
Brigadier-General	504	18	9
Brigade-Major	}	168	6
Aid-de-Camp			

No deductions are made for poundage, civil list, or hospital, or on foreign service.

*Pay*

*Pay of a Regiment of Cavalry for 1, 31, and 365 days, according to the strength established by the War-Office, June, 1802.*

	For 1,	For 31,	For 365 days.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1 Colonel	1 12 10	50 17 10	599 4 2
2 Lieut.-Colonels	2 6 0	71 6 0	839 10 0
2 Majors	1 18 6	59 13 6	702 12 6
3 Captains	5 16 8	180 16 8	2129 3 4
8 Lieutenants	3 12 0	111 12 0	1314 0 0
8 Cornets	3 4 0	99 4 0	1168 0 0
1 Adjutant	0 10 0	15 10 0	182 10 0
1 Paymaster	0 15 0	23 5 0	273 15 0
1 Surgeon	0 11 4	17 11 4	206 16 8
1 Assistant Ditto	0 8 6	13 13 6	155 2 6
1 Veterinary Ditto	0 8 0	12 8 0	146 0 0
3 Quarter-masters	2 4 0	68 4 0	803 0 0
1 Serjeant Major	0 3 11	6 1 5	71 9 7
1 Paymaster Serjeant	0 2 11	4 10 5	53 4 7
1 Armourer Ditto	0 2 11	4 10 5	53 4 7
1 Sadler as Serjeant	0 2 11	4 10 5	53 4 7
24 Serjeants	3 10 0	108 10 0	1277 10 0
24 Corporals	2 17 0	88 7 0	1040 5 0
8 Trumpeters	0 18 8	28 18 8	340 13 4
376 Privates	37 12 0	1165 12 0	13724 0 0
80 Ditto dismounted	5 0 0	155 0 0	1825 0 0
<b>558</b> <b>Nett pay</b>	<b>73 17 2</b>	<b>2289 12 2</b>	<b>26958 5 10</b>

**Exclusive of other expences, &c.**



*Pay of a Regiment of Infantry for 1, 31, and 365 days, according to the strength established by the War-Office, June, 1802.*

	For 1.			For 31:			For 365 days.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1 Colonel	1	2	6	34	17	6	410	12	6
2 Lieut.-Colonels	1	11	10	49	6	10	580	19	2
2 Majors	1	8	2	43	13	2	514	0	10
10 Captains	4	14	2	145	19	2	1718	10	10
12 Lieutenants	3	8	0	105	8	0	1241	0	0
8 Ensigns	1	17	4	57	17	4	681	6	8
1 Adjutant	0	10	0	15	10	0	182	10	0
1 Quarter-master	0	5	8	8	15	8	103	8	4
1 Paymaster	0	15	0	23	5	0	273	15	0
1 Surgeon	0	11	4	17	11	4	206	16	8
2 Assistant Ditto	0	15	0	23	5	0	273	15	0
1 Serjeant-Major	0	2	0½	3	3	11½	37	12	9½
1 Quarter-master Ser.	0	2	0½	3	3	11½	37	12	9½
1 Pay Serjeant	0	1	6½	2	8	5½	28	10	3½
1 Armourer Serjeant	0	1	6½	2	8	5½	28	10	1½
30 Serjeants	2	6	10½	72	13	1½	855	9	4½
40 Corporals	2	7	6	73	12	6	866	17	6
22 Drummers	1	5	2½	39	1	5½	460	1	0½
710 Privates	35	10	0	1100	10	0	12957	10	0
<b>847</b>	<b>Nett pay</b>			<b>58</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1822</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
							<b>21458</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>

Exclusive of clothing, appointments, contingencies, barracks, bedding, fuel, forage, marching, and other expences, and allowance in the different situations, and departments, &c.

*Pay*

*Pay of the Royal Navy.*

	<i>Pay.</i>			<i>Half-pay.</i>		
	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Adm. Com. in Chief, per day	5	0	0	—	—	—
Admiral - - -	3	10	0	1	15	0
Vice-Admiral - -	2	10	0	1	5	0
Rear-Admiral - -	1	15	0	0	17	6
Captain of a 1st rate	1	0	0			
Ditto 2d ditto	0	16	0			
Ditto 3d ditto	0	13	0			
Ditto 4th ditto	0	10	0			
Ditto 5th, 6th, Fire Sh. &c.	0	8	0			
N. B. Captains to Admirals have additional pay, not exceeding that of a Rear-Admiral; the others in subsequent proportion.						
<i>Half-pay</i> of the first thirty - - -				0	10	0
— of the next fifty - - -				0	8	0
The rest, including Commanders				0	6	0
Lieut. commanding	0	6	0			
Ditto under an Admiral	0	5	6			
All others - - -	0	5	0			
The first fifty is on the retired list				0	6	0
The next 130 - - -				0	3	6
The rest - - -				0	3	0
Masters the first twenty-five - -				0	4	0
The next twenty-five - -				0	3	6
The next seventy-five - -				0	3	0
The next hundred - -				0	2	6

*Rates*

## Rates of Pay to Cavalry .....

## Number of Days.

	1		2		3		4		5	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Colonel	1	12 10	3	5 8	4	18 6	6	11 4	8	4 2
Lieut.-Colonel	1	3 0	2	6 0	3	9 0	4	12 0	5	15 0
Major	0	19 3	1	18 6	2	17 9	3	17 0	4	16 3
Captain	0	14 7	1	9 2	2	3 9	2	18 4	3	12 11
Lieutenant	0	9 0	0	18 0	0	1 7 0	1	16 0	2	5 0
Cor. & V. Surgeon	0	8 0	0	16 0	0	1 4 0	1	12 0	2	0 0
Adjutant	0	10 0	1	0 0	0	10 0	2	0 0	2	10 0
Paymaster	0	15 0	1	10 0	2	5 0	3	0 0	3	15 0
Surgeon	0	11 4	1	2 8	1	14 0	2	5 4	2	16 8
Assistant Ditto	0	8 6	0	17 0	0	1 5 6	1	14 0	2	2 6
Quarter-master	0	5 6	0	11 0	0	16 6	1	2 0	1	7 6
Serjeant Major	0	3 11	0	7 10	0	11 9	0	15 8	0	19 7
Serjeant	0	2 11	0	5 10	0	8 9	0	11 8	0	14 7
Corporal	0	2 4½	0	4 9	0	7 1½	0	9 6	0	11 10½
Trumpeter	0	2 4	0	4 8	0	7 0	0	9 4	0	11 8
Private	0	2 0	0	4 0	0	6 0	0	8 0	0	10 0

..... for certain periods.

Number of Days.

6			7			30			31			182			365		
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
9	17	0	11	9	10	49	5	0	50	17	10	298	15	0	599	4	2
6	18	0	8	1	0	34	10	0	35	13	0	209	6	0	419	15	0
1	15	6	6	14	9	28	17	6	29	16	9	175	3	6	351	6	3
4	7	6	5	2	1	21	17	6	22	12	1	132	14	2	266	2	11
2	14	0	3	3	0	13	10	0	13	19	0	81	18	0	164	5	0
2	8	0	2	16	0	12	0	0	12	8	0	72	16	0	146	0	0
3	0	0	3	10	0	15	0	0	15	10	0	91	0	0	182	10	0
4	10	0	5	5	0	22	10	0	23	5	0	136	10	0	273	15	0
3	8	0	3	19	4	17	0	0	17	11	4	103	2	8	206	16	8
2	11	0	2	19	6	12	15	0	13	3	6	77	7	0	155	2	6
1	13	0	1	18	6	8	5	0	8	10	6	50	1	0	100	7	6
1	3	6	1	7	5	5	17	6	6	1	5	35	12	10	71	9	7
0	17	6	1	0	5	4	7	6	4	10	5	26	10	10	53	4	7
0	14	3	0	16	7½	3	11	3	3	13	7½	21	12	3	43	6	10½
0	14	0	0	16	4	3	10	0	3	12	4	21	4	8	42	11	8
0	12	0	0	14	0	3	10	0	3	12	0	18	4	0	36	6	0

N. B. A deduction of 9d. per day is made from the pay of each non-commissioned officer and private, for the maintenance of his horse.

Rates

*Rates of Pay to Infantry* .....

Number of Days.

	1		2		3		4		5	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Colonel	1	2 6	2	5 0	3	7 6	4	10 0	5	12 6
Lieut.-Colonel	0	15 11	1	11 10	2	7 9	3	3 8	3	19 7
Major	0	14 1	1	8 2	2	2 3	2	16 4	3	10 5
Captain	0	9 5	0	18 10	1	8 3	1	17 8	2	7 1
Lieut. & Q. Mas.	0	5 8	0	11 4	0	17 0	1	2 8	1	8 4
Ensign	0	4 8	0	9 4	0	14 0	0	18 8	1	3 4
Adjutant*	0	10 0	1	0 0	1	10 0	2	0 0	2	10 0
Paymaster	0	15 0	1	10 0	2	5 0	3	0 0	3	15 0
Surgeon	0	11 4	1	2 8	1	14 0	2	5 4	2	16 8
Assistant Ditto	0	7 6	0	15 0	1	2 6	1	10 0	1	17 6
Ser.-Major, Q. Mast.-Serj. }	0	2 0	0	4 1	0	6 2	0	8 3	0	10 3
Serjeant	0	1 6	0	3 1	0	4 8	0	6 3	0	7 9
Corporal	0	1 2	0	2 4	0	3 6	0	4 9	0	5 11
Drummer	0	1 1	0	2 3	0	3 5	0	4 7	0	5 8
Private	0	1 0	0	2 0	0	3 0	0	4 0	0	5 0

\* The allowance of 2s. per day for the maintenance of a horse is included.

*for*

..... for certain periods.

Number of Days.

6			7			30			31			182			365		
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
6	15	0	7	17	6	33	15	0	34	17	6	204	15	0	410	12	6
4	15	6	5	11	5	23	17	6	24	13	5	144	16	10	290	9	7
4	4	6	4	18	7	21	2	6	21	16	7	128	3	2	257	0	5
2	16	6	3	5	11	14	2	6	14	11	11	85	13	10	171	17	1
3	14	0	1	19	8	8	10	0	8	15	8	51	11	4	103	8	4
3	8	0	1	12	8	7	0	0	7	4	8	42	9	4	85	3	4
3	0	0	3	10	0	15	0	0	15	10	0	91	0	0	182	10	0
4	10	0	5	5	0	22	10	0	23	5	0	136	10	0	273	15	0
3	8	0	3	19	4	17	0	0	17	11	4	103	2	8	206	16	8
2	5	0	2	12	6	11	5	0	11	12	6	68	5	0	136	17	6
0	12	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	14	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	15	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	12	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
0	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
0	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	16	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	13	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
0	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	8	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	15	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	18	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
0	6	0	0	7	0	1	10	0	1	11	0	9	2	0	18	5	0

Daily

## Daily Pay of .....

	Life Guards.		Horse Guards		Foot Guards.	
	Sub-sist.	Full pay.	Sub-sist.	Full pay.	Sub-sist.	Full pay.
	£.s.d.	£.s.d.	£.s.d.	£.s.d.	£.s.d.	£.s.d.
Colonel	1 7 0	1 16 0	1 11 0	2 1 0	1 10 0	1 12 10
Col. (en 2d)						
Lieut.-Col.	1 3 3	1 11 0	1 2 6	1 9 6	1 1 6	1 8 6
Second Ditto						
Major	0 19 6	1 6 0	1 1 6	1 7 0	0 18 6	1 4 0
Second Ditto	0 18 0	1 4 0				
Captain	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 16 6	1 1 6	0 12 6	0 16 6
Lieutenant	0 8 3	0 11 0	0 11 6	0 15 0	0 6 0	0 7 10
Second Ditto						
Cornet	0 7 3	0 8 6	0 11 6	0 14 0		
Ensign					0 4 6	0 5 10
Adjutant	0 8 3	0 11 0	0 11 6		0 3 0	
Quarter-mas.	0 4 9	0 6 0	0 6 6	0 8 6	0 5 8	
Paymaster			0 15 0			
Sen. Surgeon					0 12 6	0 15 0
Surgeon	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 7 6	0 11 4
Assist. Ditto			0 7 6		0 7 6	
Veteri. Ditto	0 8 0	0 10 6	0 8 0	0 10 6		
Solicitor					0 3 0	0 4 0

Officers

..... *Officers in general.*

Dra- goons.	Foot Artill- ery.	Horse Artill- ery.	Engi- neers.	Infan- try.	Waggon Train.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1 12 10	2 3 6	3 0 0	1 4 0	1 2 6	— — —
— — —	1 3 9	1 9 8	1 0 0	— — —	— — —
1 3 0	0 19 9	1 5 8	0 17 0	0 15 11	0 18 0
— — —	0 16 10	— — —	0 15 0	0 15 11	— — —
0 19 3	0 14 10	1 0 9	— — —	0 14 1	0 16 1
— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	0 14 1	— — —
0 14 7	0 9 11	0 15 4	0 10 0	0 9 5	0 11 5
0 9 0	0 6 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	0 5 8	0 7 8
— — —	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 4 8	— — —
0 8 0	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	0 6 8
— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	0 4 8	— — —
0 10 0	0 5 0	— — —	— — —	0 8 0*	0 5 0
0 5 6	0 6 0	0 8 0	— — —	0 5 8	0 3 0
0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	— — —	0 15 0	— — —
— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
0 11 4	0 9 11	0 11 10	— — —	0 11 4	0 11 4
0 8 6	0 5 0	0 6 0	— — —	0 7 6	— — —
0 8 0	— — —	0 8 0	— — —	— — —	0 8 0
— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —

\* For further particulars see the different Tables.



*A Schedule of Fees taken in the Department of  
of his Majesty's Secretary at War; ascertain-  
ing the Sum paid on each Instrument or Oc-  
casion.*

For defraying the expence of regimental marches and disbursements, losses, coals and candles, hospitals, consolidated and innkeepers allowances, barracks, extra feed, extra price of bread and meat, recruiting, and other miscellaneous contingencies, 1l. 1s. per 100l.

For baggage and forage money, 2l. 2s. per regiment.

For bat-horses, 1l. 1s. per ditto.

For forage money to general, and staff officers receiving above 50l. 1l. 1s. each person.

For bounty and extra pay, 1l. 1s. each sign manual.

For passing assignments of off reckonings, 1l. 1s. per regiment.

For money in lieu of ditto, 1l. 1s. per ditto.

For regimental camp necessaries, 1l. 1s. per ditto.

For authorizing new corps and augmentations, 1l. 1s. per troop or company.

For

For directing debentures, 1l. 1s. per ditto per annum.

For annual or other clearing of corps, 2l. 2s. each corps per annum.

For leaves of absence to commissioned officers, one day's pay, and 1s. for every six months leave.

For holding courts martial, sent annually to each corps with the mutiny act, 10s. 6d. each regiment at home, and 1l. 1s. each regiment abroad.

For placing officers on half-pay by exchange, 1l. 1s. each person.

Directing subsistence to be advanced, or to be continued to be issued to the agent of a deceased colonel, until the appointment of a new colonel, 10s. 6d. each letter.

Directing the issue of arms, 1l. 1s. each corps.

Directing the issue of medicines, 10s. 6d. each corps.

For the passages of commissioned officers on board government ships, one day's pay and 1s. each officer.

For the examination of army surgeons or mates, at Surgeon's-hall, 5s. each person.

Annual beating orders, 1l. 1s. per regiment.

Attested copies of ditto, 2s. 6d. each copy.

*On the entry of Commissions.*—Regimental, one day's pay and 1s. Brevets, ditto and 5s.

*On Certificates.*—Of the entry of notification or commissions, 5s. each certificate. Of the qualifications of examined surgeons and mates, 5s. each certificate.

*For business relating to the Widows Pensions.*—Placing widows on the pension, 1l. 1s. each person. Paid by each widow annually, 3s. Entering a widow's power of attorney, 3s. 6d.—N. B. The same fees, exclusive of the last, are paid by each widow to a clerk appointed by the paymaster of widows' pensions.

For the business of the invalid corps, 5s. each company per annum.

For business relating to the printing of the mutiny act, and other acts respecting the forces, from seven to ten guineas per annum.

For business attending the escort of deserters to and from Ireland, 1l. 1s. per regiment per annum, 5s. each company of invalids per annum.

## Fees paid on Regimental Commissions.

Rank.	Life Gds.	Horse Gds.	Dragoons.	Foot Gds.	Infantry.	Militia.
Colonel	£. s. d. 12 4 6	£. s. d. 12 14 6	£. s. d. 12 2 6	£. s. d. 12 10 6	£. s. d. 11 0 6	£. s. d. — — —
Lieut. Col. Commandant	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Lieut. Colonel	11 1 6	10 18 6	10 16 6	10 16 6	10 1 6	— — —
Major	10 11 6	10 13 6	10 0 6	10 8 6	9 13 6	— — —
Captain	9 11 6	10 2 6	9 10 6	9 12 6	9 9 6	5 5 0
Lieutenant	8 1 6	8 9 6	7 17 6	8 15 2	8 8 6	3 3 0
2d Lieutenant	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	6 6 10	1 14 0
Cornet	7 15 6	6 7 6	5 15 6	— — —	— — —	— — —
Ensign	— — —	— — —	— — —	4 11 2	4 6 10	1 11 6
Adjutant	8 1 6	4 9 6	4 9 6	4 7 6	4 7 3	5 15 6
Ditto with Rank	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	7 7 0	— — —
Paymaster	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	9 17 6	— — —
Quarter-Master	— — —	5 16 6	— — —	4 8 10	4 8 10	0 10 6
Surgeon	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	4 19 6	1 11 6
Assistant Surgeon	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	4 14 6	— — —
Veterinary Surgeon	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Solicitor	— — —	— — —	4 15 6	4 3 0	— — —	— — —

N. B. An officer removed by the War-office, to another regiment, in the same rank, is not subject to these fees.

*Price of Commissions, shewing the difference from  
Half-pay.*

*War-office, 14th August, 1788.*

		<i>Full value.</i>	<i>Difference from Half-pay.</i>		
		£.	£.	s.	d.
<i>Dragoons.</i>	{ Lieut. Col.	5350	3525	0	0
	{ Major -	4250	2790	0	0
	{ Captain -	3150	2146	5	0
	{ Lieutenant	1305	817	10	0
	{ Cornet*	750	430	16	6
<i>Foot Gds.</i>	{ Lieut. Col.	6700			
	{ Major -	6300			
	{ Captain -	3500			
	{ Lieutenant	1500			
	{ Ensign -	900			
<i>Infantry.</i>	{ Lieut. Col.	3500	1948	15	0
	{ Major -	2600	1231	5	0
	{ Captain -	1500	678	15	0
	{ Lieutenant	550	166	15	0
	{ Second Ditto	450	148	17	6
	{ Ensign -	400	98	17	6

N. B. The differences between the several commissions in succession, are ascertained by subtracting one from the other, excepting that between the Cornet and Lieutenant, which exceeds not 262l. 10s.—counting on the 1102l.

\* If this commission is sold within six months of its being vacant, the full pay is allowed: if not, 5 per cent. interest is allowed on ~~1102l.~~ till it is disposed of.

*Allow-*

*Allowances going into Camp.*

When the army is ordered to take the field, an allowance for the first year only, is issued to the officers, under the following denominations :

*War-office, July 20, 1803.*

<i>Officers.</i>	<i>Baggage.</i>	<i>Forage.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	<i>£. s.</i>	<i>£. s.</i>	<i>£. s.</i>
Colonel - -	7 10	28 15	36 5
Lieutenant Colonel	7 10	22 10	30 0
Major - -	7 10	17 10	25 0
Captain -	} 7 10	12 10	29 0
Paymaster -			
Surgeon -			
Adjutant -			
Lieutenant -	} 7 10	5 0	12 10
Ensign - -			
Quarter Master -			
Assistant Surgeon			

Field-officers and captains are allowed each, for a horse, 18l. 18s. The same allowance is made to every two subalterns and staff.

Regiments of cavalry taking the field have none of the above allowances made them, except the field-officers and captains: they have an allowance of 18l. 18s. to purchase a horse, and the subaltern and staff the same between every two.

Each

Each regiment is also allowed six horses, at 18l. 18s. each, for the following purposes :

	<i>Horses.</i>
For the carriage of ammunition	- 2
For camp kettles	- - 2
For intrenching tools	- 1
For the medicine chest	- - 1

Officers, in camp, are allowed a certain proportion of forage, which shall appear hereafter, under its proper head.\*

Out of the first year's allowance the officers are to provide themselves with marquees and tents; the field-officers and captains have each a separate one: the subalterns have a tent between two.

In militia regiments the paymasters and assistant surgeons have captains allowances made them, provided they hold, with their staff appointment, subalterns commissions.

\*See the Regulations relative to the Commissary Department, dated the 25th June, 1803.

*Indemnifications for Losses sustained by Officers  
on Service.*

*War-office, March 1st, 1797.*

*Infantry.*

	<i>Baggage.</i>		<i>Camp Equipage.</i>		<i>Horses.</i>	
	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Colonel -	120	0	80	0	31	10
Field-officer -	100	0	60	0	31	10
Captain -	80	0	35	0	18	18
Sub. Staff - -	60	0	17	10	18	18
Adjutant -	60	0	17	10	31	10

Horses ordered to be shot for the glanders, killed, or taken by the enemy, come under the head of losses.

Should a part only of baggage be lost, it is to be estimated at  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , or  $\frac{3}{4}$ , without entering into the particulars, according to which they are to receive in proportion, upon certificates, stating the circumstances and causes thereof, signed by themselves, and authenticated by the officers commanding their regiments.

*Cavalry.*



*Cavalry.*

	<i>Baggage.</i>		<i>Camp Equipage.</i>		<i>Horses.</i>	
	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Colonel -	140	0	90	0	31	10
Field-officer -	120	0	90	0	31	10
Captain -	90	0	45	0	31	10
Sub. -	70	0	45	0	31	10
Quarter-master	40	0	—		29	8
Staff-officers whose situations require their keeping good horses					31	10
General officers' 1st Charger					47	5
Ditto 2d ditto					31	10
Heavy Dragoons 1st Charger					47	0
Light Dragoons 1st ditto					36	15
Bat-horses, both for Cavalry and Infantry					18	18

Claims, as preferred in these cases, are to be submitted to the consideration of the general officers commanding in chief on foreign stations, who are authorized to order payments accordingly.

*Indemni-*

*Indemnification for Loss of Necessaries, &c.  
sustained by Non-commissioned Officers and  
Privates on Service.*

	<i>Cavalry.</i>	<i>Infantry.</i>
	£. s.	£. s.
Serjeant - - -	2 15	2 10
Corporal, Trumpeter, Private	2 10	2 2
A Servant, not being a Soldier in either Cavalry or Infantry	} 3 8	—

Certificates of the above to be signed by the captains of troops or companies, also by the officers commanding regiments.

*Officers embarking with their Regiments for Foreign Service, or ordered out with Recruits, are allowed each,*

	£. s.
Lieut.-Colonel - - - -	30 0
Major - - - - -	25 0
Capt. Sub. Staff - - - -	20 0

For advance of pay, see the 13th Article of *Additional Instructions to Paymasters, dated the 11th May, 1801.*

*Officers*

*Officers returning from India to Europe, on Leave of Absence, are accommodated with their Passage on board the Company's Ships, for which an allowance is made to the Commanders, for each—*

	£.	s.
Colonel - - - - -	150	0
Lieut. Colonel - - - - -	120	0
Major, Captain - - - - -	100	0
Sub. Staff, &c. - - - - -	80	0

The bills for passage are to be signed by the commanding officers of regiments; also by the Commander in Chief; or by his order—the quartermaster general.

*Officers sent home on the Recruiting Service, are allowed each,\**

	£.	s.
From N. America, W. Indies, Africa	12	10
Gibraltar, &c. - - - - -	5	5

\* Under circumstances this allowance is sometimes increased. Probably the new rates of allowance of 9d. per mile interfere with it, though not clearly understood:

*Officers*

*Officers and Privates sent on the Recruiting Service, have an allowance for Passage, each*

To and from	Officers.			Privates.				
	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.			
Portpatrick to Donaghadee	0	10	6	5	0			
Liverpool to Belfast, or Dublin	1	11	6	5	0			
Holyhead to Dublin	-	1	11	6	5	0		
Bristol to	Dublin Belfast	}	-	2	2	0	6	6
	Limerick	}	-	2	2	0	10	6
Isle of Wight to	Cork Waterford	}	2	2	0	10	6	
								Limerick

A farther allowance of 9d. per mile is made officers to, or returning from their stations, for the land carriage of their baggage: these extras come into the accounts of the paymaster of the district in which the officer is stationed.

\* *N. B. The Writer, on his way to join his regiment, was charged three guineas for his passage from Bristol to Cork—without any allowance from government.*

*Contingent Allowances to Captains of Troops and Companies.*

*Cavalry.*

<i>No. of men in a troop.</i>	<i>Non-eff. Et. per ann.</i>	<i>Contin. per ann.</i>	<i>Riding Hour.</i>		<i>Total per ann.</i>
			<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	
When less than	40	10	18	1	48 1
	50	10	23	6	53 6
	60	20	23	6	63 6
	70	20	23	6	63 6
70 & upwards	20	30	23	6	73 6

The Colonel is allowed 2s. 8d. per day for each troop.

*Infantry.*

<i>No. of men in a company.</i>	<i>Non-effective, per ann.</i>	<i>Contingencies.</i>			<i>Total per ann.</i>			
		<i>Men at 6d. per day</i>	<i>amount per ann.</i>					
	<i>£.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
under 50	20	Two	18	5	0	38	5	0
under 76	20	Three	27	7	6	47	7	6
& upwards	20	Four	36	10	0	56	10	0

The Colonel is allowed 6d. per day for each company. The contingencies are given to the sub. who pays it.

The

The non-effective money is still continued to the field-officers, who have lost their troops or companies, by the late regulation.

There is a yearly allowance of 2s. 9d. to each soldier, under the head of ordnance money, for keeping his arms bright: also 2s. 6d. for altering each man's clothing. But do not extend to regiments on foreign stations.—See Regulations under the head of Clothing, and Appointments of the Army, dated the 22d April, 1803.

*Allowance to Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates employed in the Public Works.*

HORSE-GUARDS, 1st July, 1802.

	£.	s.	d.
Sub. officers in addition to their daily pay	0	4	0
Non-commissioned officers as overseers, ditto	0	1	0
Ditto, or privates as artificers	0	1	8
Ditto in winter	0	1	4
Privates as labourers	0	0	10
Ditto in winter	0	0	8

*Allowances of Rations to every six Soldiers on board Transports, &c.—equal to the Quantity issued to four Seamen.*

	—Lb. weight of biscuit.	—Pints of pease.	—Lb. weight of pork.	—Oz. of butter.	—Oz. of cheese.	—Pints of meal.	—Lb. weight of beef.	—Lb. weight of flour.	—Oz. of plums.	*—Pints of spirits.
Sunday -	4	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Monday	4	0	0	6	9	2	0	0	0	2
Tuesday -	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	8	2
Wednesday	4	2	0	6	9	2	0	0	0	2
Thursday	4	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Friday -	4	2	0	6	9	2	0	0	0	2
Saturday	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	8	2

\* When spirits are not used, double that quantity of wine is issued in its place. Vinegar is issued as occasion and the preservation of health require it.

The same allowance extends to officers, for which a deduction is made from every individual, according as stated in the *Explanatory Directions to Paymasters.*

*Allow-*

*Allowances in stationary Quarters.*

Each soldier in barrack or quarter, is allowed to make use of 1 lb. of bread and  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. of meat per day. When the price of meat exceeds 6d. per lb. and bread  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. such excess beyond the stated prices is defrayed at the public expence.

*Allowances on a March.*

Soldiers on a march are allowed 11d. per day, each in addition to his pay. Of this consolidated sum, 1s. 4d. goes to the inn-keepers on whom they are billeted. Inn-keepers furnish soldiers, billeted on them, as stationary, with candles, vinegar, salt, pepper, and mustard, for which they receive  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day from each.

By the same act, revised the 17th of May, 1803, for each horse belonging to officers billeted on inn-keepers, 1s. 2d. per night is paid for hay and straw.

Men permitted to find their own lodgings, have each, in lieu of beer, 2d. per day allowed them: if in billet  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. a halfpenny of which goes to the landlord, for the articles stated above: and if in barrack, 1d. per day.



*Allowances to Waggoners for the carriage of  
Baggage, &c.*

For a waggon with five horses,	-	1s. per mile.
Ditto with four ditto, or 15 cwt.		9d. ditto.
Less than four horses, or under 15 cwt.	-	6d. per ditto.

Additional rates may, if reason should demand it, be fixed by magistrates, at the general sessions, not exceeding 4d. 3d. 2d. in proportion to the first.

*Allowances to Men for Life, who become blind  
in Service.*

HORSE GUARDS, June 12, 1802.

			s.	d.	
Serjeants	-	-	1	6	} per day.
Corporals	-	-	1	2	
Privates	-	-	1	0	

*Allowances to Discharged Men, as Out-Pensioners  
of Chelsea College.*

There are three degrees of out-pensioners.

			£.	s.	d.	
First	-	-	18	5	0	} per ann.
Second	-	-	13	13	9	
Third	-	-	7	12	6	

When

When a wound occasions the loss of an eye or a limb to an officer, he is, by his Majesty's warrant, entitled to a gratuity in money equal to one year's pay of the rank he holds—farther, he is allowed the expences attending his cure, if not performed at the public expence.

The widow and orphans of an officer killed in action, are allowed according to his regimental rank, viz. The widow one year's pay: each child under age, or not married, one-third of what is allowed to the widow.

All persons dying of their wounds within six months, are deemed slain in battle.

Officers commanding regiments are to certify the time, the place and event: a duplicate of which is to be sent with the monthly return.

*Allowances to discharged Men not recommended.*

In England	{	to any part of -	14	} days	
		to any part of Scotland	21		} pay.
		to any part of Ireland	28		

*Half-*

*Half-pay of the Army.*

Rank.	Cavalry.		Infantry.	
	Per day.	Per ann.	Per day.	Per ann.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Colonel	0 13 0	237 5 0	0 12 0*	219 0 0
Lieut.-Col.	0 10 0	182 10 0	0 8 6	155 2 6
Major	0 8 0	146 0 0	0 7 6	136 17 6
Captain	0 5 6	100 7 6	0 5 0	91 5 0
Lieutenant	0 3 0	54 15 0	0 2 4	42 11 8
Cor. Ens.	0 2 6	45 12 6	0 1 10	33 9 2
Adjutant	0 2 0	36 10 0	0 2 0	36 10 0
Q. Mas.	0 2 0	36 10 0	0 2 4	42 11 8
Paymaster	0 7 6	136 17 6	0 7 6	136 17 6
Surgeon	0 6 0	109 10 0	0 6 0	109 10 0
Assist. Ditto	0 3 0	54 15 0	0 3 0	54 10 0
Surgeon to a Recruiting District			0 5 0	91 5 0
Insp. of Hos.	————	————	1 0 0	365 0 0
Deputy Do.	————	————	0 12 6	228 2 6
Hos. Mate	————	————	0 2 0	36 10 0
Apothecary	————	————	0 5 0	91 5 0
Commissary	0 15 0	273 15 0	————	————

*N.B. \*This half-pay on the Irish establishment is 12s. 6d. per day—228l. 2s. 6d. per annum.*

The

The deduction made from officers on the British establishment is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and if he is not on the spot to receive it himself, he gives  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. more to the agent, who he appoints to receive it: it is always paid half yearly: two months, or sooner, after it became due.

From the half-pay of the Irish establishment such deductions are made, together with the delays, the loss by exchange, and currency of the country, that the *nett sum* is very trifling.

Small as this annuity is, if it was pleasing to his Majesty to take into his gracious consideration the inconvenience arising to officers from the present mode of paying it, and order it to be paid quarterly, as it comes due, by one general agent, as appointed for the purpose, the advantages to the receiver would be equal to one-third of an increase; and the loss to government, or the public, would be but a display of national reward, pressed by humanity, and every grateful thought—unattended with expence.

*Pensions*

*Pensions to the Widows of Commissioned Officers.*

WAR-OFFICE, 8th April, 1799.

				<i>Per Annum.</i>		
				<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Colonel's	-	-	-	80	0	0
Lieut.-Colonel	-	-	-	50	0	0
Major	-	-	-	40	0	0
Captain, Physician, Purveyor	-			30	0	0
Lieut. Surgeon, Apothecary, Pay-mast.				26	0	0
2d Lieut. Cornet, Ensign, Quarter-			}	20	0	0
master, Adjutant, Assist. Surgeon,						
Veterinary Surgeon	-	-				
Deputy Purveyor, Hospital Mate				16	0	0
Quarter-master of Dragoons*	-			16	0	0

The widows of officers on half-pay of the British establishment are not entitled to the pension: in Ireland they receive it.—Why such a distinction should be made is almost beyond conception.

\*The quarter-master's widow is not entitled to this pension, farther than his Majesty's gracious consideration.—*His compassionate list.*

Regu-

*Regulations relative to the Barrack Department.*

By his Majesty's warrant, dated the 24th of March, 1795, officers commanding in barracks, and the *barrack-master*, in all matters relative to the accommodation, disposition, and supply of the troops stationed therein, are under the direction of the *barrack-master general*, to whom all applications and requisitions are to be made.

Every *barrack-master* shall, upon notice from the *barrack-master general*, or on production of the route by which troops are ordered to march, attend the arrival of such regiment or detachment as is ordered to quarter in any barrack within his district; and having, with the commanding officer, or with such officer as he may appoint, viewed the condition of the said barrack, and of every room and part thereof, and of the furniture and utensils thereto belonging, shall deliver the same to such officer, with an inventory under his hand, stating the particular condition thereof; two copies of which inventory to be signed by the commanding officer, and returned to the *barrack-master*, one of which he will forthwith transmit to the *barrack-master general*. And, from the time of such delivery, the commanding

manding officer shall stand charged with the said barrack furniture and utensils, according to the inventory, until such regiment, or detachment, is relieved, or ordered away; and the like method shall be observed both by officers and *barrack-masters*, upon every relief, or removal. And after delivery made, and receipts taken, the *barrack-masters* are not to exchange any articles, unless it be certified by the commanding officer that the said articles have been rendered useless by fair wear. Those certificates to be transmitted with the *barrack-master's* accompts, as also receipts for the subsequent delivery.

Each *barrack-master* shall make frequent inspections of the barracks under his care, and of the appurtenances, and report the state thereof to the *barrack-master general*: and the said *barrack-master* will, in conjunction with the commanding officer, or such person as he may appoint, once in every month, make a minute inspection thereof; and also at the time when any regiment, or detachment, is removed; and, if upon such inspection, it is found that, after every allowance is made for wear and tear, further damage is done to the buildings, or any part thereof, or that any of the furniture, or utensils, are injured, destroyed, or embezzled, the *barrack-*

*rack-master* will then form a just estimate of the expence of making good the damage; an account whereof he shall transmit to the *barrack-master general*; and for the amount of which he is to make application to the commanding officer; and if his demand is not immediately paid, it must be verified by affidavit of the said *barrack-master*, and returned to the *barrack-master general*, who will transmit a copy thereof to the officer concerned, and require his immediate answer thereto. And if, upon such answer being received, it still appears that injury has been done to the buildings or furniture, the *barrack-master general* will certify the amount of the expence of making good the said injury, to the Secretary at War, in order that he may direct the same to be charged against the regiment, or detachment, concerned. But in case inspection is not made in due time, or the demand is not brought by the *barrack-master* immediately after inspection, the damage must be made good by himself.

Every *barrack-master* shall, from time to time, when any regiment, or detachment, march in or out of a barrack under his care, make a return thereof to the *barrack-master general*, by the next post, specifying the particular regiment, or detachment, the commanding officer's name, the

M

number



number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and private men, and the day of entering or quitting the barrack. He shall likewise, once in every three months, viz. *on the 25th of March, 24th of June, 23d of September, and 24th of December*, in every year, transmit to the *barrack-master general*, a return of the state of the barracks, and of the furniture and utensils both in use and store, specifying the actual condition of each, and the manner in which the apartments of the barrack, or barracks, under his care, have been occupied for the three months preceding; which returns will be countersigned by the commanding officers, who are personally and diligently to inspect the same.

The *barrack-master general* will take care that a proper quantity of good and sufficient firing, candles, and other stores, be provided for each barrack every year. And the same shall be duly delivered out to the troops by the respective *barrack-masters*, at such times, and in such proportions, as are hereafter mentioned. The deliveries shall be vouched, not only by certificates of the actual amount, but also by accurate returns, stating the numbers in every troop, company or detachment, present at each weekly delivery. The said certificates and returns are given under the

the hand of the commanding officer in the barracks, and transmitted with the accounts. And the *barrack-masters* shall, in all cases where barrack stores are delivered to them, transmit immediately a return thereof to the *barrack-master general*, and from thenceforth the *barrack-master* shall remain accountable for the same.

The *barrack-masters* shall transmit a weekly return of the number of officers and men to whom barrack stores have been issued for the preceding week : and half yearly accompts of expenditures with general returns of the receipts and issues, and the necessary vouchers for the same, made up to the 24th of June, and 24th of December, in each year, shall be transmitted, within fourteen days after the said periods, to the *barrack-master general*, who is to examine and settle the same without delay.

In case of any neglect of duty on the part of the *barrack-master*, the commanding officer is directed to report the same to the *barrack-master general*; and, if upon complaint made, and inquiry had, it shall appear that he has neglected to pay due obedience to these orders, an inspector is to be sent down to take possession of the barracks, until such time as every matter of complaint be removed; and the expence of such inspector shall

be charged to the *barrack-master's* accompt, and stopped from his salary.

The *barrack-master general* shall take cognizance of all matters relative to accommodation, disposition, and supply of troops stationed in barracks, reporting thereupon, whenever it may be requisite, to the Secretary at War. And all officers, and *barrack-masters*, are to obey such orders and directions as the *barrack-master general* finds necessary to be given thereon.

On the arrival of a regiment in barracks, the soldiers are supplied by the *barrack-master* with one pair of clean sheets to each bed, for which 3d. per pair is paid for a double, and 2d. for a single bed; the same is every month as they are changed, for washing: they are also supplied with one round towel per week, fixed on a roller, the washing of which costs one penny: the rooms besides are furnished with every necessary article for the convenience and comfort of the soldiers.

When troops are placed in barracks, which from their construction may not require the whole of the several articles of furniture, fuel, and other stores allowed by the regulations, the *barrack-master general* will direct the issue of such proportions thereof as appear to him to be sufficient for the comfort and convenience of the troops.

Officers

Officers having brevet rank, can only receive allowances in barracks for their regimental commissions; and officers holding two commissions, can only receive allowances for one of them.

Barrack stores are only allowed from the day on which the issue takes place. And all *barrack-masters* are strictly enjoined not to allow any commutation either in money or otherwise for the same.

The rooms for the quarter-masters and serjeants of cavalry, and the serjeant-major and quarter-master serjeant, are furnished in the same manner as the soldiers'.

Officers' rooms are furnished with a *table, two chairs, a coal box, coal tray, bellows, fire irons, and fender.*

When there are a sufficient number of rooms in a barrack, subalterns of infantry may have one each, and the full allowance of coals and candles.

The officer commanding in each of the cavalry barracks, where forage shall be issued, shall transmit to the *barrack-master general* a weekly return of the number of horses for which it has been delivered, and also the name and rank of each officer, with the number of horses for which he has received rations of forage. And at such periods

riods as may be required by the *barrack-master general*, the said commanding officer shall transmit to him, a general statement of the quantity of forage received and actually issued to the troops, the said certificate to be according to such form as shall be prescribed by the *barrack-master general*.

The number of rations of forage to be issued to the horses of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, are not to exceed what follow, and is to be confined to those which are actually effective in the barracks.

	<i>Rations.</i>
<i>Field-officers, each</i> - - -	4
<i>Captains, each</i> - - -	3
<i>Subalterns and staff officers, each</i> -	2
<i>Quarter-masters, each</i> - -	1
<i>Non-commissioned officers and privates, each</i>	1

For these rations  $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day is stopped.

Each stable is furnished with the necessary utensils.

By a general order dated *Horse Guards, 29th June, 1803*, officers commanding corps are directed to be particular in adhering to the *Rules and Regulations* for their guidance in barracks, and should it be necessary for the good of the service to occupy barracks belonging to the navy or ord-  
nance

nance department, they must make themselves masters of every regulation thereunto belonging, and govern themselves accordingly. Whenever a barrack is to be occupied, they are to see that all articles are in good repair agreeable to the *barrack-master's* inventory, and all deficiencies to be immediately made good.

There are situations in which officers are allowed *lodging money*; under circumstances when they cannot be accommodated in barracks, nor be provided with billets. As this expence is incurred in the department of the *barrack-master general*, he has fixed the following allowance for lodging :

			s.	d.	
<i>Field Officers, each</i>	-		10	6	} <i>Per week.</i>
<i>Captains, each</i>	-	-	8	0	
<i>Subalterns, each</i>	-	-	6	0	

Paymasters are to transmit every two months to the agent, a return of lodging money, certified in the following manner :

1. The *barrack-master* of the place is to certify that the officers could not be supplied with requisite apartments in the barracks.

2. The resident assistant quarter-master general of the district, or other competent officer in the suite of the general commanding, is to certify that  
billets

billets could not be procured for the officers specified in the returns.

3. The commanding officer of the corps is to certify, that the officers specified were present, and did provide themselves with lodgings.

4. The general commanding the district is to confirm, by his signature, the above declarations.

*Lodging money* is paid by the barrack office to the agents of regiments by a bill at 30 days sight ; but unless the return has every one of the above mentioned certificates it will not be admitted, and of course the money cannot be received.

*Rooms allowed to*

	<i>Cavalry   Infantry.</i>	
Field Officers, each . . . . .	2	2
Captains, each . . . . .	1	1
Subalterns, each . . . . .	1	0½
Staff, each . . . . .	1	X
Serj.-Majors and Q.-Master Serjeant	1	1
The Serjeants of a { Troop } Company }	1	1
Officers' Mess . . . . .	2	1

To every twelve men of infantry, and eight men of cavalry, a room is allowed.

*Weekly*

*Weekly Delivery for each Room.*

				To	Bushels of Coals.	Lb. wt. of Candles.	
In Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	{	Cavalry	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
March	-	-	Infantry		$3\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
In April,	Sept.	October	{	Cavalry	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	
				Infantry	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1	
In May,	June,	July,	{	Cavalry	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
August	-			Infantry	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$0\frac{1}{4}$	

For each lanthorn in the gallery and passages 1

In Ireland the barrack allowance is less. There one kish of turf is equal to one bushel of coals.

*Dimensions.*

Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
4x	$2\frac{1}{2}$ x	2—20 cubical feet.

Officers on the recruiting service in that kingdom have the barrack allowance: also a yearly allowance of 15s. 6d. each, accounting for the broken periods, under the denomination of bed-money, to enable them to provide beds and bedsteads—— !!!

Detachments are allowed in lieu of fuel as follow :

Officers of cavalry and infantry (subalterns of the latter excepted), for every 8 days	3	4
Subaltern of infantry	-	2 0
Summer allowance for the first mentioned	1	4
Ditto for the latter	-	0 10

The



The commanding officer signs the certificate for this allowance.

Under the head of *Utensil Money* there is an annual allowance of  $13\frac{1}{2}$ d. to cavalry, and  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. to infantry, for each man.

Regiments on the Irish establishment are also allowed from the Barrack Board, per annum, each,

	<i>Cavalry.</i>			<i>Infantry.</i>		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
For fire and candles for						
guards -	13	10	7	20	5	$10\frac{1}{2}$
For a field to exercise in	10	0	0	10	0	0

This allowance is made up in the half year's accounts and payments issued accordingly.

*Barrack-masters* give security to Government, according to their pay, viz.

	£.
Where the pay is 5s. per day the security is	300
When _____ 10s. _____	600
When _____ 15s. _____	1000

Said sums become forfeited in case of improper conduct, over and above the penalties inflicted by a court of justice.

In

In every department, and in every instance, officers and men belonging to regiments upon the British establishment, doing duty in Ireland, receive the same allowances as are granted to the troops serving in that part of the united kingdom. Officers and men belonging to regiments on the Irish establishment, doing duty in England, receive their pay *vice versa*, in British currency: but with regard to the *Barrack* allowances, they do not extend to officers of any description (the staff excepted) employed on the recruiting service in England. It is farther lamentable, that a regiment quartered in a town, where is no barrack, no Barrack allowance is granted, with the mistaken idea that billeting is an object, though even, as it frequently happens, one in ten cannot be accommodated; or if so, it equally tends to disadvantage. But the most curious distinction in these arrangements is, that a regiment is entitled to every allowance by the *Barrack Regulations*, if some old house is rented for, and named a *Barrack*, should it hold but twenty men.

*Regula-*

*Regulations relative to the Commissary Department in Home Encampments, 1803.*

*Bread.*—Each soldier is to receive as his allowance for four days, a loaf, weighing 6 pounds, made of the flour of wheat; for which loaf the soldier is to be charged 5d. to be paid by the regimental paymaster, at every settlement to the contractor, or to such other person as the *commissary general* may appoint to receive it. Servants not being soldiers, in the proportion of two per troop or company, and washer-women for each troop or company, in the proportion of one to every 20 men, are permitted to receive bread at the same price, to be paid also by the paymaster.

Each soldier is allowed *wood* or *coal* at the rate of 3lb. weight per day; and 27lb. weight of straw for every 32 days: the same is issued at certain periods.

The batmen of each troop, or company, are allowed 72lb. and the washer-women 108lb. wt. of straw for every 16 days: issued in like manner.

Each troop, or company, is allowed 1080lb. weight of straw for thatching the huts.

Soldiers

Soldiers of regiments not having pailllasses, are allowed one third straw in addition.

Hospitals, &c. are supplied with both, as the surgeons deem it necessary.

Officers are allowed *wood* or *coal* in rations of 3lb. weight each, per day, viz.

	<i>Rations.</i>
Commander in Chief - - - - -	—
General - - - - -	100
Lieut.-General - - - - -	70
Major, Adjutant, Quarter-Master, Barrack-Master, and Commissary General, each } 50	
Brigadier General - - - - -	40
Deputies Adjutant, Quarter-Master, Barrack-Master, and Commis. General, each } 12	
Inspector General of Hospitals - - - - -	10
Colonel (or officer commanding a regiment) and the officers of each troop or company } 8	
Assistants Adjutant, Quarter-Master, Commissary General, Majors of Brigade, and Inspector of Hospitals each, Engineer and Provost Marshal - - - - - } 6	
Resident Commissary, Surgeon, Apothecary, Purveyor, Aid-de-Camp, and Field Officers, each - - - - - } 4	
Deputy Purveyor, Assistant Provost Marshal and Hospital Mate - - - - - } 2	
N	<i>Forage</i>

*Forage* is daily issued in rations of 10lb. weight of oats, 14lb. hay, and 6lb. straw, each, for the effective horses in camp, belonging to officers, not exceeding the following numbers :

	<i>Horses.</i>
Commander in Chief - - -	30
General - - - - -	16
Lieut.-General - - - -	12
Major-General - - - -	10
Brigadier, Adjutant, Quarter-Master, Barrack-Master Generals each, and Colonel of Cavalry - - - -	8
Colonel of Infantry, and Lieut.-Colonel of Cavalry, each - - -	7
Commissary-General, Lieut.-Colonel of Infantry, and Major of Cavalry -	6
Deputies Adjutant, Quarter-Master, and Barrack Master Generals each, Secretary to the Commander in Chief, and Major of Infantry - - - -	5
Assistants Adjutant and Quarter-Master Generals each, Deputy Commissary, Inspector General of Hospitals, Aid-de-Camp to the Commander in Chief, and Captain of Cavalry, each - - - -	4
	Physician,

	<i>Horses.</i>
Physician, Purveyor, Aid-de-Camp, Major of Brigade, Assistants Commissary and Inspector of Hospitals each, Captains and Adjutants of Infantry, and Subalterns of Cavalry, each - - -	} 3
Provost Marshal, Surgeon, Apothecary, De- puty Purveyor, Paymaster, Adjutant of Infantry, and Sutlers - -	} 2
Assistants Provost Marshal and Surgeons each, Quarter-Masters of Horse and Foot, Veterinary, and Surgeons of both	} 1

N. B. *Rations of straw issued to cavalry and artillery horses are but 4lb. weight each.*

Returns are to be transmitted to the *resident commissary*, signed by each officer, on the day preceding the morning of delivery.

Officers having brevet rank, draw forage according to their regimental rank, and those having two commissions draw but for one.

The field-officers and captains of cavalry pay 6d. per ration for the *forage*. The paymaster pays 8½d. for the troop horses : all other officers receive theirs without payment.

After four deliveries of *bread, wood, and forage*, and one of *straw*, making a period of 16 days, a

settlement is to be made by the paymaster, and bills on the agents, given to the contractors, in the presence of the *resident commissary*. The settlement for the general and staff officers is to take place at each period of 32 days. The aid-de-camps sign receipts for the latter: a commissioned officer of cavalry, and quarter-master of infantry for the former; and physicians or surgeons for the general or regimental hospitals.

Paymasters of cavalry will take care that the sums due from the field-officers and captains, for the forage supplied to their horses, &c. are paid to the contractors. The *commissary general* will take care that these *regulations* are observed, and printed copies sent to the generals commanding districts, who will distribute them among the regiments in camp, that they may be known and strictly complied with.

*By command of his Royal Highness  
the Commander in Chief,*

HARRY CALVERT.

*Horse-Guards, June 25, 1803.*

Major-

*By a Regulation dated War-Office, Oct. 4, 1803, officers commanding districts have the following yearly allowance of forage, for taking the field.*

	<i>Number of rations for 200 days.</i>	<i>Amount at 6d. per ration.</i>
General - -	40	£.200
Lieut.-General -	30	150
Major-General -	24	£.120
Brigadier-General	20	100
Aid-de-Camp, &c.	4	20

From the above a deduction of one shilling in the pound is made at the War-office, and sixpence at the Pay-office.

In general, the forage allowances to officers on foreign stations, wherein they differ materially, are greater than those at home; they are regulated by the Commanders in Chief there, and issued by their warrants accordingly.



*Distribution of Prize Money.*

In 1803 a Board of General Officers assembled for the purpose of regulating the future *distribution of prize-money*; who having agreed, submitted the following plan for his Majesty's consideration, which being approved of, is now the standing *regulation*.

In all captures, made in conjunct expeditions, the navy and army to share equally, according to their corresponding ranks.

The total amount (being separately received by the agents respectively appointed by each) to be divided similar to the present mode practised in the navy, according to the following proportions :

	<i>Shares.</i>
Private, Drum. Driver, Artifi. Serv. each	1
Cor. Bom. and Foreman of Artificers, each	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Serj. Conductor of Stores, and Mas. Artifi. do.	5
Staff Serjeant	8
Quarter-master of Dragoons	12
2d Lieut. Cornet, Ensign, Surgeon, Hos.	} 16
Mate, Clerk of the Stores, and of Works,	
Overseers, and Draughtsmen, each	
	Lieut.

*Shares.*

Lieutenant, Baggage and Waggon Masters, Provost Marshal, Deputy Purveyor, Assistant Adjutants, Quarter-Master, Commissaries, and Paymasters-General, and Draughtsmen, each - -	20
Captain, Paymaster, Surgeon, Major of Brigade, Aid-de-Camp, Judge Advocate, Physician, Purveyor, Field Inspector, Apothecary, Commissaries, Surveyor, and Draughtsmen, each, and Sec. to the Commander in Chief -	50
Major, Inspector of Hos. (not at the head of the department) Deputy Commissaries, and Deputies, Adjutant, Quarter-Master, Inspectors and Assistant Inspector General, each - -	80
Lieut. Colonel, Deputy Paymaster General, Deputies, Adjutant, Quarter Master, and Commissary General (at the head of the departments), and Director, Superintendant, and Inspector General (not at the head of the departments), each	100
Colonel, Adjutant, Quarter Master, and Director General, and Superintendant and Inspector General, at the head of the department, each - -	150
Brigadier Generals, and Commissary General, in an army commanded by a Major General, each - -	300

Major

	<i>Shares.</i>
Major Generals, and Commis. Gen.	450
Lieut. Generals, each - - -	800
Generals, each - - -	1200
Field Marshal - - -	2000

The officer in command may have for his choice one 16th of the whole *prize*, or the number of *shares* of the rank above that which he holds in the army.

Officers having brevet rank share according to it ; and those having two commissions receive but for one.

Only those who were present at the attack, or having formed a part of the army at the time, have claim :—but those who have remained behind, or sent another way—though formerly forming a part of the army, are excluded.

The Board, also, recommended the appointment of *Prize Agents*, to be under the direction of the Secretary at War.

*Regu-*

*Regulations relative to Deserters, Sept. 1801.*

When a person is apprehended on suspicion of being a *deserter*, the station of the corps to which he belongs must be officially resorted to: if the party accused be taken up in Ireland, and belong to a regiment there, the War-office in Dublin will make the necessary inquiry at the head quarters of the regiment: but if the corps be in Great Britain, or abroad, and the apprehension happens in Ireland, the particulars will be sent from Dublin to the Secretary at War in London, who will investigate the case, and communicate the result to the Irish War-office. The like proceedings will be had, when persons charged with *desertion* from regiments in Ireland are apprehended in Great Britain, and the removal under escort, or release of the person accused, will of course depend on the issue of those proceedings, and the orders will be given accordingly, by the War-office in London or in Dublin.

*Inspection.*—In order to avoid unnecessary expences, when a *deserter* under escort arrives at any place in the united kingdom, where a staff surgeon is stationed, he shall there undergo a medical examination; and if found unfit, either from  
age

age or infirmity, an immediate report shall be transmitted by the commanding officer to the Secretary at War, who (in Great Britain, with the concurrence of the Commander in Chief, and in Ireland with that of the Commander of the Forces there), will cause the man to be dismissed; unless in any particular cases where circumstances appear to make it advisable, for the sake of discipline, to forward men, even of this description, to the head quarters of their respective corps: each man so dismissed is to have a reasonable proportion of pay to carry him back to his last place of residence, at the rate of 6d. *per day* (and such additional allowance as may be made for *deserters* in confinement by any special *regulation* then in force): the said pay (and extra allowance, if any) to be charged on the back of the route, to which is to be annexed, a certificate from the commanding officer, that the man has been dismissed by order.

*Escort.*—When an order is received by the commanding officer of any corps or detachment, for a party to take charge of a *deserter*, and convey him to any place, the said commanding officer will advance so much money on account of pay for the *deserter*, as is sufficient to defray the arrears thereof during the time of his confinement,  
and

and the expence (if any) of medicines and attendance. He shall likewise cause such necessaries as the man may stand in need of, to be provided and paid for, which are not to exceed one shirt, one pair of shoes, and one pair of stockings; the sums so defrayed, and advanced on account of pay, &c. must appear distinctly on the back of the route, as likewise the particulars and actual charge of the necessaries, signed by the commanding officer himself, or by the adjutant or paymaster, by his direction. The commanding officer shall also cause to be advanced a further sum sufficient to subsist the *deserter* to the next quarter on the road; on arrival at which, the officer commanding there is to repay the non-commissioned officer of the escort, the money disbursed at the first quarter, and so much of the sum advanced for subsistence, as appears expended, and properly accounted for on the route; and is also to advance the sum necessary to subsist the *deserter* to the next quarter on his route: the total of the sum disbursed at the second quarter, and so much of the sum advanced there for subsistence, as appears expended, and properly accounted for on the route, are in like manner to be repaid by the officer commanding at the third quarter; and so on,  
 from

from quarter to quarter, until the *deserter* arrives at his final destination.

The gaoler, and the non-commissioned officer who takes charge of the *deserter*, shall likewise sign to the sums respectively received by them.

When a *deserter* is delivered over from one party to another, the commanding officer of the corps to which the latter party belongs, or the adjutant or paymaster, by his directions, shall carefully inspect the route, and see that the money received, is there properly accounted for; if upon such inspection of the route any improper charges are found, they shall be crossed out, and the amount only of what had been advanced (exclusive of such improper charges) returned by the regiment receiving the *deserter*; the non-commissioned officer under whom such improper charges incurred, shall be required by his commanding officer to make good the amount, and in case of his failing to do so, is to be put under stoppages for the same.

No pay to be advanced, nor necessaries provided, but by order of the commanding officer, adjutant, or paymaster, who signs the charge; and no more pay will be advanced than the time and distance may require. At those stations where

where the escort is relieved by a detachment under the command of a quarter-master, or of a non-commissioned officer, such officer is to sign for the expenditure; who, in that case, is to subjoin to his signature, the following words, *No superior officer at the station.*

Necessaries shall be supplied but once for any march; if destroyed, or made away with, the officer commanding at the next quarter will order a detachment court martial to try the prisoner, non-commissioned officer, or any of the escort who shall appear to be in fault, in order that an immediate example may be made of the offender; after which, should the punishment inflicted render him unable to proceed, the same must be reported in Great Britain to the Commander in Chief; and in Ireland, to the Commander of the Forces there.

No horse or carriage hire shall be allowed, except in case of a *deserter* being taken so ill between one stage and another, as to be incapable of proceeding on foot; on such occurrence happening, the necessity that occasioned the extra charge must be certified on the back of the route by the commanding officer and a surgeon at the next town; and should the *deserter* still be unable to proceed on foot, a report thereof is to be made to the War-office, for further instructions.

No



No fees shall be allowed at gaols ; the mutiny act having expressly provided for the admission of *deserters* on the road, as at the places where they are first committed ; therefore all non-commissioned officers, commanding escorts with *deserters*, shall endeavour, as much as possible, to march in such a manner as to lie in towns or villages having public places of confinement, or where troops are stationed ; as they must otherwise be responsible for the security of the *deserters* in their own quarters.

*Expence.*—The agent of the regiment to which a *deserter* belongs, or the paymaster, shall repay the money advanced, as above-mentioned, provided it is properly accounted for on the route, and charge the same against the public ; if in regular regiments, as recruiting disbursements ; if in the militia, as contingent disbursements, under the following heads, viz. the subsistence, at 6d. per day for each *deserter*, whether from the cavalry or infantry, during the period of his confinement, and on the march ; the extra allowance for the same time, now fixed at 3d. per day, but liable to be reduced, or discontinued, by future *regulation*, according to the price of provisions.

Necessaries, not exceeding the limits prescribed by these *instructions* ; and handcuffs ;

Medicines, and other necessary expences in  
conse-

consequence of sickness ; subject to the approval of the inspector of regimental hospitals.

The *deserter* is not to be replaced on the strength of his regiment, until the day he joins it.

The route by which *deserters* are marched, shall in no case include men belonging to different regiments. Each route shall be carefully preserved, and deposited with the agent, or paymaster, who re-imburses the expences in order to its being transmitted with their public accompts, as a voucher for the charges.

It is observed, that the sums advanced for *deserters* have, on many occasions, been only supported by the signature of a non-commissioned officer, to which may be chiefly attributed the frequency of imptoper charges for necessaries, horse hire, &c. and the routes, in too many cases, so shamefully defaced and tattered, as to be absolutely illegible. It is expected, therefore, that such instances of irregularity, neglect, and want of care, may not incur in future;—if they do, the loss will certainly fall to the corps under whose escort they shall take place.

*Given at the War-office;*

*this 1st day of Sept. 1801.*

By his Majesty's Command,

C. YORKE.

*Reports.*

*Reports.*—In circulating the reports of *deserters* required by the *General Orders of the 24th of November, 1802*, they are to be severally addressed,

O. H. M. S.

To the *Inspecting Field Officer,*  
of the *Recruiting District,*

*War-Office.* \_\_\_\_\_.

The reports so addressed, and unsealed (to avoid expence of unnecessary postage) are to be put under cover to the *Secretary at War*, from whose office they will be franked to their destination.

W. WYNYARD,  
*Dep. Adj. General.*

*Horse-Guards,*

Jan. 11, 1802.

*Punishments.*—By an *act passed in March, 1803*, a general court-martial has no longer the power of adjudging *deserters* to serve abroad as soldiers, a service to which the regular soldier is always liable, in the ordinary course of duty:—but the court is authorized, in cases where death is thought too great a punishment, to sentence a *deserter* to transportation, either for life, or for a term of years, according to the nature of the offence:

fence : and if before the expiration he shall return without leave from his Majesty, or the commanding officer of the place to which he was transported, or without some other lawful cause, such person being convicted thereof, in the ordinary course of law, will be deemed guilty of felony, and shall suffer death without benefit of clergy.—*Sec. 4.*

Persons harbouring, concealing, or assisting *deserters*, are now liable to a penalty of 20*l.* for each offence, instead of 5*l.* as by former acts.—*Sec. 69.*

The right of the military apprehending *deserters*, and to receive the reward accordingly without the assistance of a civil power, is now established, *Sec. 67.* This section is so altered, that gaolers at places on the road between the original place of confinement and that of final destination, are obliged to receive *deserters*, without fee or reward, whether conveyed by virtue of a magistrate's warrant, or under military escort, by an order from the War-office.—A. W.

*Regulations for the Clothing and Appointments of  
the Army, dated 22d April, 1803.*

**GEORGE R.**

Whereas it hath been represented unto Us by the Commander in Chief of our forces, and the general officers composing, with him, our permanent *Clothing Board*, that certain alterations in the *clothing* of our army, and in the mode in which the soldiers' *necessaries* are at present supplied, would be attended with much benefit to the soldier, and with advantage to our service; which alterations the Board have suggested, upon the principle, that the desirable objects in *clothing* a soldier, are, that the articles with which he is furnished shall be no more in number than his necessities require, but that each shall be durable, and unexceptionable of its kind; that the soldier shall receive them at ready money prices, purchased from the first hands, as far as circumstances will admit; and that the charges made for them shall not be complicated, but such as admit of being explained in the most simple and satisfactory manner:—*And whereas We*, entirely approving of the suggestions of the Board, have thought fit to direct, that the existing regulations touching the *clothing*

*clothing and appointments* of our forces should be altered accordingly ; and have moreover deemed it advisable, that the whole *Clothing Regulations*, as so amended, should be comprized in one warrant, and published for the guidance of our army :— *Our will and pleasure therefore is*, that instead of our warrants severally bearing date the 23d April 1801, the 20th May 1801, and the 22d December 1802, this our warrant be considered as the sole standing regulation for our servise, in regard to the species of *clothing* to be provided, and the claims of soldiers on account thereof ; the provision of *necessaries* ; the period of the delivery of *clothing* ; the species and duration of cavalry *appointments* ; and the supply of *great coats* for the infantry.

### *Cavalry.*

1. In a regiment of dragoon guards or *heavy dragoons*, each serjeant, corporal, trumpeter, and private man, shall have for *clothing*, one hat, and one pair of gloves, *annually*.

One coat, one waistcoat, and one pair of breeches once in *every two years*.

2. In a regiment of *light dragoons*, each serjeant, corporal, trumpeter, and private man, shall have for *clothing*, one pair of gloves, *annually*.

One

One upper and one under jacket, one flannel waistcoat, and one pair of leather breeches, *once in every two years.*

One helmet, *once in every three years*; and one watering cap, *once in every four years.*

The colour of the jacket for regiments serving in the East Indies is to be grey, instead of blue.

3. In our royal waggon train, each serjeant shall have for *clothing*, a leather cap, laced with silver, when actually required; a blue jacket, with silver lace; a blue waistcoat with sleeves, and a pair of blue plush breeches, *once in every two years.*

Each corporal shall have for *clothing*, a plain leather cap, when actually required; a blue jacket, silver lace on cuff and collar; a blue waistcoat with sleeves, and a pair of blue plush breeches, *once in every two years.*

Each private shall have for *clothing*, a plain leather cap, when actually required; a plain blue jacket, a blue waistcoat with sleeves, and a pair of blue plush breeches, *once in every two years.*

Sealed patterns of all the above-mentioned articles, are to be placed in the charge of the Inspectors of *Army Clothing*, who are hereby authorized to renew, from time to time, such of the patterns as are worn out; and the *clothing* is  
to

to be made up in strict conformity thereto. But it is not required that the leather breeches and gloves should be shewn to our *Clothing Board* at the *biennial* exhibitions of patterns, previous to the passing of assignments.

### *Infantry.*

4. It is represented by our *Clothing Board*, that the breeches furnished as regimental *clothing* are made of materials inferior in quality, and ill calculated to stand hard service, or long marches : that the annual delivery of a waistcoat front to soldiers in Europe and North America, is attended with less comfort to the men, than the practice of delivering a complete waistcoat with sleeves, which has been adopted in the West Indies : and that, although a very great and acknowledged advantage is derived to the service from the delivery of shoes under the inspection of the *Clothing Board*, yet that the arrangement in its present form is liable to objection in two points of view ; inasmuch as, in the case of regiments at home, the colonels, not having the means of making prompt payment for the shoes which they supply, are under the necessity of delivering to their regiments, an article of an inferior quality, to that which the men can themselves purchase at the  
the



the same, perhaps at a lower, price, for their ready money ; and as, in the case of regiments abroad, the colonels experience great difficulty, and, frequently, losses, in recovering from the soldiers that portion of the cost of shoes, which, according to the regulation hitherto in force, each individual is to repay to his colonel.

In order, therefore, to remedy these evils, we are pleased to direct, that the *clothing* of our corps of infantry shall in future consist of the articles under-mentioned, viz.

5. In a regiment of foot guards, each serjeant shall have for *clothing*, a coat, the sleeves unlined ; a waistcoat with sleeves, a pair of breeches, made of materials of the same quality as the coat, and lined, a pair of military shoes, a pair of gaiters, and a pair of doe skin gloves, *annually*.

A lackered felt cap, with a cockade, and tuft, *once in every two years*.

Each corporal, drummer, and private man, shall have for *clothing*, a coat, the sleeves unlined, a waistcoat, with sleeves of milled serge, a pair of breeches, made of materials of the same quality as the coat, a pair of military shoes, a pair of gaiters, and a pair of mitts, *annually*.

A cap, as above, *once in every two years*.

6. In a regiment of infantry of the line serving  
in

in Europe, North America, or New South Wales, (Highland corps excepted) each serjeant shall have for *clothing*, a coat, the sleeves unlined, a pair of breeches, made of materials of the same quality as the coat, a cloath waistcoat, lined, with sleeves of milled serge, and a pair of military shoes, *annually*.

A cap, as above, *once in every two years*.

Each corporal, drummer, and private man, shall have for *clothing*, a coat, the sleeves unlined, a pair of breeches, made of materials of the same quality as the coat, a kersey waistcoat, with serge sleeves, and a pair of military shoes, *annually*.

A cap, as above, *once in every two years*.

7. In a Highland corps on the above stations, each serjeant shall have for *clothing*, a jacket, the sleeves unlined, a cloath waistcoat, with serge sleeves, and a pair of military shoes, *annually*.

Each corporal, drummer, and private man, shall have for *clothing*, a jacket, the sleeves unlined; a kersey waistcoat, with serge sleeves, and a pair of military shoes, *annually*.

*The Colonel is to be at the charge of Highland appointments, viz. bonnet, feathers, plaid, and purse.*

8. In a regiment of infantry serving in the  
West

West Indies (except the 5th battalion of our 60th regiment, and the regiments composed of people of color), each serjeant shall have for *clothing*, a coat, partly lined; a serge waistcoat, with sleeves; two pair of Russia linen trowsers; a pair of flannel drawers, and a pair of military shoes, *annually*.

A cap, *once in every two years*.

Each corporal, drummer, and private man, shall have for *clothing*, a coat, partly lined; a serge waistcoat, with sleeves, cuffs and collar, the color of the facing; a pair of Russia linen trowsers; a pair of military shoes, and a foraging cap, *annually*.

A cap, *once in every two years*.

9. In the 5th battalion of the 60th regiment, and the 95th regiment of foot (rifle corps), each serjeant shall have for *clothing*, a jacket, the sleeves unlined; a waistcoat, with serge sleeves; a pair of pantaloons, and a pair of military shoes, *annually*.

A cap, *once in every two years*.

Each corporal, drummer, and private man, shall have for *clothing*, a jacket lined; but not laced, the sleeves unlined; a kersey waistcoat, with serge sleeves; a pair of blue pantaloons, made of cloath of the same quality as the jacket, and a pair of military shoes, *annually*.

A cap, *once in every two years*:

*The*

*The men are to pay the extraordinary charge of 2s. 3d. on this clothing, in consequence of receiving pantaloons instead of breeches.*

10. In the regiments composed of people of color, serving in the West Indies, each serjeant shall have for *clothing*, a jacket, the sleeves unlined; a serge waistcoat, with sleeves; two pair of Russia linen trowsers, and a pair of military shoes, *annually*.

A cap, and a grey great coat, of the same quality as now worn (but distinguished from the privates' great coats, by cuffs, collar, and buttons, of serjeants' quality, conformable to the facings, &c. of the regiment), *once in every two years*.

Serjeants, being Europeans, shall also have one pair of flannel drawers *annually*.

Each corporal, drummer, and private man, shall have for *clothing*, a round jacket, partly lined; two pair of Russia linen trowsers, and a pair of military shoes, *annually*.

A cap, and a grey great coat, *once in every two years*.

11. In a regiment of infantry serving in the East Indies, each serjeant shall have for *clothing*, a coat, partly lined, and two pair of military shoes, *annually*.

A cap, *once in every two years*.

In lieu of other articles, *clothing* adapted to the climate is to be supplied at the discretion of the commanding officer, to the amount of 18s. 8d. *per annum*, which will become an annual charge against the colonel.

Each corporal, drummer, and private man, shall have for *clothing*, a coat, partly lined, and two pair of military shoes, *annually*.

A cap, *once in every two years*.

In lieu of other articles, *clothing* adapted to the climate is to be supplied, at the discretion of the commanding officer, to the amount of 6s. 7½d. *per annum*, which will become an annual charge against the colonel.

Certificates that articles to the amount above-stated, have actually been delivered to the serjeants, corporals, drummers, and privates, respectively, of regiments in the East Indies, are to be signed by the respective commanding officers, and to be transmitted half yearly, through the adjutant-general, to our *Clothing Board*, care being taken to provide against accidents, by sending a duplicate of each certificate by a subsequent opportunity.

Highland corps serving in the East Indies are to discontinue the Highland appointments while serving there.

12. In

12. In our staff corps, each serjeant, corporal, drummer, and private man, shall have for *clothing*, a coat, a waistcoat, a pair of blue cloath pantaloons, and a pair of half boots; *annually*.

A cap *once in every two years*.

And further, in consideration of the laborious nature of their service, each seajeant, corporal, drummer, and private man, shall have a Russia duck waistcoat, with sleeves, and a pair of Russia duck pantaloons, *annually*.

Approved patterns of all the above-mentioned articles of *clothing* are to be placed in charge of the inspectors of *Army Clothing*, who are hereby authorized to renew from time to time such of the patterns as are damaged or worn out, and the *clothing* is to be made up in strict conformity thereto.

13. And whereas We have been pleased to order, that the whole *clothing* of our army should be viewed by two permanent inspectors of *clothing*, instead of being viewed, as heretofore, by a general officer of the *Clothing Board*; and have appointed two inspectors of *clothing* accordingly: We do hereby authorize and direct the said inspectors, or the inspectors for the time being, to view, and compare with the sealed patterns, the *clothing* of our several regiments of cavalry and infantry,

as soon as the same is prepared by the respective *clothiers*; and if the said *clothing* appear to be conformable to the sealed patterns, to grant two certificates of their view and approval thereof; one of which certificates is to be delivered to the *clothier*, to be sent with the *clothing* to the head-quarters of the corps, and the other to be lodged with our *Clothing Board*, as the necessary voucher for passing the assignment of the allowance for the said *clothing*. And it is our farther will and pleasure, that the *clothing* is viewed, and certificates signed by both the inspectors (except in cases where the absence of one of them shall be unavoidable; in all which cases, the cause of such absence is to be stated by the other inspector, in his certificate of the view of the *clothing*): and, the said inspectors shall follow such further instructions as they may hereafter receive from the Commander in Chief of our forces, our Secretary at War, or our *Clothing Board*.

14. Sealed patterns of the *clothing* shall in future be sent to, and remain deposited at, the head-quarters of every corps, whether abroad, or at home; in order that the new *clothing* may be compared therewith, at any convenient time, by the general officers commanding on the respective stations abroad, and in the several districts at home;

home; or by the officers who may be appointed to inspect the said *clothing*: and certificates of the conformity thereof to the sealed patterns, and of the same having been delivered in due time to the men, shall be in future transmitted by such general, or other officers, as aforesaid, through the adjutant general, to our *Clothing Board*. And to obviate any inconveniences that might otherwise arise from the want of such view of the *clothing* being taken at an early period, it is hereby directed, that in each regiment abroad, or at home, the commanding officer present with the corps when the *clothing* is received, together with the two officers next in seniority, not under the rank of captain, do immediately on its arrival make a strict inspection into the same, and do cause to be drawn out an accurate state of the quality, quantity, and condition thereof; which state he shall transmit, through the adjutant general of our forces, to our *Clothing Board*: and it is our pleasure, that such state shall be entered in the regimental books, for the future inspection of such superior officer, as may be ordered from time to time to inspect or review the regiment.

15. The *clothing* of regiments on foreign stations is not to be furnished in materials, but is to be sent out made up; except in instances where



we shall be pleased to grant a special dispensation through our Commander in Chief, or Secretary at War.

16. And whereas it appears highly expedient, that an uniform rule should be laid down, in regard to the claims of soldiers to *clothing*, at stated times, or broken periods; and to the rates at which compensation shall be made in such cases as shall admit of payment in money, in lieu of the articles in kind, under the restrictions hereinafter-mentioned: We do hereby declare, and make known, that non-commissioned officers and soldiers, dying, or discharged, before the completion of the period for which the *clothing* is assigned to last, reckoned from the usual day of delivering the same, have no demand whatever on account thereof. If a serjeant is reduced to the ranks, his *clothing* is to be received for the use of his successor, and he will receive privates' *clothing* equally worn.

A recruit who comes into the regiment after the proper time of the delivery of the *clothing* (if not raised for an augmentation, in which case he is to be furnished with new *clothing*, complete, as hereinafter directed) shall be immediately entitled to *clothing* as good as that in wear by the rest of the regiment: and he shall be entitled to new  
*clothing*

*clothing* at the next period of general delivery to the regiment.

17. It is the duty of the colonels, and of those employed by them, to take especial care that the *clothing* be forwarded and delivered to their respective corps at the exact period when it is due; and few cases ought to arise, in which it should become a question whether an allowance in money might not be substituted by the colonels, in lieu of delivering in kind the articles which by our *Regulations* they are required to furnish: but if from any extraordinary circumstances of the service, such an instance should be supposed to have occurred in any of our regiments, or detachments of regiments, serving abroad, the grounds on which a commutation in money is proposed, shall be fully stated to the Commander in Chief of our forces, or (when there is no commander in chief) to our Secretary at War, in order that our pleasure may be previously taken thereupon.

If we should think proper to signify our approbation of the measure, the following sums, being the estimated amount of what the colonels would have paid to their *clothiers*, after a reasonable deduction for incidental charges to which they are liable, shall be given to the men,

*In*

*In the Dragoon Guards and Dragoons,*

	£.	s.	d.
To each serjeant, in lieu of <i>clothing</i> -			
complete - - -	6	4	0
To each corporal, trumpeter, and private, ditto - - -	3	9	0

*In the Infantry,*

To each serjeant, in lieu of <i>clothing</i> , complete - - -	3	12	0
To each corporal, drummer, and private, ditto - - -	1	16	6

*Provision of Necessaries.*

18. Whereas by our *warrants of the 25th of May, 1797*, for increasing and regulating the pay and allowance of non-commissioned officers and privates of cavalry and infantry, serving at home, we therein ordered, that a sum not exceeding, in the cavalry 2s. 7½d. per week, and in the infantry 1s. 6d. per week, for *necessaries*, should be retained from the pay of soldiers; and whereas lists of the *necessaries* to be provided out of the said stoppages, were by our order annexed to our *Clothing Regulations of the 20th of May, 1801, and 22d of December, 1802*; which lists  
now

now require alteration : We are pleased, in lieu thereof, to cause schedules to be annexed to this our warrant, containing a specification of the articles, both of *clothing* and *necessaries*, with which a soldier, serving at home, is to be provided, and in which he is to be kept at all times complete : and We do hereby also authorize the like stoppage of 1s. 6d. per week, for *necessaries* of the same description, from the pay of soldiers of infantry serving in any part of Europe, or North America. And it is expected that all the articles of *necessaries* specified in the said annexed schedules can be furnished of unexceptionable materials, and be kept in complete repair, by the stoppages above-mentioned ; but in particular instances where the same shall not be found adequate, a regimental court of inquiry, or court martial, is to be convened, for the purpose of authorizing such further stoppages as may be judged expedient. And it is our express will and pleasure, that no further stoppage for *necessaries* be made from the pay of soldiers serving at home, or in any part of Europe or North America, without the sanction of such regimental court of inquiry, or court martial. And We are further pleased hereby to authorize the like stoppage of 1s. 6d. per week, for *necessaries*, from the pay of soldiers of infantry serving in

in the West Indies, to be expended on articles suitable to that station.

19. The prices of the articles mentioned in the said schedules of *necessaries* are now purposely omitted, as liable to variation in a certain degree from temporary or local circumstances; but we do expect, that every officer in the command of a regiment, and every captain or other officer commanding a troop or company, will feel it to be a most important part of his duty to take care that all articles are purchased for the soldiers, on the most advantageous terms, and at ready money prices; and that they are delivered to the men at prime cost, without any other extra charge than what, on some occasions, may unavoidably be incurred for carriage, and, when regiments are on foreign stations, for freight and insurance. If in the course of the year any of the articles specified in the said schedules should not be wanted for the soldier's use, the money stopped for such articles shall be repaid him.

We do further think proper to declare, that without derogating in any degree from the general controul and responsibility of the commanding officers of regiments, both in the cavalry and infantry, or precluding them from directing the purchase of articles agreeably to *our regulations*,  
and

and charging the same to the different troops and companies, whenever it evidently tends to the benefit of the soldier, it is, nevertheless, to the captains or officers commanding troops and companies, that we do more immediately look for the due and punctual execution of our royal intentions, in what regards the care of the *clothing*, and the provision and care of the *necessaries*, of the men of their respective troops and companies. And the captains, or officers commanding troops and companies, are accordingly hereby made responsible, that the *necessaries* provided for their men be of a fit and proper quality; that their complement be at all times complete; that such purchases as are necessary be made in the manner most likely to leave no cause of complaint to the soldier; and that the persons furnishing the articles are settled with regularly and punctually, as the stoppages accrue,

*Period of Delivery of Clothing.*

20. Whereas by our *warrants of the 23d April, 1801, and the 22d December, 1802*, We were pleased to establish a precise period for the delivery of *clothing* to our regiments of dragoon guards and dragoons, foot guards, and infantry of the line, and to regulate the assignments of the  
*clothing*

*clothing* allowance in conformity thereto: and whereas we have since directed, that our royal regiment of horse guards should be subject to the provisions on the above heads, contained in our last mentioned warrant: We do hereby enjoin, that the special directions contained in our said warrants, in regard to the intermediate assignments to be made for periods terminating on the 24th December, 1801, and 1803, respectively; to the amount of compensation to soldiers for *clothing* during the said periods; and to the claims of colonels arising from the alteration of the period of *clothing*, be in every respect duly attended to and fulfilled.

21. In further conformity to the provisions of our said warrants, it is our pleasure, that *the 25th December, 1803*, shall be the day on which the next complete *clothing* of all our regiments shall be considered due; and upon the said day, or as near thereto as possible, the same shall actually be delivered to the men of our said corps, wherever stationed: in subsequent years also, *the 25th day of December* shall be the date of delivering the articles of *clothing* for our said forces, as the said articles become due respectively, according to the periods assigned for their duration.

22. In order to correspond with the period of delivery,

delivery, the next assignments of the allowance for the *clothing* of our said corps, extending for *two years* in the cavalry, and for *one year* in the infantry, shall commence on *the 25th December, 1803*: and the future annual, or *biennial* assignments shall in like manner commence on *the 25th December* in succeeding years.

23. The 25th of this instant April, shall be the day upon which the then colonels of our said corps, shall be entitled to make an assignment for the period commencing *the 25th December, 1803*, and on which they and their representatives shall have a vested interest therein. In future years also, the 25th of April preceding the commencement of the new assignment, shall be the day on which the colonel's title to such assignment shall become a vested interest.

24. Whenever augmentations to existing corps, or new levies, are placed on the establishment, the like allowance as heretofore, of 24 months off reckonings in the cavalry, and 20 months off reckonings in the infantry, shall be made to the colonel or commandant; the proportion accruing between the date of the commencement of the augmentation, or new levy, on the establishment, and the next general *clothing*-period, being uniformly



formly granted under an assignment, and the remainder issued in money.

25. Every man raised for such augmentation, or new levy, shall, upon being finally approved, be furnished with complete new *clothing*: and at the commencement of the next assignment of the *clothing allowance* for the whole corps, every man, without regard to the period at which he may have received his first *clothing*, shall become entitled to, and be supplied with, another complete *clothing*; with the exception of such articles only, as, in the infantry, are appointed to last more than *one year*, and in the cavalry, more than *two years*.

*Species and Duration of Cavalry Appointments.*

26. The *appointments* to be furnished to the cavalry, exclusive of *clothing* and *necessaries*, shall consist of the undermentioned articles; which are to be provided in strict conformity to patterns lodged in the charge of the inspectors of army *clothing*.

*To the Dragoon Guards, and Heavy Dragoons.*

Boots, and cloaks with sleeves,

*Sadlery.*

*Saddlery.*

- Saddle with pannel and pad in one—a web-girth,  
 with six roller buckles—pair of strap flaps.  
 Martingale, breast plate, with roller buckles.  
 Leather surcingles, with roller buckles.  
 Pair of stirrup leathers, with roller buckles.  
 Pair of stirrup irons—bit and bridoon complete,  
 with head reins and nose band.  
 Pair of double and single forage straps  
 Pair of cloak straps and single ditto  
 Pair of holster and a firelock strap  
 Holster and shoe case  
 Carbine bucket with picket ring.  
 Carbine bucket strap.  
 Cover for holsters.  
 Leather cloak cover.  
 Horse collar with iron chain.

}  
 with roller  
 buckles.

*Buff Accoutrements.*

- Pouch curved for 30 rounds—pocket behind ditto,  
 and roller buckles.  
 Carbine belt, 3 inches wide, and buckles with  
 two brass tongues and tip.  
 Pair of straps for the pouch to hang by.  
 Brass slider and swivel—sword waist belt,  $2\frac{1}{2}$   
 inches wide—brass plate and slide with a bar  
 and

and double tongue—bayonet frog of buff leather,  
and leather sword knot.

*To the Light Dragoons.*

Cloak with sleeves, and boots.

*Sadlery.*

Saddle complete, as for the above.

*Buff Accoutrements.*

Pouch curved for 30 rounds—pocket behind ditto,  
and roller buckles.

Carbine belt,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide—buckles with two  
brass tongues and tip.

Pair of straps for the pouch to hang by—brass  
slider and swivel.

Sword waist belt,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch wide—sword carriage  
—bayonet frog, of buff leather, and leather  
sword knot.

*To the Royal Waggon Train.*

Cloak, and boots, &c.

27. And whereas, &c. (*in preference to those  
of subsequent dates*) our regulation dated the 20th  
May, 1736, being revised, durations for certain  
articles of cavalry appointments are as follow, viz.

*Appoint-*

*Appointments.**Years of  
duration.*

- 16.. { Saddles, holster pipes.  
      { Buckets, stirrup leathers and irons.
- 12.... Bits.
- 6.. { Head stalls, reins, breast plate.  
      { Cruppers, girths, surcingles and straps.
- 12.... Cloaks.
- 6.... Boots.
- 20.... Buff accoutrements.

*Supply of Great Coats for the Infantry.*

28. And whereas by our *warrant of the 23d April, 1801*, We were pleased to direct, that each man of our regiments of foot guards and infantry of the line (the regiments composed of people of color, in which *great coats* form a part of the *clothing* supplied by the colonel, and corps serving in the East Indies, excepted), who was not then possessed of a *great coat* in good and serviceable condition, should forthwith be furnished with one, according to a pattern lodged in the office of the comptrollers of the accompts of our army; and that *great coats* of the like species should be supplied to the rest of the men of our said regiments, as soon as the coats then in use became

unserviceable : for which effect we were pleased to authorize the colonels to provide at that time one complete set of *great coats* of an approved quality for the full numbers borne on the establishment of their respective regiments. It is now our pleasure, that the following *regulations* be observed in the future supply of the said article.

29. The *great coats* provided as aforesaid, shall be renewed at the expiration of *every three years* from the time of their delivery, if necessary (but not oftener), agreeably to certificates to be from time to time transmitted to our Secretary at War, specifying the number wanted, and the periods at which those required to be replaced were originally delivered to the men.

30. The expence of the future supplies of *great coats* shall be defrayed out of the fund established by our warrant above referred to : viz. an allowance from the public, *commencing from the 25th December, 1801*, and to be issued half yearly into the hands of the regimental agents, of 3s. a man *per annum*; and, in the case of corps using *Highland clothing*, of 4s. a man *per annum*, for the full establishment of non-commissioned officers, drummers, and private men, of the regiments of foot guards and infantry of the line at home and abroad (excepting, as above-mentioned, regiments com-

composed of people of color, and corps serving in the East-Indies): and a contribution from the colonels of the said regiments, *commencing also from the 25th December, 1801*, in corps using Highland clothing, of 10d. and in other corps, of 1s. 10d. *per annum*, for every man included in their assignments, except warrant and contingent men, which allowance and contribution are to be continued as before.

31. The fund so arising in each regiment shall be lodged in the hands of the regimental agent, subject to the care and management of the commanding officer (not being under the rank of a field officer), who is to be accountable to us for the proper expenditure of the same.

32. With the view of preventing *great coats* from being prematurely worn out by abuse or neglect, we do hereby declare our pleasure, that they are to be considered as *regimental appointments or necessaries*; and that the soldiers are liable to make good by stoppage from their pay, any loss or damage, arising from misconduct, which may occur during the period of three years herein before assigned for their duration.

33. As soon after *the 24th of December* in each year as may be practicable, the commanding officer of each regiment shall render to our Secretary at War

War an accout, certified upon honor, of the produce of, and charges against, the *great coat* fund of the regiment under his command, within the preceding year, terminated on the above day: and we do enjoin and require the general officers who shall from time to time review and inspect our forces, particularly to notice in their reports the state of the *great coats* in wear; adding such observations as they may think fit to make, respecting the attention which shall appear to have been paid to their preservation.

34. In order to be secure that the articles supplied shall be invariably of the quality and form best adapted for the use of our army, it is our further pleasure, that patterns of the *great coats* shall be exhibited by the *clothiers*, and sealed by our *Clothing Board* at their annual meetings, each *clothier* being required to exhibit three pattern *coats*, agreeing in form and quality with the pattern deposited in the comptroller's office, but made up of three several sizes, and, for distinction, to be numbered 1, 2, 3; and that our *inspectors of clothing* shall examine the *great coats*, in like manner as the *annual clothing*, and observe that they are in respect of material, form, and size, equal to the patterns sealed by our *Clothing Board*; as an accurate criterion of which, each

each coat is to be of the full weight of the sealed pattern of the corresponding size. The view certificate of the *inspectors*, and a certificate by the *clothier*, setting forth that “*the material of all the coats is kersey wove,*” are to accompany the bill of the *clothier*, as indispensable vouchers. Every successive supply of *great coats* is to contain an equal proportion of the three sizes; and our *inspectors of clothing*, out of every parcel submitted to their inspection for any regiment, are to select and seal one coat of each size; which coats so sealed by the *inspectors* are to be sent with the rest to the quarters of the regiment, where they will afford a standard for judging, whether the accompanying articles are of the proper quality and size.

35. The serjeants' *great coats* are in future to be of the same quality as now worn; but distinguished from the privates by cuffs, collar, and buttons, of serjeants' quality, conformable to the facings, &c. of their respective regiments.

Finally, we do declare it to be our intention, that all colonels, commanding officers, or other officers, who shall direct, or knowingly permit, any alteration whatever to be made in any part of the *clothing* or *appointments*, so that the same shall differ in the smallest degree from the patterns



terms of the several articles sealed by our *Clothing Board*, and sent to the respective regiments; or shall allow any deviation from our existing *regulations for the clothing and appointments of our forces*, except in cases of unavoidable necessity, which must always be especially reported for our information, shall be considered guilty of disobedience of orders, and be liable to such punishment for the same, as by a general court martial shall be awarded. And to prevent ignorance of these *regulations* being pleaded in excuse of not having conformed thereto, it is our pleasure, that a copy of the same be inserted in the orderly book of every regiment in our service.

And for the due performance of the several matters hereinbefore expressed, this shall be to the *paymaster general of our land forces*, to the *general officers of our Clothing Board*, and to all others whom it doth or may concern, a sufficient warrant, authority, and direction.

*Given at our Court at St. James's, this 22d day of April, 1803, in the forty-third year of our reign.*

*By his Majesty's Command,*

C. YORKE.

*N. B. Out of the off-reckonings (6d. per day from each serjeant, 4d. from each corporal, and 2d. from*

from each private) allowed to colonels, the clothing, accoutrements, &c. are furnished: it also affords poundage to the Pay-office of 1s.; one day's pay from the whole regiment for Chelsea Hospital, and 2d. in the pound for the agent.—The remainder is nett off-reckonings.

### SCHEDULE, No. 1.

#### *Articles of Necessaries paid for by the Cavalry.*

An extra pair of breeches of the same quality, to be in wear with those furnished by the colonel.

A stable jacket, trowsers, and foraging cap.

A nose bag, watering bridle, and log.

Three shirts, a night cap, and black stock.

Three pair of worsted stockings.

One pair of long black gaiters.

Two pair of shoes, combs, razors, &c.

One clothes and three shoe brushes.

Mane comb, sponge, curry comb and brush, worm and picker.

Horse picker and scissars.

Emery, oil, pipe clay, whiting, and blacking.

Button stick and hook, carbine lock case, and a pair of saddle bags.

The actual expenditure for horse cloths, and  
surcin-

surcingle, not exceeding 1s. 8d. *per annum* for each man, will be defrayed by the public, as expressed in the warrant for establishing a consolidated allowance at a daily rate for soldiers of cavalry and infantry, dated the 1st September, 1795.

### SCHEDULE, No. 2.

#### *Articles of Necessaries paid for by the Infantry.*

One pair of shoes, and three shirts.

One pair of long gaiters, three pair of socks, and mitts during the winter.

One black stock, foraging cap, and knapsack.

One clothes and three shoe brushes; black-ball, hair ribbon, combs, and straps for carrying the great coat.

*N. B.* A yearly allowance of 2s. 9d. is made for effectives each, in regiments at home, for the supply of turnscrew, brush, worm, oil, emery and dust.

*Memorandum.*—It is recommended as a matter of economy, that the shirts furnished to soldiers shall hereafter be of a better quality than those which were supplied when the price was limited to 5s. 6d.

In Highland regiments, and other corps authorized

thorized by the foregoing *warrant* to wear *clothing* of a description different from that of the army in general, the articles of such peculiar *clothing* are to substitute those specified in the above list: and hose are to be provided as *necessaries* instead of gaiters.

In corps that wear *pantaloon*s, short black gaiters are to be provided as *necessaries*, instead of long ones.

In regiments serving in the West Indies, in lieu of cloath gaiters, and breeches, a pair of flannel drawers, and a second pair of Russia linen trowsers, are to be the substitutes.

In corps serving at home, the actual expenditure for altering each man's *clothing*, not exceeding 2s. 6d. *per annum*, will be defrayed by the public, as expressed in the warrant for establishing a consolidated allowance at a daily rate, for soldiers of cavalry and infantry, dated the 1st September, 1795.

*N. B.* In former warrants where the half-mounting is considered, each private, &c. in lieu of the small articles, received two pair of shoes annually, of the value of 5s. 6d. each: and each serjeant was farther credited with the sum of 3s. it being the difference in value of his half-mounting. These now are consolidated in this warrant.

*Regulations relative to the Medical Staff.*

By the Regulations, for improving the situation of Regimental Surgeons, &c. dated November, 1796, His Majesty was pleased to order that, on the 25th of December ensuing, the allowances in all regular corps of infantry and cavalry, either on account of medicines and hospital expences, as well the annual as the allowances during encampment, together with perquisites, or gratuities, should cease; and that the medicines should be furnished by the apothecary general. Medical expences for detachments and recruiting parties, to be defrayed at the public charge.

Baggage and forage money, as to captains, was also allowed to *regimental surgeons* in time of war; and choice of quarters according to their standing in the regiment.

In the foot guards, the three *senior surgeons* have 15s. *per day*, but only receive 12s. 6d. the remainder is arrears. They take rank according to the dates of their commissions, with captains of companies; that is, with the lieut.-colonels, and of course take precedence of all captains in the line, when the guards act with other troops. The bat and forage money, choice of rooms, &c. are the same as the captains of companies.

Subor-

Subordinate to these three there are one *battalion surgeon*, and, three *assistants* attached to each regiment of guards. The *battalion surgeons* rank as captains, with the lieutenants according to seniority, and take precedence of the line:— the *assistants* with the ensigns, and likewise take precedence.

In cavalry regiments, the *surgeon* ranks as youngest captain, and the *assistant* as junior lieutenant.

In the infantry, the *surgeon* ranks according to the date of his commission with the captains, and the *assistant* as a subaltern in the same manner; but with respect to military rank, none of them are entitled to exercise it.

*Additional Regulations, dated 22d May, 1804.*

GEORGE R.

Whereas We have approved of an arrangement for increasing the advantages, and improving the situation, of the *medical officers of our army*; with the view of encouraging able and well-educated persons to enter into, and continue in, that line of our service; our will and pleasure is, that from the 25th *December* last, inclusive, the following *regulations* do take place.

R 2

1. Hos-

1. *Hospital mates* for general service shall be appointed by commission from us ; and shall have the full pay of 6s. 6d. per day, while employed at home, and 7s. 6d. per day, while employed on foreign stations: with half pay on reduction, at the rate of 2s. per day, subject to the usual deduction.

*The widows* of such as shall have served as *hospital mates* with our land forces abroad, and shall die on full pay, shall be allowed the pension of 16l. *per annum*: the children of such *hospital mates*, and the widows and children of those who shall die on half pay, shall be eligible to allowances from the compassionate fund, according to the rules established for the distribution of that bounty.

*Hospital mates* appointed for temporary and local service, shall not receive commissions, nor be entitled to any of the other above-mentioned advantages ; but shall remain in all respects on their present footing.

2. *Assistant surgeons* of our regiments of *dragoon guards, and dragoons, foot guards, and infantry of the line*, shall, without distinction as to their having served at home or abroad, have the full pay of 7s. 6d. per day ; with half pay when reduced at the rate of 3s. per day, subject to the usual

usual deduction. The *assistant surgeons* of our regiments of *dragoon guards and dragoons*, shall, while on full pay, receive the further allowance of 1s. per day for a horse, as at present.

3. *Apothecaries* to our forces, and *surgeons* attached to the respective recruiting districts in Great Britain, shall continue on their present footing; the rate of their full pay being 10s. per day, and that of their half pay 5s. subject to the usual deductions.

4. The pay of *surgeons* of our regiments of regular infantry, shall be increased to the same rate as that now allowed to the *surgeons of cavalry*, viz. 11s. 4d. per day; and in the *infantry*, as well as in the *cavalry*, the *surgeon* shall be required to keep a horse at his own expence, to enable him the better to perform his regimental duty. The half pay of regimental surgeons, both of cavalry and infantry, shall be increased to 6s. per day, subject to the usual deduction.

*Every regimental surgeon* of our regular forces, after *seven years* service as such, or *ten years* service with our army in the whole, in a medical capacity, on full pay, shall have his pay augmented to 14s. 1d. per day, but is not to be entitled on that account to any additional half pay when reduced.

• *Every regimental surgeon* of our regular forces,  
after



after *twenty years* service with our army in the whole, on full pay, shall have his pay augmented to 18s. 10d. per day, and shall have a claim to retire on half pay at the before-mentioned rate of 6s. per day; but if the cause of his retirement be ill health contracted in the service, and shall be so certified by the army medical department, the rate of his half pay on retiring after the above length of service, shall be 10s. per day, subject to the usual deduction.

*Every regimental surgeon* of our regular forces, after *thirty years* service with our army in the whole, on full pay, shall have the unqualified right of retiring on half pay at the rate of 15s. per day, subject to the usual deduction.

The widows of *regimental surgeons* of our regular forces, permitted to retire after *twenty years* service on full pay, shall not be precluded from the pension on account of the retirement of their husbands.

The pay of *surgeons* of our militia corps, when embodied, shall be increased, as in the line, to 11s. 4d. per day: and shall be under the same obligation to keep a horse.

5. The full pay borne on the establishment for the *surgeons* to our forces, shall be increased to 15s. per day; and their half pay to 6s.; subject to the usual deductions.

*Every*

*Every surgeon* to our forces shall derive the same advantages as a *regimental surgeon*, from completing the respective terms of *twenty* and *thirty years* service on full pay, as above specified.

6. *Physicians, purveyors of hospitals, and deputy purveyors of hospitals*, to our forces, shall remain in all respects on the same footing as at present.

7. The full pay annexed to the appointment of deputy *inspector of hospitals* to our forces, shall be 25s. per day, and the half pay 12s. 6d. subject to the usual deductions. But after *twenty years* service with our army in the whole, on full pay, a deputy *inspector of hospitals* shall have a claim to full pay at the rate of 30s. per day, and to half pay at the rate of 15s.; subject to the usual deductions.

8. The full pay annexed to the appointment of *inspector of hospitals*, shall be 2l. per day, and the half pay 20s.; subject to the usual deductions.

The several appointments under-mentioned, shall be\* hereafter discontinued in our service, as superfluous and embarrassing, and holding out the idea of distinctions in rank and duty not easy to be defined, viz.

\* *When the present lives expire.*

*Field*

*Field inspector, assistant inspector, deputy inspector general, inspector general, and superintendent general.*

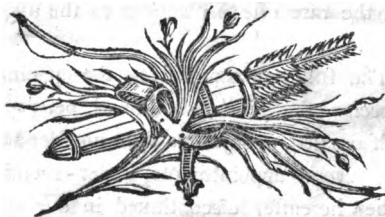
*Given at our Court at St. James's, this 22d day of May, 1804, in the forty-fourth year of our Reign.*

*By His Majesty's Command,*  
W. DUNDAS.

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FINIS.



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