

A  
TREATISE  
ON  
MILITARY FINANCE.

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Great Britain and Ireland

London R-



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T R E A T I S E

ON

Military Finance;

CONTAINING

THE PAY OF THE FORCES

ON THE

BRITISH AND IRISH ESTABLISHMENT;

WITH

THE ALLOWANCES IN CAMP, GARRISON  
AND QUARTERS, &c.

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1798.



## ADVERTISEMENT.

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**T**HIS work was first published in 1782, and several additions were made to it, in consequence of the pay-office act passed in 1783, and the new militia act in 1786. But since the 1st of January 1788, very considerable alterations having been made in the pay and allowances of the army, a new edition was rendered absolutely necessary.

As the editor has procured every information from the different offices, he flatters himself, that the present edition (which is almost an entire new work) will be found still more useful to agents, pay-masters, and army officers of every rank, than those which preceded it.

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PART I.

*Present State of the British Forces.*

**B**EFORE we proceed to the subject of this Treatise, it may not be thought either incurious or unuseful, to take a short view of the original establishment and gradual increase of the British forces.

The first traces of a standing army, regularly paid and provided, are to be found in Ireland; where from the internal commotions and frequent rebellions of the natives, it became requisite to establish a military force. This force varied, according to the exigencies of the times, and seldom exceeded 80 horse, and 200 or 300 archers.

The first regular establishment of a military force in England was in the reign of Henry VII.  
When



when the yeomen of the guard were instituted as an immediate defence to the king's person: a purpose for which they are but little calculated at present.

In the reign of Henry VIII. anno 1535, the standing forces in Ireland, in time of peace, consisted of 380 horse, including mounted archers, and 160 foot. In Queen Mary's time they were increased to 1200.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the peace establishment in Ireland was from 1500 to 2000 men, and continued the same till the reign of Charles I. when Lord Strafford raised a considerable army there. At the same time Charles collected a large army in England, on the pretence of a French war; which was soon after disbanded. In this reign the royal regiment of horse-guards was raised at Oxford.

The oldest regiment of infantry in the British service was raised in 1633.\* In 1674, the forces amounted to 1000 horse, and 3920 foot; con-

\* The oldest regiment of infantry is the First, or Royal Scots. It was not raised in England, but brought from Scotland, and put on British pay. When it was first raised is entirely unknown. It is supposed to be the oldest regiment in Europe.

sisting of three troops of horse-guards, one regiment of horse, and four regiments of infantry; of which the first regiment had 24 companies, being composed, as it is at present, of two battalions.

Anno 1684, the army amounted to above 8000 men: that on the Irish establishment being at the same time increased to 7000. William III. being constantly engaged in foreign or domestic wars, augmented the army to above three times that number. At the same time, Lewis XIV. brought such vast bodies of men into the field, as obliged all the other European powers to increase their establishment in proportion.

The continental wars, in which we have been almost incessantly engaged since the revolution, together with the prodigious number of our acquisitions and establishments abroad, have made it necessary for us to keep up a considerable army, even in times of the most profound peace; to which the new method of funding has contributed not a little, by throwing the expence of our military and naval equipments from our own shoulders upon those of posterity.

In 1746, the troops on the British establishment consisted of four troops of horse-guards, two

B

troops

troops of grenadier-guards, one royal regiment of horse-guards, four regiments of horse, ten of dragoons, three regiments of foot guards, and thirty regiments of foot. The Irish establishment was then at 12000, consisting of horse, foot, and dragoons. At present Ireland maintains 15000.

In the course of the war of 1756, Great Britain had above 150,000 men in pay. At the conclusion of the war, the forces were reduced to about 40,000, consisting of 2 troops of horse-guards, 2 of grenadier guards, 1 royal regiment of horse-guards, 4 regiments of horse, 19 of dragoons, 3 regiments of foot-guards, 75 regiments of foot, and 8 independent companies of invalids: the whole upon a very low peace establishment.

During the war with America and the powers allied against us, we had near 200,000, exclusive of the navy, comprehending the militia, provincial and fencible corps in Great Britain, and the foreign troops and provincial corps abroad.

At the conclusion of the late war (1783) the army on the British and Irish establishments was as follows:

Two troops of horse-guards, 2 troops of grenadier-guards, 1 royal regiment of horse-guards,  
4 regi-

4 regiments of horse, 3 regiments of dragoon-guards, 19 regiments of heavy and light dragoons; 3 regiments of foot-guards, consisting of 7 battalions; 73 regiments of infantry, consisting of 75 battalions; 1 royal regiment of artillery, consisting of four battalions; and 46 independent companies of invalids. The infantry regiments were reduced from 12 to 8 companies, each consisting of 2 serjeants, 2 drummers, and 51 rank and file.

In 1787, on the prospect of a war with France, 2 battalions were added to the 60th regiment; the 41st, which was an invalid regiment, was made a duty one, and the men formed into invalid companies; 5 Highland regiments were raised and sent to the East-Indies; so that at the conclusion of the year, there were 81 battalions of infantry, 9 of which were in the East-Indies, consisting of 1000 men each.

In 1788, the 2 troops of horse-guards, and the 2 of grenadier-guards were reduced, and 2 regiments of life-guards formed in their room.

The royal artillery have likewise been much enlarged by the Duke of Richmond, and an invalid battalion formed.

The corps of engineers, now called the royal

regiment of engineers, was new modelled, and several companies of artificers attached to it.

The 4 regiments of horse in Ireland were made dragoon-guards.

*Of the Pay of the Forces.*

**T**HE gross pay of a regiment, whether of horse or foot, is divided as follows :

1. The full pay of each officer and soldier.
2. The allowance to captains in lieu of the non-effectives.
3. The allowance to the agent.
4. The allowance to widows consisting of the full pay of two private men per company, is part of the establishment in every regiment.

The following annual allowances are now granted by the Pay office act, instead of the non-effective men.

To every captain of a company of 76 men or upwards, 56l. 10s.

To every captain of a company of less than 76 men, but more than 50, 47l. 7s. 6d.

To every captain of a company of 50 only, or of any number less than 50, 38l. 5s.

The

The allowance to captains of companies, consists of *Non-effective* and *Contingent Allowance*.

The non-effective is invariably 20*l.* per annum for each captain. The contingent, being the subsistence of a certain number of men at 6*d.* per diem, is regulated by the strength of the company.

Table of a captain of infantry's allowance.

Strength of the Company.	Non-effective allowance, per an.	Contingent Allowance.			Total Allowance per Annum.			
		No. of Contingent Men per Day.	Amount per Ann.					
	<i>l.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
50 and under	20	2 men at 6	18	5	0	38	5	0
Above 50 & less than 76	20	3 do. at 6	27	7	6	47	7	6
76 and upwards	20	4 do. at 6	36	10	0	56	10	0

A captain of infantry seldom derives any personal advantage from the contingent allowance, as it is the practice of the army to give it to the subaltern who pays his company.

It is likewise usual for the colonel commandant, to give both his non-effective and contingent allowance to the captain-lieutenant.



In the cavalry, the allowances to captains, pay-master, surgeon, and for a riding-house, are as follows :

Number of Privates per Troop.	Capt.	Pay- Master.		Surg.		Riding House.	
	<i>Per tr.</i> l.	<i>P. troop.</i> l.	<i>P. troop.</i> s.	<i>P. troop.</i> l.	<i>P. troop.</i> s.	<i>P. troop.</i> l.	<i>P. troop.</i> s.
When less than 40	30	7	10	6	4	18	1
40 and upwards -	30	10	0	8	0	23	6
50 and upwards -	40	12	10	10	0	23	6
60 and upwards -	40	15	0	12	0	23	6
70 and upwards -	50	17	10	14	0	23	6
80 and upwards -	50	20	0	16	0	23	6
90 and upwards -	50	22	10	18	0	23	6
100 and upwards -	50	25	0	20	0	23	6

\* The daily allowance to the agent, which is issued with the subsistence of the regiment, is for infantry, 1 warrant man per company, per diem, at 6d.—and for cavalry, 1 warrant man, per diem, at 1s. 2d. for each troop, and 2d. in the pound on the full pay of the regiment.

The pay-master and surgeon have, for every regiment of 500 men and upwards, an allowance of 120l. per annum, each.

For regiments of 360 men, or not exceeding 500, an allowance of 70l. per annum, each.

Regiments were formerly allowed 30l. per annum

num for an hospital, in Great Britain and North America: and 40l. in Gibraltar and the West Indies, Jamaica excepted, where 20l. only is allowed; that island allowing a certain sum annually for hospital expences, and furnishing wine for the sick; but the hospital is now provided for in a different manner.\*

Surgeons are also allowed 5s. per man for inoculation.

The surgeon's allowance, or, as it is more commonly called, medicine money, is a personal allowance, which is issued every six months with that of the captains.

The off-reckonings for clothing are 6d. per diem from each serjeant, 4d. per diem from each corporal and drummer, and 2d. per diem from each private soldier: from which after the above mentioned deductions of poundage, hospital, and agency, have been made, the remainder is called the nett off reckonings.

As the pay is intended to provide for the maintenance of the troops, so the clearings and nett off-reckonings are intended as a fund for

\* See warrant for improving the situation of regimental surgeons, &c. dated November, 1796.

clothing



clothing them: and they usually are, and always should be, issued for that purpose, a short time previous to the spring review, about fifteen months after they become due. The agent of each regiment receives the clearings and nett off reckonings at the pay-office.

By an act passed in 1783, for regulating the office of the pay-master general, considerable alteration, as already partly noticed, took place; but no part of it extended to the life-guards, the royal regiment of horse-guards, and three regiments of foot-guards; those troops to be governed by their former regulations, in the same manner as if this act had not been made.

The following is an abstract from such parts of it as remain in force, with the alterations that have since taken place.

In consequence of the report from the commissioners of accounts respecting the pay-master-general, an act was passed in 1783, by which it is enacted, (in order to prevent the abuses that have heretofore prevailed, and particularly to obviate the circumstance of an enormous balance remaining in the hands of the pay-master general, for many years after his leaving the office) that whenever money is wanted for the services of the army, the pay-master general is by a memo-  
rial

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 pay-masters 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, intituled, *The Account of the Pay-master-general of His Majesty's Forces*; and the name of such pay-master general for the time being specified: so that henceforward no money is to be paid immediately from the exchequer into the hands of the pay-master-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, the pay-master general is to specify the balance of public money then lying in the bank on his account; which balance, on the death or removal

removal of a pay-master, 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, intituled, *The Account of the Pay-master general of His Majesty's Forces*, to be signed and attested by every pay-master 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 pay-master.

This act likewise embraces several other objects in consequence of the suggestion made by the commissioners of accounts, which are comprehended under the following heads:

#### *Fees of Office.*

No fees are to be taken in the pay-master's office, for business done therein, by the officers, clerks or servants, on penalty of dismissal, and being rendered incapable of serving for three years.

years. This, however, is not to be so construed as to deprive the pay-master of the ordinary allowances for himself, and for contingencies, according to the usual course of office, nor of the power of removing and appointing officers.

*Clothing.*

The pay-master is to form his memorials to the treasury for the monies appropriated for clothing, on the 24th of June, and the 24th of December of each year, and to issue his drafts upon the bank, in equal payments, to such persons as have regular assignments from the several colonels, or officers commandant of corps.—The saving made in the clothing of the invalid companies is to be applied towards a fund for an augmentation to the half-pay of officers, who have been maimed in his Majesty's service, and to the widows and children of such as have been killed.—The profits arising to colonels, &c. from the clothing, and their emoluments from the non-effective or *warrant-men*, are not to be affected by this act; but they are to enjoy all those privileges, profits and emoluments, in the same manner as if this act had not been framed.

Colonels

Colonels of infantry, whether of the line, or fencibles, derive whatever profit may arise on the balance of the clothing account; but the commandants of fencible cavalry derive none, nor are they to suffer any loss should the clothing balance be unfavourable.

They receive the same allowance of 24 months off-reckonings that standing regiments of cavalry do: as also an allowance for horse furniture. An account of receipts and disbursements, under proper heads, is stated to the public, and the balance settled between them.

#### *Debentures*

Are to be made out annually from December 25th, except when the service may require them to be made out for any part or parts of a year; and the secretary at war is, together with the debentures, to form estimates of the several annual services under distinct heads: of which copies are to be transmitted to the pay-master-general. The secretary at war is also to transmit from time to time, to the pay-master's office, an account of the effective officers and privates of the regulars and embodied militia in

Great

Great Britain; to which account the pay-master is in his drafts and memorials to conform.

*Recruiting.*

An estimate is to be formed by the secretary at war of the sums necessary for recruiting each regiment, troop or company of his Majesty's forces, and is to be transmitted to the pay-master's office, who is required to form his memorials, and to issue his drafts on this head, at the times and in the proportions, which the secretary at war shall direct.

By the regulations issued from the Adjutant-general's Office, September 1796, it is ordered that recruiting parties of infantry regiments shall be sent to those counties whose names they bear. Royal regiments, and such as do not bear the name of any county, are to apply to the inspector general of the recruiting service for permission to recruit in those places they may deem most advantageous. The inspector general is also empowered to grant permission to corps in general, to send recruiting parties to the principal manufacturing towns. The quarters of recruiting parties having been once fixed by the commanding officers of regi-

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ments,



ments, are not to be changed except for the absolute good of the service; and then not without giving one month's previous notice to the inspector general.

The stations of recruiting parties are now divided into districts, in each of which a field officer is stationed, who has the command of all recruiting parties therein, whether cavalry or infantry.

A weekly return is to be made to him by the senior officer in each quarter, specifying the number and strength of the recruiting parties therein, the names of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, names and description of recruits, &c. \*

In order to indemnify the field officers for the incidental expences to which they will be liable in visiting the recruiting quarters under their respective commands, an allowance of ten shillings a day each, in addition to the full pay of their respective regimental ranks, will be made them: and the actual expence they are at for

\* Printed forms of the above and all other returns may be had at the Military Library, Whitehall.

stationary

stationary and postage of letters (certified upon honour) will be reimbursed.

Each field officer will be allowed to appoint a subaltern officer (not employed on the recruiting service) to the duty of adjutant in the district, with an allowance of three shillings a day in addition to his full pay; and two serjeants, one to act as serjeant major, and the other as clerk to the district; these serjeants to receive an additional pay of six pence a day each. An hospital mate will be placed under the orders of each field officer, to examine the recruits when brought for inspection, and to give such medical assistance as may be in his power, to the several recruiting parties in the district he belongs to, charging his actual disbursements for medicines to the account of the respective regimental surgeons.

No reward greater than twenty shillings is to be given by recruiting officers, for each recruit enlisted by their parties, or to the person bringing a recruit who does not belong to the party.

The following sums will be allowed to recruiting officers for each recruit finally approved by the inspector general, or by the colonels of the regiments to which the recruits be-



long, provided such colonels shall have taken upon themselves the whole direction of the recruiting service of their own corps; viz.

	£.	s.	d.
For a recruit of heavy cavalry	14	14	0
For ditto of light cavalry	—	12	12 0
For ditto of infantry	—	—	15 0 0

The following arrangement for the disposal of the bounty so allowed for each recruit is to be strictly attended to; viz.

Heavy cavalry recruit 14l. 14s. to be appropriated as follows:

For necessaries, according to His Majesty's Regulations, as per statement adjoining (No I.); after which the balance, if any, is to be accounted for to him	—	—	2	11	8
Cash to be paid to the recruit	—	5	15	6	
To be reserved for the supply of necessaries, on the recruits arrival at the regiment, or place of final approval, as per statement (No. II.)			2	14	0
Total bounty for the recruit	—	11	2	0	

Reward

( 19 )

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	11	2	0
Reward to the party for enlisting, or to the persons bringing a recruit	1	0	0
Remains to reimburse the recruiting officer for incidental expenses	2	12	0
	<hr/>		
Total	14	14	0
	<hr/>		

The bounty for a light cavalry recruit, viz. 12l. 12s. to be appropriated in the same manner as for the heavy cavalry recruit, excepting in the article of Cash to be paid to him in hand, of which he is only to receive 3l. 13s. 6d.

No. I.

	£.	s.	d.
3 Shirts and turnovers, at 6s. 6d. each	0	19	6
1 Black stock and clasps	—	0	1
2 Pair worsted stockings at 2s 5d. each	0	4	10
2 Pair thread or cotton ditto at 3s. each, and 2 pair short gaiters at 1s. 8d. each	—	—	0
2 Pair Shoes at 7s. each	—	0	14
Mending ditto	—	—	0
	<hr/>		
	2	11	8
	<hr/>		

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No.

## No. II.

			£.	s.	d.
Saddle bags	—	—	0	14	6
Powder bag and puff, combs, pomatum, box, and soap	—		0	6	6
2 Razors, shaving box and brush	—		0	3	0
Black ball and brushes	—	—	0	2	6
Clothes brush	—	—	0	1	0
Sundries	—	—	1	7	4
			<hr/>		
			2	14	10
			<hr/>		

The 15l. allowed to an infantry recruit is to be appropriated as follows :

To be transmitted to the place of final approval, to furnish the recruit with necessaries — 3 3 0

After which the balance, if any, is to be accounted for to him.

To be laid out on the recruit at quarters in such articles mentioned in statement No. III. as may be most wanted — 1 1 0

Cash to be paid to the recruit — 6 6 0

Total bounty of the recruit — 10 10 0

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Reward

	<i>£. s. d.</i>
Brought forward	10 10 0
Reward to the party for enlisting, or to the person bringing a recruit	1 0 0
Remains to reimburse the officer for incidental expences — —	3 10 0
	<hr/>
Total	15 0 0
	<hr/>

## No. III.

Shirts at — — —	0 5 6
Shoes at — — —	0 6 0
Stockings at — — —	0 1 6
Haversack at — — —	0 0 11
Shoes mending — — —	0 2 6

Every officer commanding a recruiting party of a regiment on a foreign station, shall, at the end of each half year, make a return of his party and recruits for the half year preceding, if he hath been so long on the recruiting service, if not, from the day on which he commenced: This return shall contain all the particulars of broken periods, dates, and circumstances, requisite to be inserted in the muster-roll to be taken at Chatham, and shall be sent within fourteen days

days after 24th June, and 24th December in each year, to the field officer commanding in the district, to be by him transmitted to the inspector-general, whether the recruits themselves are, or are not intended to be sent to Chatham barracks (as no charge will be admitted, either for recruits or parties, but such as are vouched by the roll taken at Chatham)—And every officer, on quitting the recruiting service, shall immediately send a like return from 25th June or 25th December preceding, up to the day on which he quits that service.

*Instructions for Pay-Masters of Recruiting Districts. February 17, 1798.*

I. **T**HE pay-master 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.

II. His

II. 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.

III. Recruiting officers commanding parties shall receive from the pay-master of the district, whatever money shall be 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 shall also make up the accounts of bounty money, &c. monthly. These lists and accounts shall be made to the 24th of each month inclusive, and regularly continued  
to



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.

IV. Every such officer shall settle with the men under his command, precisely on the 24th of each month, and shall 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.

V. The pay-master, 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 pay-master; 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

mitted to the chief district pay-master resident at Chatham, where they shall be examined, chequed, and further certified by the inspector general: and from whence they shall be returned to the War-office. Duplicates of these accounts shall 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 Chatham, will be dispatched to the respective agents.

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

VII. 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 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; nor before, unless on the



the special recommendation of the inspector-general.

VIII. The pay-master is to be amenable, in the ordinary course, to martial law, for every part of his conduct which may appear inconsistent with 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 accounts, 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.

IX. The pay-master, once appointed, shall not be removable, except by command of the King, or by the sentence of a general court-martial.

X. In case of the pay-master's death, or incapacity from accident, his papers of accounts shall be taken into 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 transmit the several pay lists and accounts above specified, at the same periods, and under the like regulations, as are prescribed for the paymaster, until further provision.

XI. Pay-

XI. Pay-masters 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.

XII. Pay at the rate of fifteen shillings a day will be annexed to the pay-master's commission.

XIII. Each pay-master will be allowed twenty pounds 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.

*Allowances.*

THE allowance heretofore made to the colonel or commandant, known by the name of *allowances to the colonel of the subsistence of non-effective men, called warrant men and hautbois*, is to be added to the pay of the said colonels and commandants: and the pay-master-general is to issue the same at the time the pay of the army is issued.

The agent's allowance has been treated of

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when

when on the subject of captains, non effective and contingent men.

Commandants of corps have the following daily allowance issued monthly with their pay.

In infantry, one warrant man at 6d. per diem, for each company.

In cavalry, one hautbois at 1s. 6d. and one warrant man at 1s. 2d. per diem, for each troop. Instead of the former allowances from the non-effective subsistence to the captains of troops and companies, the specific allowances as stated in the foregoing tables, (p. 7, 8,) for infantry and cavalry, are now substituted; for which the pay-master-general is to issue his drafts on the 24th of June and the 24th of December every year in equal payments, and to charge the same to the account of the corps to which the said captains belong.

The captains of the regiment and independent companies of invalids, instead of the subsistence of the contingent men and non-effectives which they have been accustomed to receive, are, as an indemnification for the repair of arms, burials, and losses by men dying in their debt, to be allowed 100l. each, when their companies are at the establishment of 70 men; and 80l. each, when

when the establishment is under the said number of private men; the corps of invalids being considered as an honourable retirement for officers of long service.

The allowances to the pay-masters and surgeons of the foot, instead of the stoppages which are returned, are to be 120l. annually to each of the said pay-masters and surgeons, when the establishment of their companies is 50 private men or upwards; and 70l. when their companies consist of a smaller number of men.—The annual allowances to the pay-masters, surgeons and riding-masters of the horse and dragoons, in lieu of the monies issued under the name of *grafs-money*, are to be as follows: To the pay-masters 10l. for each troop, when the establishment of the troop amounts to 40 men; and 7l. 15s. when the establishment is lower; to the surgeon 8l. for each troop, when the establishment is at 40 men, and 6l. 4s. when it is lower. For the riding masters, rough riders, and incidental expences relating to the same, an annual allowance is to be made to the colonel, lieutenant colonel, and major commandant of every corps, of 23l. 6s. for each troop, when the establishment of the troop amounts

to 40 private men, and 18l. 1s. for each troop, when reduced below that number of privates.

For corps of one and two troops no surgeon nor pay master is allowed on their establishment. The captains and riding-master, however, receive their allowances, as before stated in the scale or table for cavalry.

For medical attendance and medicines for the sick, there is allowed:

	<i>Per annum.</i>
	<i>£. s. d.</i>
For one troop of 46 privates	15 0 0
For two troops of 46 privates each	25 0 0
For one troop of 76 privates	21 0 0

In corps newly raised, all these allowances for captains, pay-master, surgeon, and riding master, commence from an intermediate period, equally distant from the date of the letter of service and the day of the establishment of the corps.

#### *Musters.*

The mustering of the army is now done *monthly* by the pay-master.

*Of Regimental Accounts.*

Regimental accounts are made up monthly, from the 25th of December in every year, to the 24th of January. These accounts must be transmitted to the War Office, from whence they are sent to the agent, who examines and returns them to the War Office, with his remarks thereon, and his account of payments for the same month.

This system is continued from the 25th of one month to the 24th of that ensuing, throughout the year, when the general statement of every corps of cavalry and infantry will be made up and passed as finally settled.

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*The following are tables of the full pay, subsistence and arrears of the different ranks of officers, together with the full pay and subsistence of the non-commissioned officers and privates previous to the augmentation of pay on 25th May, 1797.*



# L I F E G U A R D S .

	Subsistence.		Per Diem.		Parts of		Per Diem.		Per Diem.		Full Pay.				
	For 365 days		For 365 days		For 365 days		For 365 days		For 365 days		For 365 days				
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>			
Colonel and Captain	1	7	492	15	6	7	91	120	10	6	1	16	657		
1st } Lieut. Colonel	1	3	424	6	5	7	333	103	5	8	1	11	565	15	
2d }	1	6	374	2	4	6	159	85	16	7	1	7	492	15	
Cornet and Major		19	355	1	4	9	86	87		11	1	6	474	10	
Guidon and Major		18	328	10	4	4	304	80	7		1	4	438		
Exempt and Captain		12	17	221	12	2	9	186	50	19	3	16	192		
Brigadier and Lieutenant		8	2	149	18	2	2	120	37			11	200	5	8
Sub-Brigad. and Cornet		4	8	86	8	7	1	8	330	31	15	10	152	1	8
Adjutant		4	6	155	2	6	1	2	246	22	6	4	200	5	4
Chaplain		5		91	5		1	5				6	121	13	4
Surgeon		6		100	10		1	5	223	26	15	8	146		
Kettle-Drum & Trump.		4	2									5			
Private Gentleman		2	10									4			

ROYAL REGIMENT OF HORSE GUARDS

ROYAL REGIMENT OF HORSE-GUARDS.

	Subsistence.				Nett Arrears.				
	Per Diem.		For 365 Days		Per Diem.		For 365 Days		
	<i>l. s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l. s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l. s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l. s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Colonel	1	11	565	15	7	3	93	132	14
Lieutenant-Colonel } and Captain	1	2	410	12	5	8	160	91	18
Major	1	1	392	7	3	8	159	67	11
Captain	1	16	301	2	3	7	78	65	14
Lieutenant	11	6	209	17	2	6	7	45	13
Cornet	11	6	200	15	2	6	299	37	14
Quarter-Master	6	6	118	12	1	5	75	26	3
Chaplain	5	5	91	5	1	2	246	22	19
Adjutant	4	6	82	2	1	2	2	3	11
Surgeon	4	6	82	2	1	1	76	20	1
Surgeon's Mate	3	3	54	15	3	3	74	5	4
Kettle Drummer	2	6							
Trumpeter	2	2							
Corporal	2	2							
Private Man	2	2							

DRAGOON GUARDS and DRAGOONS.

	BRITISH.						IRISH.										
	Subsistence.			Full Pay.			Full Pay: Subsistence.			Per Diem.							
	Per Diem.	For 365 Days	Days	Per Diem.	For 365 Days	Days	Per Diem.	For 365 Days	Days	Per Diem.	For 365 Days	Days					
Colonel	l. 6	d. 6	483	12	6	6	1	15	638	15	6	1	11	4	1	3	8
Lieut. Col. } and Captain	18	6	337	12	6	6	1	4	447	2	6	19	4	4	14	7	
Major	15	6	282	17	6	6	1	15	374	2	6	17	4	4	13	1	
Captain	11	6	209	17	6	6		9	282	17	6	12	4	4	9	2	
Lieutenant	7		127	15				8	164	5		7	2	4	4	9	
Cornet	6		109	10				6	146			6	2	3	10		
Chaplain	5		91	5		4		8	121	13	4	6	8	5			
Adjutant	4		82	2		6		5	91	5		4		3			
Surgeon	4		82	2		6		6	109	10		4		3			
Surgeon's Mate	3		54	15				3	63	17	6	4		4			
Quarter Master	4		73					5	100	7	6	4		2	9		
Kettle Drummer	1	9						2	3			1	8	1			
Hautbois	1	6						2	6			1	6	1			
Serjeant	2	3						2	9			2	8	1	7		
Corporal	1	9						2	3			1	10	1	10		
Private Man	1	5						1	9			1	6	1	10		

FOOT GUARDS.

FOOT GUARDS.

	Subsistence.				Full Pay.				Nett Arrears.									
	P. Diem.		For 365 D.		P. Diem.		For 365 D.		Per Diem.		For 365 D.							
	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.		s.	d.	l.	s.	d.					
Colonel	1	10	0	547	10	0	1	19	0	711	15	0	6	11	116	126	14	3
Lieutenant Colonel	1	1	6	392	7	6	1	8	6	520	2	6	5	5	352	100	6	5
Major	0	18	6	337	12	6	1	4	6	447	2	6	4	8	121	85	13	5
Captain	0	12	6	228	2	6	0	16	6	301	2	6	3	1	145	56	17	6
Capt. Lieut. and Lieut.	0	6	0	109	10	0	0	7	10	142	19	2	1	4	46	24	10	6
Ensign	0	4	6	82	2	6	0	5	10	106	9	2	0	11	228	17	13	7
Chaplain	0	5	0	91	5	0	0	6	8	121	13	4	1	2	360	22	15	10
Adjutant, Quarter Master, Surgeon, Solicitor	0	3	0	54	15	0	0	4	0	73	0	0	0	9	1	13	13	10
Surgeon's Mate	0	3	0	54	15	0	0	3	6	63	17	6	0	3	147	5	3	6
Drum-Major	0	1	0	18	5	0	0	1	6	27	7	6						
Deputy-Marshall	0	0	9	13	13	9	0	1	0	18	5	0						
Hautbois	0	1	0	18	5	0	0	1	6	27	7	6						
Serjeant	0	1	4	24	6	8	0	1	10	33	9	2						
Corporal	0	0	10	16	1	7	0	1	2	21	7	6						
Drummer	0	0	8	13	9	0	0	1	0	18	5	0						
Private Soldier	0	0	6	10	8	7	0	0	10	15	4	2						

MARCHING REGIMENTS OF FOOT.

	BRITISH.						IRISH.									
	Full Pay.			Subsistence.			Full Pay			Subsift.						
	P. Diem.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	P. Diem.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	P. Diem.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	P. Diem.	l. s. d.					
Colonel . . . . .	1	4	0	438	0	0	18	0	328	10	0	1	5	0	18	4
Lieutenant-Colonel . . . . .	0	17	0	310	5	0	13	0	237	5	0	0	17	0	12	7
Major . . . . .	0	15	0	273	15	0	11	6	209	17	6	0	14	0	10	4
Captain . . . . .	0	10	0	182	10	0	7	6	136	17	6	0	10	0	7	1
Captain Lieut. and Lieutenant . . . . .	0	4	8	85	3	4	0	3	63	17	6	0	4	8	0	3
Ensign . . . . .	0	3	8	66	18	4	0	3	54	15	0	0	3	8	0	2
Chaplain . . . . .	0	6	8	121	13	4	0	5	91	5	0	0	6	8	0	5
Adjutant and Surgeon . . . . .	0	4	0	73	0	0	0	3	54	15	0	0	4	0	0	0
Quarter-Master . . . . .	0	4	8	85	3	4	0	3	63	17	6	0	4	8	0	3
Surgeon's Mate . . . . .	0	3	6	63	17	6	0	3	54	15	0	0	2	6	0	2
Serjeant . . . . .	0	1	6	27	7	6	0	1	18	5	0	0	1	6	0	1
Drum-Major . . . . .	0	1	0	18	5	0	0	0	12	3	4	0	1	0	0	0
Corporal and Drummer . . . . .	0	0	8	12	3	4	0	0	9	2	6	1	0	7	0	0
Private Soldier . . . . .	0	0	8	12	3	4	0	0	9	2	6	1	0	7	0	0

N. B. The Pay of the Militia, Invalids and Marines the same.





# H A L F - P A Y .

	ENGLISH, per diem.				IRISH, per diem.								
	Horse Gds.		Drag.		Drag.		Foot.						
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.				
Colonel . . . . .	0	13	6	0	13	0	0	15	8	3	0	12	3
Lieutenant Colonel . . . . .	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	9	8	3	0	8	3
Major . . . . .	0	11	6	0	8	0	0	8	8	9	0	6	9
Captain . . . . .	0	7	0	0	5	6	0	6	2	0	0	4	9
Lieutenant . . . . .	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	3
2d Lieutenant, Cornet and Ensign . . . . .	0	4	6	0	2	6	0	2	0	0	0	1	9
Quarter-master . . . . .	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	6	0	0	2	4
Adjutant . . . . .	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Surgeon . . . . .	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
Chaplain . . . . .	0	3	0	0	2	4	0	3	4	0	0	3	4

The only deduction from the Half-pay is the poundage of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.  
 If the officer be not on the spot, to the Agent that receives it 6d.

## COMPUTATION OF NET ARREARS

*For the Officers of a Battalion of Infantry,*

From one to 365 Days.

Days	COLONEL.				LIEUT. COL.				MAJOR.			
	£.	s.	d.	365	£.	s.	d.	365	£.	s.	d.	365
1		4	6	150	0	2	11	197	0	2	7	1
2		9		300	0	5	11	29	0	5	2	2
3		13	7	85	0	8	10	226	0	7	9	3
4		18	1	235	0	11	10	58	0	10	4	4
5	1	2	8	20	0	14	9	255	0	12	11	5
6	1	7	2	170	0	17	9	87	0	15	6	6
7	1	11	8	320	1	0	8	284	0	18	1	7
8	1	16	3	105	1	3	8	116	1	0	8	8
9	2	0	9	255	1	6	7	313	1	3	3	9
10	2	5	4	40	1	9	7	145	1	5	10	10
20	4	10	8	80	2	19	2	290	2	11	8	20
30	6	16	0	120	4	8	10	70	3	17	6	30
31	7	0	6	270	4	11	9	267	4	0	1	31
40	9	1	4	160	5	18	5	215	5	3	4	40
50	11	6	8	200	7	8	0	360	6	9	2	50
60	13	12	0	240	8	17	8	140	7	15	0	60
61	13	16	7	25	9	0	7	337	7	17	7	61
70	15	17	4	280	10	7	3	285	9	0	10	70
80	18	2	8	320	11	16	11	65	10	6	8	80
90	20	8	0	360	13	6	6	210	11	12	6	90
91	20	12	7	145	13	9	6	42	11	15	1	91
100	22	13	5	35	14	16	1	355	12	18	4	100
200	45	6	10	70	29	12	3	345	25	16	8	200
300	68	0	3	105	44	8	5	335	38	15	0	300
182	41	5	2	290	26	19	0	84	23	10	2	182
183	41	9	9	75	27	1	11	281	23	12	9	183
365	82	15	0		54	1	0		47	3	0	

E

Days	CAPTAIN.				LT. & QR. MAS.				ENSIGN.			
	£.	s.	d.	Parts of 365	£.	s.	d.	Parts of 365	£.	s.	d.	Parts of 365
1	0	1	10	245	0	0	10	211	0	0	5	114
2	0	3	9	125	0	1	9	57	0	0	10	228
3	0	5	8	5	0	2	7	268	0	1	3	342
4	0	7	6	250	0	3	6	114	0	1	9	91
5	0	9	5	130	0	4	4	325	0	2	2	205
6	0	11	4	10	0	5	3	171	0	2	7	319
7	0	13	2	255	0	6	2	17	0	3	1	68
8	0	15	1	135	0	7	0	228	0	3	6	182
9	0	17	0	15	0	7	11	74	0	3	11	206
10	0	18	10	268	0	8	9	285	0	4	5	45
20	1	17	9	155	0	17	7	205	0	8	10	90
30	2	16	8	50	1	6	5	125	0	13	3	135
31	2	18	6	295	1	7	3	336	0	13	8	249
40	3	15	6	310	1	15	3	45	0	17	8	180
50	4	14	5	205	2	4	0	330	1	2	1	225
60	5	13	4	100	2	12	10	250	1	6	6	270
61	5	15	2	345	2	13	9	96	1	7	0	19
70	6	12	2	360	3	1	8	170	1	10	11	315
80	7	11	1	255	3	10	6	90	1	15	4	360
90	8	10	0	150	3	19	4	10	1	19	10	40
91	8	11	11	30	4	0	2	221	2	0	3	154
100	9	8	11	45	4	8	1	295	2	4	3	85
200	18	17	10	90	8	16	3	225	4	8	6	170
300	28	6	9	135	13	4	5	155	6	12	9	255
182	17	3	10	60	8	0	5	77	4	0	6	308
183	17	5	8	360	8	1	3	288	4	1	0	57
365	34	9	7		16	1	9		8	1	7	

Days	CHAPLAIN.				SURG. & ADJ.				MATE.			
	£.	s.	d.	365	£.	s.	d.	365	£.	s.	d.	365
1	0	1	3	42	0	0	9	25	0	0	3	158
2	0	2	6	84	0	1	6	50	0	0	6	316
3	0	3	9	126	0	2	3	75	0	0	10	109
4	0	5	0	168	0	3	0	100	0	1	1	267
5	0	6	3	210	0	3	9	125	0	1	5	60
6	0	7	6	252	0	4	6	150	0	1	8	218
7	0	8	9	294	0	5	3	175	0	2	0	11
8	0	10	0	336	0	6	0	200	0	2	3	169
9	0	11	4	378	0	6	9	225	0	2	6	327
10	0	12	7	420	0	7	6	230	0	2	10	120
20	1	5	2	110	0	15	1	135	0	5	8	240
30	1	17	9	165	1	2	8	20	0	8	6	360
31	1	19	0	207	1	3	5	45	0	8	10	153
40	2	10	4	220	1	10	2	270	0	11	5	115
50	3	2	11	275	1	17	9	155	0	14	3	235
60	3	15	6	330	2	5	4	40	0	17	1	355
61	3	16	10	372	2	6	1	65	0	17	5	148
70	4	8	2	20	2	12	10	290	1	0	0	110
80	5	0	9	75	3	0	5	175	1	2	10	230
90	5	13	4	130	3	8	0	60	1	5	8	350
91	5	14	7	172	3	8	9	85	1	6	0	143
100	6	5	11	185	3	15	6	310	1	8	7	105
200	12	11	11	5	7	11	1	255	2	17	2	210
300	18	17	10	190	11	6	8	200	4	5	9	315
182	11	9	2	344	6	17	6	170	2	12	0	286
183	11	10	6	21	6	18	3	195	2	12	4	79
365	22	19	9		13	15	10		5	4	5	

## COMPUTATION OF NET ARREARS

*For the Officers of a Regiment of Cavalry,*

From one to 365 Days.

Days	COLONEL.				LIEUT. COL.				MAJOR.			
	£.	s.	d.	Parts of 365	£.	s.	d.	Parts of 365	£.	s.	d.	Parts of 365
1	0	6	4	127	0	4	6	16	0	3	8	356
2	0	12	8	254	0	9	0	32	0	7	5	345
3	0	19	1	16	0	13	6	48	0	11	2	338
4	1	5	5	143	0	18	0	64	0	14	11	329
5	1	11	9	270	1	2	6	80	0	18	8	320
6	1	18	2	32	1	7	0	96	1	2	5	311
7	2	4	6	149	1	11	6	112	1	6	2	302
8	2	10	10	266	1	16	0	128	1	9	11	294
9	2	17	3	48	2	0	6	144	1	13	8	284
10	3	3	7	175	2	5	0	160	1	17	5	275
20	6	7	2	350	4	10	0	320	3	14	11	185
30	9	10	10	160	6	15	1	115	5	12	5	95
31	9	17	2	287	6	19	7	131	5	16	2	86
40	12	14	5	335	9	0	1	275	7	9	11	5
50	15	18	1	145	11	5	2	70	9	7	4	280
60	19	1	8	320	13	10	2	230	11	4	10	190
61	19	8	1	80	13	14	8	246	11	8	7	181
70	22	5	4	130	15	15	3	5	13	2	4	100
80	25	8	11	305	18	0	3	185	14	19	10	10
90	28	12	7	115	20	5	3	325	16	17	3	285
91	28	18	11	242	20	9	9	341	17	1	0	276
100	31	16	2	290	22	10	4	140	18	14	9	195
200	63	12	5	215	45	0	8	280	37	9	7	25
300	95	8	8	140	67	11	1	55	56	4	4	220
182	57	17	11	119	40	19	7	357	34	2	1	187
183	58	4	3	246	41	4	2	8	34	5	10	178
365	116	2	3		82	3	10		68	8	0	

Days	CAPTAIN.				LIEUTENANT.				CORNET.			
	£.	s.	d.	365	£.	s.	d.	365	£.	s.	d.	365
1	0	3	0	234	0	1	5	157	0	1	6	50
2	0	6	1	103	0	2	10	294	0	3	0	100
3	0	9	1	337	0	4	4	76	0	4	6	150
4	0	12	2	206	0	5	9	223	0	6	0	200
5	0	15	3	75	0	7	3	5	0	7	6	250
6	0	18	3	309	0	8	8	152	0	9	0	300
7	1	1	4	178	0	10	1	299	0	10	6	350
8	1	4	5	47	0	11	7	81	0	12	1	35
9	1	7	5	281	0	13	0	228	0	13	7	85
10	1	10	6	150	0	14	6	10	0	15	1	135
20	3	1	0	300	1	9	0	20	1	10	2	270
30	4	11	7	85	2	3	6	30	2	5	4	40
31	4	14	7	319	2	4	11	177	2	6	10	90
40	6	2	1	235	2	18	0	40	3	0	5	175
50	7	12	8	20	3	12	6	50	3	15	6	310
60	9	3	2	170	4	7	0	60	4	10	8	80
61	9	6	3	39	4	8	5	207	4	12	2	130
70	10	13	8	320	5	1	6	70	5	5	9	215
80	12	4	3	105	5	16	0	80	6	0	10	350
90	13	14	9	255	6	10	6	90	6	16	0	120
91	13	17	10	124	6	11	11	237	6	17	6	170
100	15	5	4	40	7	5	0	100	7	11	1	255
200	30	10	8	80	14	10	0	200	15	2	3	145
300	45	16	0	120	21	15	0	300	22	13	5	35
182	27	15	8	248	13	3	11	109	13	15	0	340
183	27	18	9	117	13	5	4	256	13	16	7	25
365	55	14	6		26	9	4		27	11	8	



Days	QUA. MAST.				ADJUTANT				SURGEON.				CHAPLAIN.			
	Parts of				Parts of				Parts of				Parts of			
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	365	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	365	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	365	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	365
1	0	1	1	353	0	0	2	122	0	1	1	219	0	1	3	42
2	0	2	3	341	0	0	4	244	0	2	3	73	0	2	6	84
3	0	3	5	329	0	0	7	1	0	3	4	292	0	3	9	126
4	0	4	7	217	0	0	9	123	0	4	6	146	0	5	0	168
5	0	5	9	305	0	0	11	245	0	5	8		0	6	3	210
6	0	6	11	333	0	1	2	2	0	6	9	219	0	7	6	252
7	0	8	1	281	0	1	4	124	0	7	11	73	0	8	9	294
8	0	9	3	269	0	1	6	246	0	9	0	292	0	10	0	336
9	0	10	5	257	0	1	9	3	0	10	2	146	0	11	4	13
10	0	11	7	245	0	1	11	125	0	11	4		0	12	7	55
20	1	3	3	125	0	3	10	250	1	2	8		1	5	2	110
30	1	14	11	5	0	5	10	10	1	14	0		1	17	9	165
31	1	16	0	358	0	6	0	132	1	15	1	219	1	19	0	207
40	2	6	6	250	0	7	9	135	2	5	4		2	10	4	220
50	2	18	2	130	0	9	8	260	2	16	8		3	2	11	275
60	3	9	10	10	0	11	8	20	3	8	0		3	15	6	330
61	3	10	11	363	0	11	10	142	3	9	1	219	3	16	10	7
70	4	1	5	255	0	13	7	145	3	19	4		4	8	2	20
80	4	13	1	135	0	15	6	270	4	10	8		5	0	9	75
90	5	4	9	15	0	17	6	30	5	2	0		5	13	4	130
91	5	5	11	3	0	17	8	152	5	3	1	219	5	14	7	172
100	5	16	4	260	0	19	5	155	5	13	4		6	5	11	185
200	11	12	9	155	1	18	10	310	11	6	8		12	11	11	5
300	17	9	2	50	2	18	4	100	17	0	0		18	17	10	190
182	10	11	10	6	1	15	4	304	10	6	3	73	11	9	2	344
183	10	12	11	359	1	15	7	61	10	7	4	292	11	10	6	21
365	21	4	10		3	11	0		20	13	8		22	19	9	

The net arrears for any rank are computed in the following manner :

## EXAMPLE :

Colonel of infantry's full pay for	£.	s.	d.
365 days — — —	438	0	0
Deduct subsistence at 18s. per diem	328	10	0
	<hr/>		
Arrears per annum	109	10	0
Deduct further			
Poundage at 1s. in the	£.	s.	d.
pound — — —	21	18	0
Hospital one day's full pay	1	4	0
Agency at 2d. in the pound			
on his full pay —	3	13	0
	<hr/>		
	26	15	0
	<hr/>		
Net arrears per annum	82	15	0
	<hr/>		

The net arrears ceased on the 25th December, 1797, since which the only deduction from the full pay of a colonel of infantry (viz. 410l. 12s. 6d. for 365 days) was the poundage at 1s. in the pound—one day's full pay for the hospital—and 2d. in the pound on his full pay for agency. See the table for pay of officers, according to the latest Regulations, p. 60.

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CONSOLIDATED ALLOWANCE.

*By a warrant dated War-Office, September, 1795,*  
His MAJESTY *was pleased to direct and order,*  
*that the following REGULATIONS for estab-*  
*lishing a CONSOLIDATED ALLOW-*  
*ANCE at a daily Rate for Soldiers of Cavalry*  
*and Infantry should take place and be strictly ob-*  
*served from the 25th instant inclusive.*

I. THAT the several ALLOWANCES called BREAD MONEY, and ALLOWANCES (OLD and NEW) FOR NECESSARIES (after deducting therefrom 1s. 8d. the annual allowance to each man in the cavalry for a horse-cloth and surcingle, and 2s. 6d. the annual allowance to each man in the infantry for alteration of clothing, which articles are not in future to be charged to the men, but to be otherwise provided for) be consolidated under the general head of ALLOWANCE.

II. That

II. That the allowance to each serjeant, corporal, trumpeter, and private of cavalry, be  $3\frac{1}{4}$ d. per diem.

III. That the allowance to each serjeant, corporal, drummer and fifer, of infantry, be 2d. per diem.

IV. That the allowance to each private of infantry be  $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. per diem.

V. That each serjeant, corporal, trumpeter, and private of cavalry, and each serjeant, corporal, drummer, fifer, and private of infantry, shall be most exactly and regularly accounted with respectively for the whole of their said consolidated allowance on the 24th day of each month; and shall, without exception, have the money accruing thereby paid then into their hands: especial care being taken, at the same time, that they are provided with necessaries according to the schedule annexed.

VI. That the portion of each soldier's pay, both in cavalry and infantry, to be set apart for his food, shall be the same as usual; and he shall be accounted with for the difference or balance of his pay, and shall receive the same at the times and under the conditions before prescribed for the receipt of the allowance.

VII.

VII. That it shall be certified on the back of the regimental monthly returns, that these regulations have been strictly complied with at the time and in the manner specified.

VIII. If it shall appear, that in any corps these regulations have not been complied with as hereby directed and ordered, the commanding officer of such corps shall be reported to His MAJESTY, and made to answer for his disobedience of orders.

IX. That these regulations shall extend to the whole of the regular forces, fencible and militia corps, and shall be observed throughout Great Britain, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Man.

X. That recruits for unestablished corps shall not receive the allowance.

XI. That recruits for established corps shall not receive the allowance but from the time of their joining at head quarters, or at Chatham.

XII. That non-commissioned officers and privates of cavalry, and non-commissioned officers of infantry, on foreign stations, being supplied with provisions, or having other local advantages, shall not receive the allowance.

XIII. That privates of infantry on foreign stations, who have been used to receive half-yearly

yearly the old allowance for necessaries (formerly called poundage) shall receive in lieu thereof, one half-penny per diem, and shall be accounted with for the same, as also for the balance of their pay, at the times and under the conditions prescribed for His MAJESTY'S forces on home service.

XIV. That the actual expence for horse cloths and furingles for the cavalry, not exceeding 1s. 8d. per man annually, and the actual expence of altering clothing in the infantry, not exceeding 2s. 6d. per man annually, be made extra charges in the public accounts of the regiments respectively, and annexed, with proper certificates, to the charge of allowance for clothing.

XV. That soldiers, furnished with bread in kind, shall be liable to a stoppage of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per diem.

This article and the one immediately preceding it relates to only such of the troops, as, by the terms of this warrant, are entitled to the consolidated allowance.

SCHE-



SCHEDULE.

*Established Proportion of Necessaries that each Soldier of Cavalry and Infantry is to be in possession of on the 24th of each Month, to entitle him to receive the Balance that may be then due to him.*

CAVALRY.

3 Shirts.	1 Stock.
2 Pair of shoes.	1 Black ball.
3 Pair of stockings.	2 Brushes.
1 Pair of gaiters.	1 Curry comb and brush.
1 Forage cap.	1 Mane comb and sponge.
1 Saddle bag.	1 Horse picker.
1 Pair of canvas or woollen over-hose.	
1 Canvas or woollen frock or jacket.	

INFANTRY.

3 Shirts.	1 Forage cap.
2 Pair of shoes.	1 Pack.
2 Pair of stockings, or 2 pair of socks.	1 Stock.
1 Pair of long gaiters.	1 Black ball.
	2 Brushes.

*Addition*

*Addition to the Pay of Regimental Surgeons and  
Mates, commencing 25th December, 1796.*

**B**Y the regulations, for improving the situation of regimental surgeons and mates, 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.

The pay of each surgeon in the cavalry was also increased on the 25th of December, 1796, to 12s. per day: and the pay of surgeons in the infantry, to 10s. per day: liable to the usual deductions.

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.

The above regulations also granted to sur-

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geons

geons having been 20 years on full pay in the regulars (including mate's service) the sum of five shillings a day for life, on their retiring—Certificates of their good conduct to be signed by the commanding officers under whom they had served.

Surgeon's mates, in future, to be styled assistant surgeons, and to be appointed, by commission from His MAJESTY, or generals authorised by him. Their pay, from 25th December, 1796, to be five shillings a day, except in time of war and on foreign stations, when they were to receive 7s. 6d. per day: liable to the usual deductions. Choice of quarters to be according to their standing in the regiment with respect to subalterns.

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Since the above regulations, his Majesty has been pleased to order, that the pay of the above officers shall be issued without deductions, as stated in p. 60.

GENERAL

*Adjutant General's Office,*

*25th May, 1797.*

GENERAL ORDERS,

*For the Dragoon Guards, Dragoons, and  
Fencible Cavalry.*

**W**HEREAS, over and above the provision made for clothing, for Chelsea Hospital, for lodging, and for medical assistance, and likewise over and above the allowance of beer and other articles provided in barracks and quarters, and of bread provided at a reduced rate in camp, the private dragoon of the line serving at home heretofore received the pay of 8d. per day, which, together with the sum of 3¼d. per day, granted to him by his Majesty's warrant for establishing and consolidating certain other allowances lately given him, amounts to the sum of 11¼d.

His Majesty having been graciously pleased to take the same into his consideration, is pleased to direct, that under the following regulations, there shall, from the 25th of this present month

of May, be paid to each private dragoon, in addition to the said sum of  $11\frac{1}{4}$ d. the further sum of  $3\frac{3}{4}$ d. making in the whole the sum of 15d. daily. Out of this advance of pay, the soldier is to defray the extra expence of bread and meat now paid by the public, which at present amounts on an average to the sum of  $1\frac{3}{4}$ d; so that the net increase of allowance now given to each soldier will be 2d. per diem.

With respect to the disbursement of this 15d. per day, his Majesty has been pleased to order, that a sum not exceeding 4s. 6d. per week, shall be applied towards the expence of the soldier's mess (including vegetables, &c.) unless he himself shall choose to appropriate a further part of his pay to that purpose.

That a sum not exceeding 2s.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d per week, shall be retained for necessaries,\* to be accounted for as usual, monthly.

That the remainder of the pay, amounting to  $19\frac{1}{4}$ d. per week, shall be paid to the soldier, subject to the accustomed deduction for washing and articles for cleaning his clothes and appointments.

And his Majesty, out of his royal bounty, is

\* For list of such necessaries, see appendix.

further

further pleased to order and direct, for the benefit of the soldier, that in camp he shall receive the sum of  $5\frac{1}{4}$ d. per week, being the difference between the allowance, and value of bread and beer in quarters, and the ordinary increased supply of bread in camp.

That if meat, of the quality proper to be provided for him, should exceed the price of 6d. per pound, or bread of the household quality the price of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound, such extra price shall be allowed by the public for a quantity not exceeding three quarters of a pound of meat, and 1lb. of bread, per day, per man.

That when any soldier shall, with the approbation of his commanding officer, provide himself with lodging, and with the several articles to which his billet would entitle him, he shall receive the same allowance as the publican would have been entitled to under such billet.

His Majesty is further pleased to order, that the pay and allowances to a trumpeter shall be daily, 19d.

That the pay and allowance to a corporal shall be daily 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

That the pay and allowance to a serjeant, shall be daily, 2s. 2d.



*For the Infantry of the Line, the Militia, and Fencible Infantry.*

WHEREAS, over and above the provision made for clothing, for Chelsea Hospital, for lodging, and for medical assistance; and likewise, over and above the allowance of beer, and other articles, provided in barracks and quarters, and of bread provided at a reduced rate in camp, the private soldier of infantry of the line, serving at home, heretofore received the pay of 6d. per day, which together with the sum of 2¼d. per day granted to him by his Majesty's warrant, for establishing and consolidating certain other allowances lately given him, amounts to the sum of 8¼d. ; his Majesty having been graciously pleased to take the same into consideration, is pleased to direct, that under the following regulations, there shall, from the 25th of this present month of May, be paid to each private soldier of infantry, in addition to the said sum of 8¼d. the further sum of 3¼d. making in the whole, the sum of 1s. daily:—Out of this advance of pay, the soldier is to pay the extra price of bread, and meat, now paid by the public, which at present amounts, upon an average, to the

the daily sum of 1½d.; so that the nett increase of allowance in future, to each soldier, will be 2d. per diem.

With respect to the disbursement of this 1s. per day, his Majesty has been pleased to order, that a sum, not exceeding 4s. per week, shall be applied towards the expence of the soldier's mess (including vegetables, &c.) unless he himself shall chuse to appropriate a further part of his pay to that purpose.

That a sum not exceeding 1s. 6d. per week, shall be retained for necessaries, to be accounted for as usual, monthly.

That the remainder of his pay, amounting to 1s. 6d. per week, shall be paid to the soldier, subject to the accustomed deduction, for washing and articles for cleaning his clothes and appointments.

And his Majesty, out of his royal bounty, is further pleased to order and direct, for the benefit of the soldier—

That in camp, he shall receive the sum of 5¼d. per week, being the difference between the allowance and value of bread and beer, in quarters or barracks, and the ordinary (increased) supply of bread in camp.

That

That if meat, of the quality proper to be provided for him, should exceed the price of 6d. per pound, or bread of the household quality, the price of  $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. per pound, such extra price shall be allowed by the public, upon a quantity not exceeding three quarters of a pound of meat, and one pound of bread per day, for each man.

That when any soldier shall, with the approbation of his commanding officer, provide himself with lodging, and the several articles of small beer, &c. to which his billet would entitle him, he shall receive the same allowance, as the publican would have been entitled to, under such billet.

His Majesty is further pleased to order, that the pay and allowances to a drummer, shall be daily,  $13\frac{1}{4}$ d.

That the pay and allowance to a corporal, shall be daily,  $14\frac{1}{4}$ d.

That the pay and allowances to a serjeant, shall be daily,  $18\frac{1}{4}$ d.

His Majesty is further pleased to order, that the pay and allowances, of the invalids, shall be daily;—

To a private,  $11\frac{1}{4}$ d.—To a drummer,  $13\frac{1}{4}$ d.—  
To a corporal,  $13\frac{3}{4}$ d.—To a serjeant,  $18\frac{1}{4}$ d.—

And

And that the serjeants, drummers, and private men of the militia, and fencible infantry, shall be placed on the same footing respectively, as those of the line. His Majesty is further pleased to order, that the like addition of 2d. per diem, shall be made to all his soldiers, serving out of Great Britain.

*Daily Rates of the Pay of Officers, according to the latest Regulations.*

DRAGOON GUARDS, DRAGONS, AND FENCIBLE CAVALRY.		INFANTRY OF THE LINE, MILITIA, AND FENCIBLE INFANTRY.	
For 365 Days.		For 365 Days.	
Per Diem.	£. s. d.	Per Diem.	£. s. d.
Colonel	1 12 10	Colonel	1 2 6
Lieutenant Colonel	1 3 0	Lieutenant Colonel	0 15 11
Major	0 19 3	Major	0 14 1
Captain	0 14 7	Captain	0 9 5
Captain Lieut. or Lieut.	0 9 0	Captain Lieut. or Lieut.	0 5 8
Cornet	0 8 0	Ensign or Second Lieut.	0 4 8
Adjutant	0 5 0	Adjutant	0 5 0
Surgeon	0 11 4	Quarter Master	0 4 8
Assistant Surgeon	0 5 0	Surgeon of the Line	0 9 5
Veterinary Surgeon	0 8 0	Assistant ditto	0 5 0
FENCIBLE CAVALRY.		FENCIBLE INFANTRY OR MILITIA.	
Surgeon	0 6 0	Surgeon	0 4 0
Assistant Surgeon	0 3 6	Mate	0 3 6
			73 0 0
			63 17 6

N. B. When a Lieutenant, Ensign, Adjutant, or Quarter Master of Foot, Militia, Fencibles, or Infantry, holds two Commissions, 1s. per Day is to be deducted from the above Rates, for each Commission, and 1s. a Day to be added to the Pay of the Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon of Cavalry, and Surgeon and Mate of Fencible Infantry or Militia, not holding a Subaltern Commission.



*Daily Pay of Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates, serving at Home, as ordered by Warrant,  
dated May 25, 1797.*

		Full Pay.		Subsistence.		Stoppage to be accounted for every two Months.				Full Pay.		Subsistence.		Stoppage accounted for monthly.			
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Life Guards	Corporal -	2	6 $\frac{1}{4}$							Foot Guards	Serjeant -	1	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	2
	Private -	1	11 $\frac{1}{4}$								Corporal -	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	2
Horse Guards	Corporal -	2	3 $\frac{3}{4}$							Marching Regiments, embodied Militia, and Fencible Inf.	Drummer -	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	2
	Trumpeter and Private	1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$								Private -	1	1	0	11	0	2
Dragoon Guards, Dragoons, and Fencible Cavalry	Serjeant -	2	2	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			Invalids	Serjeant -	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Corporal -	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$				Corporal -	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Trumpeter -	1	7	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$				Drummer -	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Private -	1	3	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$				Private -	1	0	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Soldier is to defray the whole Expence of his Bread and Meat, except when Meat shall exceed 6d. per Pound, or household Bread 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Pound; such Excess to be allowed upon three Quarters of a Pound of Meat, and one Pound of Bread a Day per Man. When Soldiers are permitted to find their own Lodging, &c. they are to be allowed 2d. per Day additional. In Barracks, Small Beer to be allowed as before the last Regulations. In Camps, where Small Beer is not provided, but where the Soldier has six Pounds of Bread every four Days for 5d. he is allowed 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per Week additional.



*A Table of Pay for a Regiment of Infantry, from 1 to 366 days New Rates.*

	Colonel	Lt. Colonel	Major	Captain & Surgeon	Lieu. & Q. Master	Ensign	Adjutant & As. Surgeon	Paymaster	Serjeant	Corporal	Drummer	Private
1	1 2 6	" 15 11	" 14 1	" 9 5	" 5 8	" 4 8	" 5 "	" 15 "	" 1 6 1/4	" 1 2 1/4	" 1 1 3/4	" 1 "
2	2 5 "	1 11 10	1 8 2	" 18 10	" 11 4	" 9 4	" 10 "	1 10 "	" 3 1 1/2	" 2 4 1/2	" 2 3 1/2	" 2 "
3	3 7 6	2 7 9	2 2 3	1 8 3	" 17 "	" 14 "	" 15 "	2 5 "	" 4 8 1/4	" 3 6 3/4	" 3 5 1/4	" 3 "
4	4 10 "	3 3 8	2 16 4	1 17 8	1 2 8	" 18 8	1 " "	3 " "	" 6 3	" 4 9	" 4 7	" 4 "
5	5 12 6	3 19 7	3 10 5	2 7 1	1 8 4	1 3 4	1 5 "	3 15 "	" 7 9 3/4	" 5 11 1/4	" 5 8 3/4	" 5 "
6	6 15 "	4 15 6	4 4 6	2 16 6	1 14 "	1 8 "	1 10 "	4 10 "	" 9 4 1/2	" 7 1 1/2	" 6 10 1/2	" 6 "
7	7 17 6	5 11 5	4 18 7	3 5 11	1 19 8	1 12 8	1 15 "	5 5 "	" 10 11 1/4	" 8 3 3/4	" 8 1 1/4	" 7 "
8	9 " "	6 7 4	5 12 8	3 16 4	2 5 4	1 17 4	2 " "	6 " "	" 12 6	" 9 6	" 9 2	" 8 "
9	10 2 6	7 3 3	6 6 9	4 4 9	2 11 "	2 2 "	2 5 "	6 15 "	" 14 3/4	" 10 8 1/4	" 10 3 3/4	" 9 "
10	11 5 "	7 19 2	7 " 10	4 14 2	2 16 8	2 6 8	2 10 "	7 10 "	" 15 7 1/2	" 11 10 1/2	" 11 5 1/2	" 10 "
11	22 10 "	15 18 4	14 1 8	9 8 4	5 13 4	4 13 4	5 " "	15 " "	1 11 3	1 3 9	1 2 11	1 " "
12	33 15 "	23 17 6	21 2 6	14 2 6	8 10 "	7 " "	7 10 "	22 10 "	2 6 10 1/2	1 15 7 1/2	1 14 4 1/2	1 10 "
13	34 17 6	24 13 5	21 16 7	14 11 11	8 15 8	7 4 8	7 15 "	23 5 "	2 8 5 1/4	1 16 9 3/4	1 15 6 1/4	1 11 "
14	45 " "	31 16 8	28 3 4	18 16 8	11 6 8	9 6 8	10 " "	30 " "	3 2 6	2 7 6	2 5 10	2 " "
15	56 5 "	39 15 10	35 4 2	22 10 10	14 3 4	11 13 4	12 10 "	37 10 "	3 18 1 1/2	2 19 4 1/2	2 17 3 1/2	2 10 "
16	67 10 "	47 15 "	42 5 "	28 5 "	17 " "	14 " "	15 " "	45 " "	4 13 9	3 11 3	3 8 9	3 " "
17	68 12 6	48 10 11	42 19 1	28 14 5	17 5 8	14 4 8	15 5 "	45 15 "	4 15 3 3/4	3 12 5 1/2	3 9 10 3/4	3 1 "
18	78 15 "	55 14 2	49 5 10	32 19 2	19 16 8	16 6 8	17 10 "	52 10 "	5 9 4 1/2	4 3 1 1/2	4 " 2 1/2	3 10 "
19	90 " "	63 13 4	56 6 8	37 13 4	22 13 4	18 13 4	20 " "	60 " "	6 5 "	4 15 "	4 11 8	4 " "
20	101 5 "	71 12 6	63 7 6	42 7 6	25 10 "	21 " "	22 10 "	67 10 "	7 " 7 1/2	5 6 10 1/2	5 3 1 1/2	4 10 "
21	112 10 "	79 11 8	70 8 4	47 1 8	28 6 8	23 6 8	25 " "	75 " "	7 16 3	5 18 9	5 14 7	5 " "
22	225 " "	159 3 4	140 16 8	94 3 4	56 13 4	46 13 4	50 " "	150 " "	15 12 6	11 17 6	11 9 2	10 " "
23	337 10 "	238 16 "	211 5 "	141 5 "	85 " "	70 " "	75 " "	225 " "	23 8 9	17 16 3	17 3 9	15 " "
24	204 15 "	144 6 10	128 3 2	85 13 10	51 11 4	42 9 4	45 10 "	136 10 "	14 4 4 1/2	10 16 1 1/2	10 8 6 1/2	9 2 "
25	205 17 6	145 12 9	128 17 3	86 3 3	57 17 "	42 14 "	45 15 "	137 5 "	14 5 11 1/2	10 17 3 1/2	10 9 8 1/2	9 3 "
26	410 12 6	290 9 7	257 " 5	171 17 1	103 8 4	85 3 4	91 5 "	273 15 "	28 10 3 3/4	21 13 5 1/2	20 18 2 1/2	18 5 "
27	411 15 "	291 5 6	257 14 6	172 6 6	103 14 "	85 8 "	91 10 "	274 10 "	28 11 10 1/2	21 14 7 1/2	20 19 4 1/2	18 6 "

*A Table of Pay of a Regiment of Cavalry from 1 to 366 days New Rates.*

No of days	Colonel			L. Colonel			Major			Captain			Surgeon			Lieutenant			Cornet			Qua. Master			Adjutant			Paymaster			Serjeant			Corporal			Trumpeter			Private					
1	1	12	10	1	3	"	"	19	3	"	14	7	"	11	4	"	9	"	"	8	"	"	5	6	"	5	"	"	15	"	"	2	2	"	17	7	"	1	7	"	1	3			
2	3	5	8	2	6	"	"	18	6	"	19	2	"	12	8	"	18	"	"	16	"	"	11	"	"	10	"	"	10	"	"	4	4	"	3	3	"	3	2	"	2	6			
3	4	18	6	3	9	"	"	17	9	"	23	9	"	14	"	"	17	"	"	14	"	"	16	6	"	15	"	"	5	"	"	6	6	"	4	10	"	4	9	"	3	9			
4	6	11	4	4	12	"	"	17	"	"	18	4	"	25	4	"	16	"	"	12	"	"	12	"	"	1	"	"	3	"	"	8	8	"	6	6	"	6	4	"	5	"			
5	8	4	2	5	15	"	"	16	3	"	12	11	"	16	8	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	7	6	"	5	"	"	15	"	"	10	10	"	8	17	"	7	11	"	6	3			
6	9	17	"	6	18	"	"	15	6	"	7	6	"	8	"	"	14	"	"	8	"	"	13	"	"	1	10	"	10	"	"	13	"	"	9	9	"	9	6	"	7	6			
7	11	9	10	8	1	"	"	14	9	"	5	2	1	3	19	4	3	3	"	2	16	"	18	6	"	1	15	"	5	5	"	15	2	"	11	4	"	11	1	"	8	9			
8	13	2	8	9	4	"	"	14	"	"	16	8	"	4	10	8	3	12	"	3	4	"	4	"	"	2	"	"	6	"	"	17	4	"	13	"	"	12	8	"	10	"			
9	14	15	6	10	7	"	"	13	3	"	6	11	3	5	2	"	4	1	"	3	12	"	9	6	"	2	5	"	6	15	"	19	6	"	14	7	"	14	3	"	11	3			
10	16	8	4	11	10	"	"	12	6	"	5	10	"	5	13	4	4	10	"	4	"	"	15	"	"	2	10	"	7	10	"	1	1	8	"	16	3	"	15	10	"	12	6		
20	32	16	8	23	"	"	"	19	5	"	14	11	8	11	6	8	9	"	"	8	"	"	5	10	"	5	"	"	15	"	"	2	3	4	1	12	6	1	11	8	1	5	"		
30	49	5	"	34	10	"	"	17	6	"	21	17	6	17	"	"	13	10	"	12	"	"	8	5	"	7	10	"	22	10	"	3	5	"	2	8	9	2	7	6	1	17	6		
31	50	17	10	35	13	"	"	16	9	"	22	12	1	17	11	4	13	19	"	12	8	"	10	6	"	7	15	"	23	5	"	3	7	2	2	10	4	2	9	1	1	18	9		
40	65	13	4	46	"	"	"	10	"	"	29	3	4	22	13	4	18	"	"	16	"	"	11	"	"	10	"	"	30	"	"	4	6	8	3	5	"	3	3	4	2	10	"	"	"
50	82	1	8	57	10	"	"	2	6	"	36	9	2	28	6	8	22	10	"	20	"	"	13	15	"	12	10	"	37	10	"	5	8	4	4	1	3	3	19	2	3	2	6		
60	98	10	"	69	"	"	"	15	"	"	43	15	"	34	"	"	27	"	"	24	"	"	16	10	"	15	"	"	45	"	"	6	10	"	4	17	6	4	15	"	3	15	"		
61	100	2	10	70	3	"	"	14	3	"	44	9	7	34	11	4	27	9	"	24	8	"	16	15	6	15	5	"	45	15	"	6	12	2	4	19	1	4	4	16	7	3	16	3	
70	114	18	4	80	10	"	"	7	6	"	51	"	10	39	13	4	31	10	"	28	"	"	19	5	"	17	10	"	62	10	"	7	11	8	5	13	9	5	10	10	4	7	6		
80	131	6	8	92	"	"	"	"	"	"	58	6	8	45	6	8	36	"	"	32	"	"	22	"	"	20	"	"	60	"	"	8	13	4	6	10	"	6	6	8	5	"	"	"	
90	147	15	"	103	10	"	"	12	6	"	65	12	6	51	"	"	40	10	"	36	"	"	24	15	"	22	10	"	67	10	"	9	15	"	7	6	3	7	2	6	5	12	6		
100	164	3	4	115	"	"	"	5	"	"	72	18	4	56	13	4	45	"	"	40	"	"	27	10	"	25	"	"	75	"	"	10	16	8	8	2	6	7	18	4	6	5	"		
200	328	6	8	230	"	"	"	10	"	"	145	16	8	113	6	8	90	"	"	80	"	"	55	"	"	50	"	"	150	"	"	21	13	4	16	5	"	15	16	8	12	10	"	"	"
300	492	10	"	345	"	"	"	15	"	"	218	16	"	170	"	"	135	"	"	120	"	"	82	10	"	75	"	"	225	"	"	32	10	"	24	7	6	23	15	"	18	15	"	"	"
182	298	15	8	209	6	"	"	3	6	"	182	14	2	103	2	8	81	18	"	72	16	"	50	1	"	45	10	"	136	10	"	19	14	4	14	15	9	14	8	2	11	7	6		
183	300	8	6	210	9	"	"	2	9	"	133	8	9	103	14	"	82	7	"	73	4	"	50	6	6	45	15	"	137	5	"	19	16	6	14	17	4	14	9	9	11	8	9		
365	599	4	2	419	15	"	"	6	3	"	266	2	11	206	16	8	164	5	"	145	"	"	100	7	6	91	5	"	273	15	"	39	10	10	29	13	1	28	17	11	22	16	3		
366	600	17	"	420	18	"	"	5	6	"	266	17	6	207	8	"	164	14	"	146	8	"	100	13	"	91	10	"	274	10	"	39	13	"	29	14	9	28	19	6	22	17	6		



*State of the daily Rates of Pay of the unattached  
Officers of Cavalry and Infantry, from the 1st  
of March inclusive.*

**DRAGOONS.**

		<i>Per Diem.</i>		
		<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Colonel	_____	1	12	10
Lieutenant Colonel	_____	1	3	0
Major	_____	0	19	3
Captain	_____	0	14	7
Lieutenant	_____	0	9	0
Cornet	_____	0	8	0
Chaplain	_____	0	4	0
Adjutant	_____	0	5	0
Quarter-Master	_____	0	5	6
Surgeon	_____	0	6	0

**FOOT.**

## FOOT.

			£.	s.	d.
Colonel	—	—	1	2	6
Lieutenant Colonel	—	—	0	15	11
Major	—	—	0	14	1
Captain	—	—	0	9	5
Lieutenant	—	—	0	4	8
Ensign	—	—	0	3	8
Chaplain	—	—	0	4	0
Adjutant	—	—	0	4	0
Quarter-Master	—	—	0	4	0
Surgeon	—	—	0	4	0

N. B. The pay of the warrant men of the commandant, is to be issued as usual, in addition to the rates of pay above mentioned.

Unattached officers, who have been, or shall be ordered to be continued on full pay, in consequence of their holding staff or other employment in the public service, are to cease to receive such full pay from the dates of their removal from the said employment respectively.

*Instructions for Regimental Pay-masters of Regulars, Fencibles, and Militia.*

January, 19, 1798.

I. **T**H E Pay-master 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.

II. The pay-master, 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.

III. The pay-master's monthly lists, and adjutant's monthly rolls, are to be made out by

\* For a particular exception respecting the cavalry, see note to clause vii. of these instructions.

troops or companies, in the following order, viz.

- 1st. The colonel's troop or company, in which the field officers not having troops or companies, and the staff officers, as such, are to be stated.
- 2d. The lieutenant-colonel's troop or company.
- 3d. The major's troop or company, after which the other troops or companies are to be placed, according to the seniority of rank in the regiment of the respective captains, by which they are commanded.

IV. The names of the serjeants, corporals, 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.

V. The officers and men absent are to be stated in their proper place accordingly, in the pay-master's list, as well as in the adjutant's rolls. No charge however, is to be inserted in the pay-master's lists, but for persons and times for which payment has actually and *bona fide* been made



made by the pay master, within the period of the account.

VI. 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.

VII. The pay issued to commissioned officers present, is to be separately vouched by their signature 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 †.

† In the cavalry where permission has been given to make the settlement with the men only once in two months, the following exception may be added to the certificates of the officers commanding the respective troops in the pay-lists of the intermediate months when the settlement does not take place, and may follow the printed words "as above stated," viz. except in regard to stoppages from the men, for which they are to be accounted with on the 24th of next.

VIII. 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 pay-master's list, the ground on 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.

IX. No transfers of men from one troop or company to another, are to be permitted to take place but on the 25th day of the Month, being the period of commencement of each monthly account.

X. Pay-masters 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.

The pay-masters 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 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 pay-master'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.

XI. Pay-masters of regiments serving abroad are to take recruits into their pay list only from the time to which they shall have been sub-

fisted on embarkation: a pay-master will be appointed to each recruiting district at home, who is to account for them, and for the respective parties within the same, till their arrival at Chatham, or to their embarkation.

XII. 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.

XIII. When any deductions are to be made from the soldier on account of victualling, either at stations abroad, or on the passage thereto, the Pay-master is to charge only the net 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."

XIV. The monthly pay lists and accounts are to be vouched by certificates from the commanding officer and adjutant, and by an affidavit from the pay master, 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

inserted in the pay-master's affidavit, in words at length, in the hand writing of the pay-master, and without any erasure ; after which the affidavit is to be taken before the 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.

XV. Monthly pay lists and accounts of the same kind, are also to be made up for distant detachments and parties, at the abovementioned period, by their 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.

XVI. The pay-masters 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 determinate. 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.

Office. The adjutants rolls are to be transmitted to the War Office at the same times as the pay lists and accounts, but under separate covers.

XVII. The pay-masters of regiments stationed abroad are to transmit, by the earliest opportunities 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.

XVIII. 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.

XIX. Pay-master's lists and adjutant's rolls, with the certificate and affidavit required, must be agreeable to the appointed form, which extends to two troops or companies only, the form being the same for every troop or company, except the colonel's.



Orders have been given from the War office for the supply of pay-masters' lists and adjutants' 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 pay-masters' lists, two of adjutants' rolls, and one separate copy of the general state, per month, for each of the regiments stationed at home.

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

XX. Paymasters of regiments, whether at home or abroad, are not to advance, or issue any mo-

\* The agents are to apply to Mr. John Walter, bookseller, Charing Cross, and to state to him in writing the number of troops or companies of each corps for which their requisition is made.

† One of the books of pay-masters' lists, and one of the adjutants' rolls, are intended to be kept at the head quarters of the respective regiments; and strict care must be taken to have them made up in conformity to the originals.

ney 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 pay-master 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 in chief, and charged in their accounts with Government.

XXI. If a corps shall be stationed in any place abroad, for which there is no acting deputy pay master general, the pay-master shall be responsible for negotiating his bills at the

most

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.

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

corps to which he may belong. Should any further enquiry be found requisite, the pay-master is to apply to the regimental agent, who can refer to the War Office, if there should be occasion.

**XXIII.** The pay-master is to be amenable, in the ordinary course, to martial law for every part of his 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 his superior officer; but he shall not be liable to receive orders touching the manner of making up his 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.

**XXIV.** In case of imputed misdemeanour in the execution of his office, it shall be in the power of the commanding officer in chief on the station, if abroad (but of no other) to suspend him from duty, until proper enquiry can be made into the charges alledged against him, and to provide in such manner as he, the said officer commanding

commanding in chief, shall think fit for the temporary supply of the department.

XXV. In case of the pay-master'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 the pay-master, until further provision.

XXVI. The pay-master, once appointed, shall not be removable, except by command of the King, or by the sentence of a general court-martial.

XXVII. Pay-masters of regular regiments, not being allowed to hold regimental commissions, will receive a special military commission, under the sign manual. They will be entitled to the same baggage and forage money as captains without companies, and to the choice of quarters according to their standing with respect to the captains in the regiments they belong to; but they are in no shape whatever to have claim to any military rank in the army.

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XXVIII.

XXVIII. Pay at the rate of fifteen shillings will be annexed to the pay-master'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 pay-mastership, according to the present regulations, will receive ten shillings a day from the commencement of such duty: and the pay-master himself, if his corps is serving abroad, will receive five shillings a day from the date of his embarkation to join.

XXIX. Each pay-master will be allowed twenty pounds per annum for postage and stationary; and a clerk, who is to be an enlisted soldier, to have the rank and pay of a serjeant, and to be borne as such on the strength of the regiment, in addition to the establishment of serjeants.

XXX. In regiments of fencibles and militia, where officers are to hold the paymastership with their regimental commissions, they are to be exempted from all duties with arms, and their daily pay will be made up to fifteen shillings, the difference being placed as an extra charge under the head of "Pay-master;" with this exception, that where a paymaster of fencible cavalry



valry is also captain of a troop, he is to have his daily subsistence made up to fifteen shillings. The rate of baggage and forage money, and the choice of quarters, will be regulated, in every instance, by the pay-master's regimental commission.

XXXI. Till the appointment of a pay-master takes place, the officer or officers executing the duties of that department, according to the new regulations, will have the former allowance continued to them.

XXXII. A charge will be admitted in the accompts of the respective regiments for the pay-masters' stationary and postage, according to the rates hereafter specified.

## INFANTRY.

In each corps consisting of 500 private men, or upwards, twenty pounds per annum.

In corps consisting of 360 private men, and upwards, but less than 500, fifteen pounds per annum.

In corps of 180 private men, and upwards, but less than 360, ten pounds per annum.

CAVALRY.

In each corps of regular cavalry, twenty pounds per annum.

In corps of fencible cavalry to the present establishment, of not less than 222 private men, fifteen pounds per annum.

In corps of fencible cavalry, consisting of less than 222 privates, ten pounds per annum.

XXXIII. A clerk will also be allowed who is to receive pay equal to that of a serjeant, but is not to be borne as such in addition to the present establishment of the corps. One of the established serjeants may, however, be employed by the pay-master as his clerk, and receive additional pay as such, provided the commanding officer shall see no objection thereto.

*The Security required of Pay-Masters.*

PAY-MASTERS in regular regiments of cavalry and infantry, are to give security to the secretary at war for the time being—themselves in two thousand pounds, and two sureties in the

the sum of one thousand pounds each. Those in militia, fencible cavalry, and infantry, to be bound, themselves in one thousand pounds, and two sureties in five hundred pounds each. The above sums become forfeit on proof of malversation, criminal neglect of duty, or if it shall appear that any valuable consideration has been directly or indirectly given in order to obtain the appointment.

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## PART II.

*Of the Purchase and Sale of Commissions.*

**T**HE British Service is the only one in Europe, where the purchase or sale of commissions is universal, and founded on any regular and fixed principles. This practice, from the most slender, and almost imperceptible beginnings had, through connivance alone, grown to such a head, and had become liable to so many abuses, that it was thought necessary to reform and regulate it by royal authority. His Majesty, therefore, by a warrant in the year 1765, ordered a board of general officers to take this matter into their consideration, and to report to him what they thought an adequate price for the several ranks in the different services of the army.—The board having accordingly met, formed an estimate (according to the prices hereafter specified) which his Majesty was pleased to approve, and ordered it to be observed by all colonels, agents, and other military officers, under pain of his highest displeasure.

It was determined by the board, that the  
same

same price should obtain in the respective corps, whether serving in or out of Europe; and that if any deficiency should arise, by the commissions of cornet, ensign, or second lieutenant not producing the price allowed by the said estimate, the loss should be sustained by the officer, who obtains leave to sell.

The general grounds on which the board proceeded in fixing the prices of the several commissions, was, by considering the value of the pay and rank distinctly; and, after fixing what appeared to them a reasonable price for the commissions of cornet and ensign in the respective corps, and which they might probably be sold for in time of war as well as peace, proceeded to estimate every increase of pay, after the rate of 100l. for each shilling per diem, in a general view, not attending minutely to fractional sums; and, in the next place, endeavoured to fix a proportionate value upon each advancement in rank, such as might, if possible, be extended to all the different corps. Thus the valuation of rank in the cavalry is, for gaining the rank of lieutenant (from a cornetcy) 50l.; for a captain-lieutenancy 250l.; for the rank of captain 450l. (or in corps where there is no captain lieutenant, and

and the promotion from lieutenant to captain is made in one step, 700l.) for a majority 600l. and for the rank of lieutenant-colonel 700l. The same valuation of rank is also extended to the foot service, except in the single commission of captain; wherein the board has in some degree conformed to the difference, which has ever prevailed in the price and reputed value, between a troop in the cavalry and a company in the foot; and has valued the advancement from lieutenant to captain, including the captain-lieutenancy, nearly at 400l.

Since this valuation of the board, an alteration has taken place in the price of the captain-lieutenancy, his Majesty having granted in 1772 the rank of full captain to all the captain-lieutenants of the army; so that the value of a captain-liutenancy in the foot, which was then fixed by the board at 800l. is now raised, upon the principles they laid down, to 950l; in the dragoons from 14000l. to 2100l. and in the cavalry from 2000l. to 2450l. It is to be observed, that though his Majesty approved the estimate of the board, yet he has only ordered, that those prices be not exceeded; and a smaller price, though not a larger one, may be agreed upon  
betwixt.



betwixt the purchaser and the feller. The particular price for which any commission is to be sold, must be mentioned in the memorial of the person who desires leave to sell. This rule however, may be evaded by a private agreement among the parties, where the buyer is the first for purchase.

The general rule in the army is, for those officers only to be allowed to sell, who have purchased their commissions, which is notwithstanding frequently dispensed with, in favour of officers who have been disabled, or worn out in the service.

Whenever an officer desires leave to sell his commission, he is to draw up a memorial, stating the grounds on which he forms his expectations of getting that permission; and in that case, disclaiming all pretensions to half pay, pension, or other reward for his past military services.— There are forms for these memorials always lying at the office of the adjutant general.

If such memorialist be with his regiment, he is to deliver his memorial to the officer commanding; and it is by him to be transmitted to the colonel, (if within the kingdom) whose approbation must be obtained before it is laid before

fore his Majesty. But, in the absence of the colonel, the lieutenant-colonel is to transmit it to the War Office, certifying under his hand the truth of the facts therein contained, as far as his knowledge or belief may extend.

In North America these memorials are to be transmitted, with the commanding officer's certificate, to the commander in chief; in Gibraltar or other garrisons abroad, to the governor or commander for the time being on those stations; but a duplicate must always be sent to the colonel of the regiment.

PRICES

## PRICES OF COMMISSIONS,

As settled by a Board of General officers in 1765.

## LIFE-GUARDS.

<u>Commissions.</u>	<i>Difference in value between the several commissions in Prices. Succession.</i>	
	<u>£.</u>	<u>£.</u>
First Lieutenant Colonel . . .	5,500 :	400
Second Lieutenant Colonel . . .	5,100 :	800
Cornet and Major . . .	4,300 :	200
Guidon and Major . . .	4,100 :	1,400
Exempt and Captain . . .	2,700 :	1,200
Brigad. & Lieut. or Adj. & Lieut. . .	1,500 :	300
Sub-Brigadier and Cornet . . .	1,200 :	1,200
		<u>£.5500</u>

## HORSE.

Lieutenant Colonel . . .	5,200 :	950
Major . . .	4,250 :	1,150
Captain . . .	3,100 :	650
Captain-Lieut. with rank of Capt. . .	2,450 :	700
Lieutenant . . .	1,750 :	150
Cornet . . .	1,600 :	1,600
		<u>£.5200</u>

## DRAGOON GUARDS AND DRAGOONS.

Lieutenant Colonel . . .	5,350 :	1,100
Major . . .	4,250 :	1,100
Captain . . .	3,150 :	1,050
Capt. Lieut. with rank of Capt. . .	2,100 :	735
Lieutenant . . .	1,365 :	262 10s.
Cornet . . .	1,102 10s.	1,102 10s.

FOOT

## FOOT GUARDS.

<u>Commission.</u>	<u>Prices.</u>	<u>Differ. &amp;c.</u>
Lieutenant Colonel . . . . .	6,700	: 400
Major, with rank of Colonel . . . . .	6,300	: 2,800
Captain, with rank of Lieut. Colonel . . . . .	3,500	: 900
Captain Lieut. with ditto . . . . .	2,600	: 1,100
Lieutenant, with rank of Captain . . . . .	1,500	: 600
Ensign . . . . .	900	: 900
		<u>£6,700</u>

## MARCHING REGIMENTS OF FOOT.

Lieutenant Colonel . . . . .	3,500	: 900
Major . . . . .	2,600	: 1,100
Captain . . . . .	1,500	: 550
Captain Lieut. with rank of Captain . . . . .	950	: 400
Lieutenant . . . . .	550	: 150
Ensign . . . . .	400	: 400
		<u>£3,500</u>
2d Lieutenant Fuzileer regiments . . . . .		450

## ON THE IRISH ESTABLISHMENT.

## DRAGOONS.

Lieutenant Colonel . . . . .	4,365	: 959
Major . . . . .	3,406	: 1,150
Captain . . . . .	2,256	: 1,013
Captain Lieut. with rank of Captain . . . . .	1,243	: 271
Lieutenant . . . . .	972	: 155
Cornet . . . . .	817	: 817

## FOOT.

Lieutenant Colonel . . . . .	3,657	: 959
Major . . . . .	2,698	: 1,150
Captain . . . . .	1,548	: 717
Captain Lieut. with rank of Captain . . . . .	831	: 271
Lieutenant . . . . .	563	: 155
Ensign . . . . .	405	: 405
		During

During the time Major General Fitzparick was Secretary at War, the Prices of Commissions were fixed by His Majesty's Regulations, dated War-Office, 14th August, 1783, as follows:

	<i>Full Price of Commissions.</i>	<i>Difference in Value between the several Commissions in Succession.</i>	<i>Half Pay at 10 Years Purchase.</i>	<i>Difference in Value between Half Pay and Full Pay.</i>
Lieutenant Colonel	£ 5,200	£ 950	—	—
Major	4,250	1,150	—	—
Captain	3,100	650	—	—
Captain Lieut. with rank of Captain	2,450	700	—	—
Lieutenant	1,750	150	—	—
Cornet	1,600	1,600	—	—
Lieutenant Colonel	5,350	1,100	£ 1,825	£ 3,525
Major	4,250	1,100	1,460	2,790
Captain	3,150	1,050	1,003 15	2,146 5
Captain Lieut. with rank of Captain	2,100	735	547 10	1,552 10
Lieutenant	1,365	262 10	547 10	817 10
Cornet	1,102 10	1,102 10	456 5	646 5

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Dr. Gds. & Dr.

400  
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500

Foot Guards.	Lieutenant Colonel . . . . .	£6,700	:	400	—		
	First Major . . . . .		:		—		
Foot Guards.	Second Major . . . . .	6,300	:	2,800	—		
	Third Major . . . . .		:		—		
	Captain, with rank of Lieut. Col.	3,500	:	900	—		
	Captain Lieutenant with ditto	2,600	:	1,100	—		
	Lieutenant, with rank of Captain	1,500	:	600	—		
Foot Guards.	Ensign . . . . .	900	:	900	—		
	Lieutenant Colonel . . . . .	£3,500	:	900	—	£1,551	5 : £1,948 15
Foot Guards.	Major . . . . .	2,600	:	1,100	—	1,368	15 : 1,231 5
						<i>Half Pay at 9 Years Purchase.</i>	
Marching Regiments of Foot.	Captain . . . . .	1,500	:	550	—	821	5 : 678 15
	Captain Lieut. with rank of Captain	950	:	400	—	383	5 : 566 15
	Lieutenant . . . . .	550	:	150	—	383	5 : 166 15
	Ensign . . . . .	400	:	400	—	301	2 6 : 98 17 6
Marching Regiments of Foot.	In the Regiments of Fuzileers which have first and second Lieutenants.	550	:	100	—	383	5 : 166 15
		450	:	450	—	301	2 6 : 148 17 6



*Fees paid on Officers Commissions, according to the latest Regulations.*

	Life Gds.		R. Reg. Horse Gd.		Dragoons		Foot Gds.		Infantry.		
	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.	
Colonel	12	4	6	12	14	6	12	2	6	11	0
Lieutenant Colonel Commandant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1
Lieutenant Colonel	11	1	6	10	18	6	10	8	6	9	13
Major Commandant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	17
Major	10	11	6	10	13	6	10	0	6	9	9
Captain	9	11	6	10	2	6	9	10	6	8	19
Captain Lieutenant	—	—	—	9	9	6	8	17	6	8	8
Lieutenant	8	1	6	8	9	6	7	17	6	8	10
Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant	7	15	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cornet	—	—	—	6	7	6	5	15	6	—	—
Ensign	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chaplain	4	12	10	4	12	10	4	12	10	4	12
Adjutant	8	1	6	4	9	6	4	9	6	4	7
Quarter-Master	—	—	—	5	16	6	—	—	—	4	8
Surgeon	4	15	6	4	11	6	4	7	6	4	7
Solicitor	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	0	—	—

*Of the Commissions in the Militia.*

**T**HE Lords Lieutenants of each county are appointed by the king, and have the chief command of the militia in their respective counties.

In 1786, an act of parliament was made for amending and reducing into one the Militia Laws of England. By virtue of this act the lieutenants of counties appointed by his Majesty are to nominate twenty deputy lieutenants (three of whom may act, when the lieutenant is out of the kingdom) together with officers duly qualified to command the militia of the county. They are, within fourteen days after the appointment of officers, to certify their names and rank, and in case his Majesty does not signify his disapprobation of any of them, their commissions are then to be made out, and are not revocable on the death of the grantor. These officers are to rank with the officers of such of his Majesty's forces as are liable to serve out of Britain, as youngest of their rank.

Quali-

*Qualifications.*

THE qualification for a deputy-lieutenant is an estate of 200l. a year in possession, or the reversion of one of double that value. A colonel to be in possession of an estate of 1000l. a year, or heir apparent to one of 2000l.; a lieutenant colonel to have an estate of 600l. a year, or be heir to one of 1200l.; a major or captain to be in possession of 200l. a year, or heir to 400l. a year, or younger son of some person, who is, or was at the time of his death, possessed of an estate of 600l. a year; a lieutenant to have a real estate of 50l. a year, or a personal estate alone of 1000l. value, or real and personal estate together to the value of 2000l. or else to be son of a person who is, or was at the time of his death, in possession of an estate of the yearly value of 100l. or a personal estate alone to the amount of 2000l. or real and personal together to the amount of 3000l.; an ensign to have a real estate of 20l. a year, or a personal estate alone of 500l. value, or real and personal together to the amount of 1000l. or else to be son of a person, who is, or was at the time of his death pos-

fessed of a real estate of 50l. a year, or a personal estate alone to the amount of 1000l. or real and personal together to the amount of 1500l. Of which estates, required as qualifications for deputy lieutenants, colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, lieutenants and ensigns, one moiety is to be situate within the respective counties, ridings, or divisions, in which they are appointed to serve.

The qualifications for officers in the counties of Cumberland, Huntingdon, Monmouth, Westmoreland and Rutland, are in the following proportions: a deputy lieutenant 150l. a year; a colonel 600l.; a lieutenant colonel or major commandant 400l.; a major or captain 150l.; a lieutenant 30l.; and an ensign 20l. or 300l. personal property. The regulations are nearly the same with regard to cities that are counties within themselves; and in the Isle of Ely the qualifications are still smaller, a captain being duly qualified there by an estate of 100l. a year.

Leases on lives of 300l. per annum are to be deemed equal to a qualification of 100l. a year, and so proportionably. Estates granted for 20 years of an annual value equal to those required

to qualify by this act, are allowed as sufficient qualifications.

No commission superior to that of a lieutenant is to be granted till the qualification is delivered in; and the officers are required to take the oaths within six months after their appointment. The names and rank of the several officers, together with their qualifications, are to be inserted in the London Gazette, and annually laid by the secretary of state before parliament.

The penalty on such as act without a due qualification, is 200*l.* for every deputy lieutenant or field officer; 100*l.* for every captain so offending; half of which goes to the person that sues, and the proof of the qualification lies on him against whom the action is brought. This, however, is not to prevent peers of the realm, or their heirs apparent, from acting as deputy lieutenants, field officers, or captains, without any qualification.

Militia officers serving in time of actual invasion or rebellion, may, on account of their military merits, be promoted by the lord lieutenant to the rank of captain, without the qualification required by the act.

*Quotas*

*Quotas that each County is to furnish.*

Bedford	—	—	—	—	400
Berks	—	—	—	—	560
Bucks	—	—	—	—	560
Cambridge	—	—	—	—	480
Chester, with City	—	—	—	—	560
Cornwall	—	—	—	—	640
Cumberland	—	—	—	—	320
Derby	—	—	—	—	560
Devon, with City of Exeter	—	—	—	—	1600
Dorset, with Town of Pool	—	—	—	—	640
Durham	—	—	—	—	400
Effex	—	—	—	—	960
Gloucester, with Cities of Gloucester and Bristol	—	—	—	—	960
Hereford	—	—	—	—	480
Hertford	—	—	—	—	560
Huntingdon	—	—	—	—	320
Kent, with City of Canterbury	—	—	—	—	960
Lancaster	—	—	—	—	800
Leicester	—	—	—	—	560
Lincoln, with City of Lincoln	—	—	—	—	1200
Middlesex, exclusive of Tower Hamlets	—	—	—	—	1600
Monmouth	—	—	—	—	240
Norfolk, with City of Norwich	—	—	—	—	960
					North-





Glamorgan	—	—	—	360
Merioneth	—	—	—	80
Montgomery	—	—	—	240
Pembroke, with Haverford West	—	—	—	160
Radnor	—	—	—	120

*Of the Allowances in Barracks, Camp, and Quarters.*

**T**HE allowances to troops, beyond the gross pay in the pay office, come under the head of extraordinaries of the army. Such are the expences for barracks, marches, encampments, &c.

*Of the Allowances in Barracks.*

IN 1794 his Majesty was pleased to regulate the barrack allowances upon a new plan, and appointed a barrack-master general to superintend the barracks in Great Britain.

By the warrant issued upon that occasion, every barrack-master, on troops arriving in barracks, delivers up to the commanding officer the number of rooms necessary, with an inventory of the furniture and utensils, stating the condition

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tion thereof. Two copies of this inventory signed by the commanding officer are given to the barrack-master, one of which he transmits to the barrack-master general.

The barrack-master cannot change any article unless it is certified by the commanding officer as unfit for farther use; and all certificates must be sent to the barrack-master general, as vouchers for the delivery of what is required.

Once a month the barrack rooms and furniture must be inspected by the commanding officer and barrack-master. All damage, making allowance for wear and tear, to be estimated by the barrack-master, and the amount of what sum is necessary to make good the same, laid before the commanding officer; if it is not immediately paid, the demand must be verified by the barrack-master's affidavit, sent to the barrack-master general, who is to transmit a copy thereof to the commanding officer, and require an immediate answer. Should it appear that injury has been done to the barracks or furniture, the barrack-master general certifies the amount of the repairs to the secretary at war, that the regiment may be charged with it. But if the demand is not made by the barrack-master immediately

mediately after the inspection, the damages to be made good by him.

On the first of every month the commanding officer must transmit to the barrack-master general, a return of the number of officers and men stationed in the barrack for the preceding month, and the barrack-master is to send a weekly return of the officers and men to whom stores have been issued.

Half-yearly accounts up to 24th June and 24th December, with general returns of the receipts and issues, to be sent to the barrack-master general, within fourteen days after the above periods, that they may be examined and settled without delay.

Every barrack-master must, when a regiment or detachment marches in or out of barracks, report to the barrack-master general, specifying the regiment or detachment, the commanding officer's name, and the number of officers and privates.

Once in three months, viz. 25th March, 24th June, 23d September, and 24th December, the barrack-master must send a return of the state of the barracks, furniture, and utensils, both in use and in store, specifying the condition they

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are in, and what number of rooms have been occupied during the three months preceding. The commanding officer must countersign these returns.

All deliveries of firing and candles to be vouched by certificates as well as by accurate returns, under the hand of the commanding officer, and transmitted along with the accounts.

If the barrack-master neglects any part of his duty, the commanding officer must report the same to the barrack-master general, who is authorized to send down an inspector to take possession of the barracks, till matters are settled, and the expence of the inspector to be charged to the barrack-master's account, and stopped out of his pay.

On the arrival of a regiment in barracks, the non-commissioned officers and privates are supplied by the barrack-master with one pair of clean sheets to each bed, for which three pence per pair must be paid for a double bed, and two pence per pair for a single bed, and the same every month when they are changed, for the washing. To every room the following articles are given: bedsteads, mattresses, palliasses, bolsters, blankets, sheets, rugs, round towel, table,

K

racks

racks for arms, fire irons, iron pots, pot-hooks, iron trivets, ladles, flesh-fork, frying-pan, grid-iron, large bowls or platters, small bowls or porringers, trenchers, spoons, water bucket, coal tray, bellows, candlestick, tin can of three gallons, large earthen pan for meat, basket for coals, drinking horns, earthen chamber pots, broom and mop.

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.

The following table will shew the proportion of rooms for officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of cavalry and infantry.

<i>Cavalry.</i>		<i>Rooms.</i>
Field officers, each	— — —	2
Captains, each	— — —	1
Subaltern, staff, and quarter-masters, each	— — —	1
The serjeant of each troop of dragoons, and the corporals of each troop of horse	— — —	1
Eight rank and file	— — —	1
Officers mess	— — —	2
		<i>Infantry.</i>



*Infantry.*

- Field officers, each 2
- Captains, each 1
- Two subalterns 1
- Staff, each 1
- 12 Non-commissioned officers and privates 1
- Officers mess 2

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.

During the months of November, December, January, February, and March, every cavalry room has weekly,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  bushels of coals, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of candles. The same quantity of coals to the infantry, but only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pound of candles.

During April, September, and October, 2 bushels of coals and 2 pounds of candles are issued to the cavalry. To the infantry the coals are the same, with 1 pound of candles.

In May, June, July, and August, the cavalry have  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels of coals and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pound of candles. The like quantity of coals to the infantry, with three quarters of a pound of candles.

For a commissioned officer's guard, 7 bushels of coals, and 4 pounds of candles, are issued weekly from 1st September to 1st May. A non-commissioned officer's guard has half the above for the same period.

Candles, at the rate of one pound per week, are allowed for each lantern in the passage and galleries.

Straw is furnished every two months for the bedding of non-commissioned officers and privates.

In the cavalry barracks, returns of forage are issued for the effective horses in the following proportion.

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

For these rations 8½d. per diem is stopped.

The ration of forage for each horse, is, 18lb. of hay, 6lb. of straw, and 8lb. of oats, at 40lb. to the bushel, per diem.

Each stable is furnished with 2 pitchforks, 2 shovels, 1 lantern, 1 wheelbarrow, 2 water buckets,

buckets, and 4 brooms. The latter are received every month.

To all non-commissioned officers and soldiers effective in barrack, 5 pints of small beer are allowed daily.

*Allowance in Quarters.*

**I. COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.**

**I**N England officers are billeted on inn-keepers. *only*, all private houses having been exempted, by an Act of Parliament, passed in the reign of K. Charles II.

In Scotland they are billeted on houses in general, conformably to the laws in force at the Union, and are exempted paying money to the possessors of such houses for their lodging, except in the suburbs of Edinburgh.

Neither the Act above referred to, nor the Mutiny Act, expresses in a definite manner the quarters which publicans are to furnish the officers, and therefore there are frequent disputes between them and their landlords, which can only be settled by the justices of the peace, according to the spirit of the Act, to the best of

their judgment. No certain rule being laid down, they must go upon the ground of analogy.

By examining what officers are entitled to in barracks, it will appear that a captain should be provided, in virtue of his billet, with a proper room to himself; and that a single room with two beds will suffice for two subalterns or staff officers.

But a circumstance to be considered likewise, is the means or ability of the person quartered on.

Field officers and captains have no other claim on publicans on whom they are quartered, but their lodging, fire, and candle; neither are their horses billeted.

Subaltern officers, both of dragoons and infantry, are entitled to have their horses provided with stabling, and hay and straw. The Mutiny Act allows only 6d. per diem to the inn-keeper for every horse so furnished; but the late Act for the Relief of Inn-keepers allows an additional  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per diem for each officer's horse billeted; the former 6d. is paid by the officer, and the  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. is charged to government by the regimental pay-master. Subaltern officers of dragoons and foot, in terms of the Mutiny Act, are entitled

entitled also to diet and small beer for 1s. per diem, and subaltern officers of horse for 2s. per diem.

There are situations in which officers are allowed *lodging money*; but this is never the case but in *barrack towns*, and under circumstances when they cannot be accommodated in the barracks, nor be provided with billets. As this is an expence incurred in the department of the barrack-master general, he has fixed the following allowances for lodging.

The rates for each rank are: field officers 10s. 6d. per week; captains, 8s. per week; subalterns and staff, 6s. per week. The pay-master is 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 could not be procured for the officers specified in the returns.

3. The commanding officer of the corps is to certify

certify that the officers specified were present, and did provide themselves with lodgings.

4. The general commanding in 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.

## 2. NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

By certain clauses in the Mutiny Act, they are to be provided with proper lodging, fire, and candle, and furnished with diet and small beer by the publican; those of the cavalry for 6d. per diem each, and those of the infantry for 4d. per diem. But this the soldiers could only insist upon when on a march; or when recruiting, for the space of *seven* days after halting at any quarters: at the expiration of which the landlord was exempted from the necessity of finding them in diet, on condition of furnishing them with candles, vinegar, and salt, and either small beer

or



or cyder, not exceeding 5 pints for each man per diem, *gratis*, together with the use of fire, and the necessary utensils for dressing and eating their meat. The horses are likewise to be billeted, paying the publican for hay and straw at the rate expressed in the Act, of 6d. per diem for each horse. But the Act for the Relief of Innkeepers, which took place on the 20th May 1795, alters very considerably the situation of the publican with respect to the non-commissioned officers and privates.

When the men are stationary in quarters, it is in the option of the inn-keeper to victual them or not. If he gives them diet and small beer, he receives *six-pence* per diem from those of cavalry, and *four-pence* per diem from the infantry, to be paid him out of the subsistence of the men.

But when the men are on a march, the publican is obliged by this act to furnish them with diet or beer, for the day of their arrival, either at their final destination, or at an intermediate place, and for two days subsequent, unless one of the two subsequent days be a market day, either in the town or within 2 miles thereof; in which case the publican may discontinue to victual

tual them. On the days the act obliges the innkeeper to victual them, government allows an extra rate of *four-pence* per diem for the cavalry, and *six-pence* per diem for the infantry, which added to the old rates of *six-pence* for the cavalry and *four-pence* for infantry, make 10d. per diem for the publican from each man.

This additional or extra rate of 4d. for the cavalry, and 6d. for the infantry, is called *Marching Money* or *Billet Money*.

In every case where the publican does not diet the men, he must furnish them with candles, vinegar, salt, and small beer or cyder; and in the place of doing so *gratis*, as formerly, government now allows him *two-pence* per diem for each man so furnished. This allowance is termed *Beer Money*.

Recruiting parties, and their recruits, are precisely on the same footing with the publicans as all other parties of soldiers are; but if a recruiting party and their recruits shall remove from their station and return again within 28 days, they are not entitled to be supplied for 2 days with diet and beer by the publican at the old rates; but if the period of absence exceed 28

days,

days, then they may claim the two days diet as above specified in terms of the Act.

The subsistence of every troop horse is 9d. per diem, and the distribution of it as follows: 6d. per day to the inn keeper for hay and straw, 2½d. per day in aid of oats, ½d. per day for the farrier.

In order that the quantity of 8lbs. of oats may be furnished the horses, government pays the difference of price above the 2½d.

This forms what is called the *Extra Feeding Account* of the cavalry, and is only allowed when horses are in quarters. This allowance is also extended to a certain number of officers horses, viz. 4 for a field officer; 3 for a captain; 2 for a subaltern or staff officer; and 1 for a quartermaster.

The effective horses are stated at 8lbs. of oats per day—the number of pounds divided by 40 gives the quantity in bushels, which is reduced to quarters, &c. and the price paid per quarter being given, the amount of the whole is set down, from which is deducted 2½d per diem for every horse charged in the account, including the officers horses according to the number allowed and specified above.

Troop

Troop horses, and those of officers entitled to billets, were furnished with hay and straw, in terms of the old Act, at 6d. per diem each, which was stopped out of the 9d. per diem, allowed for the subsistence of the horse; but in consideration of the advanced price of these articles, government now allows, pursuant to the Act for the Relief of Inn-keepers,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per diem for every horse so furnished, in addition to the former six-pence, whether stationary in quarters, or on a march, so that the inn-keeper has now  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. per diem for every horse supplied with hay and straw.

*Allowance for cleaning Arms, and furnishing  
Watch Coats.*

THE allowances for cleaning arms, and for furnishing watch coats, are not included in the consolidation of allowances, but are charged by regiments of infantry, in the same manner as before; the reason is, these two allowances are considered as regimental, and from which the soldier never derived any personal emolument; therefore could not, on any just principle, be comprehended with the others.

1. For

1. For brushes, pickers, turn-screws, worms, brick-duft, emery, and oil. The actual expenditure of these articles to be certified for upon honour by the colonel or commanding officer, provided it does not in any half year exceed 1s. 4½ per man of each effective rank and file. The account to be transmitted through the war office to the office of ordnance, where the allowance is paid to the agents of regiments.

2. For watch coats for sentries, at the proportion of 6d. per man, half yearly, including non-commissioned officers. To be charged in the annual accounts of the regiment. The watch-coats to be provided when wanted. This allowance is granted for the full establishment of non-commissioned officers, and privates.

In addition to the above allowances, government has, since the high price of provisions, granted to the non-commissioned officers and privates of cavalry and infantry, an allowance on the purchase of their bread and meat.

### *Deserters.*

THE commanding officer of any detachment receiving orders to send an escort with a deserter, is to advance an adequate sum of money on

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account

account of pay, as the probable time of his confinement in gaol and march to his final destination may require. Such necessaries as he may also stand absolutely in need of are also to be provided. The different sums of money thus advanced are to be particularized on the back of the *Route*. The commanding officer, or his adjutant or pay-master, by his direction, are to sign their names on the back of the route.

When the deserter is handed over, either to the gaoler or to another party, the party receiving him is to certify the balance of money they receive with him.

The distribution of the money is to be stated on the back of the route, and if any improper charges appear, the non-commissioned officer, under whose care they were contracted, must make good the amount thereof.

The agent of the regiment to which the deserter belongs, is to repay the money advanced, provided he sees the route, and is satisfied that the money is fairly accounted for.

The agent is to charge the money in the following manner.

Six-pence a day subsistence against the public in his account.

Necessaries



Necessaries and hand cuffs against the deserter to be paid for by stoppages.

Medicines, and expences on account of sickness, to be charged against the surgeon of the regiment.

For the apprehending deserters the Mutiny Act allows twenty shillings for each, to be paid by the collector of the land-tax, on producing to him a justice of the peace warrant to that effect.

By a circular letter from the War Office, 13th March, 1794, it is ordered that all deserters shall be regularly advertised in the weekly paper called the Hue and Cry; for which purpose commanding officers of regiments at home are to transmit to the War Office an account of all deserters, and to direct their recruiting officers to send like-returns of those who may desert from their parties.

The inspector general to give the like orders to the officers recruiting for regiments abroad.

Commanding officers of regiments abroad to send their account and description of deserters by every opportunity that occurs.

One paper to be sent by the publisher free of expence to each recruiting station, and two papers to the head quarters of each regiment

at home: in order that no recruit may be attested without previous inspection of such paper. If on such examination he shall appear to be a deserter, to be forthwith apprehended as such, and carried before a magistrate.

The reward for apprehension, exclusive of the parliamentary one is to be twenty shillings, payable by the respective agents; excepting in cases where a recruit shall desert before approval, when if he be recovered to the service and approved, the reward is to be paid by the recruiting officer; who will in future be allowed the levy money upon the approbation of such recruit.

*Of the Allowances to Infantry Officers  
in Camp.*

PREVIOUSLY to a regiment's taking the field, bāt, baggage, and forage money, is issued to the agents for the officers of infantry regiments.

The following table is the distribution of 1793, in the different home camps.

<i>Officers.</i>	<i>For Baggage.</i>			<i>For Forage</i>			<i>Total.</i>		
	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Colonel . . . . .	7	10	0	28	15	0	36	5	0
Lieutenant Colonel	7	10	0	22	10	0	30	0	0
Major . . . . .	7	10	0	17	10	0	25	0	0
Captains, each . .	7	10	0	12	10	0	20	0	0
Captain Lieutenant Subalterns . . . . .	7	10	0	5	0	0	12	10	0
Adjutant . . . . .									
Quarter Master . .									
Chaplain . . . . .									
Surgeon . . . . .									
Mate . . . . .									

In 1794, instead of the insufficient sum allowed to purchase a baggage horse, 18l. 18s. were allowed for that purpose, and such subaltern officers as had not served the year before, were allowed 12l. 10s. baggage and forage money, instead of 8l. 8s.

The following table is the allowance for 1794.

<i>Officers.</i>	<i>Allowance to purchase for one Horse.</i>			<i>Allowance for 100 days Forage.</i>		
	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Colonel . . . . .	18	18	0 27	10	0	0
Lieutenant Colonel . . . . .	18	18	0 22	10	0	0
Major . . . . .	18	18	0 17	10	0	0
Captains, each . . . . .	18	18	0 12	10	0	0
For every two subalterns and staff officers } . . . . .	18	18	0 8	8	0	0
Surgeon, for self and medicine chest } . . . . .	37	16	0 8	8	0	0

The number of horses allowed for the officers of a regiment of infantry are as follow :

Colonel	—	—	—	9
Lieutenant-colonel	—	—	—	7
Major	—	—	—	5
Captains, each	—	—	—	3
Captain-lieutenant	—	—	—	2
For every two subalterns and staff officers				1
Surgeon, for self, and medicine chest	—	—	—	2

The baggage and forage allowance is what officers of the army call tent money. The first table for 1793, is that which regulates the home encampments. Regiments of cavalry on taking the field have no baggage and forage allowed them, but their field officers and captains have an allowance of 18l. 18s. to purchase a horse, and

and the subalterns and staff an allowance for one between every two of them.

The surgeon has besides an allowance for one horse for his medicine chest.

The infantry have *sometimes* but not *uniformly* an allowance per company of two horses while on foreign stations, viz. bat and blanket horses.

The common charge for tents is as follows :

A field officer's marquée and tent, &c. £ 29 0 0

A captain's ditto — — — 21 0 6

The subalterns have a tent between every two of them.

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☞ *For the Proportion of Bread, Wood, Straw, and Forage, allowed the Troops in Camp, see Appendix.*

*Allowance to Officers and Soldiers on working Parties.*

WHEN corps are employed on fatigues which are not purely of a military nature, or a constant and regular part of their duty, such as digging canals, repairing roads, working on fortifications, except such as may be constructed in the field, or upon actual service, they are commonly allowed

allowed some addition to their pay, as a reward for their labour, and a compensation for their extraordinary wear of necessaries: \* half of which should always be paid into the hands of the captains, and commanding officers of companies, for this latter purpose.

When employed in making and repairing the roads in North-Britain, the subaltern officers and soldiers were allowed double pay; but the captains received nothing additional. The same rule still holds good with regard to the captains; and the rates for the inferior officers and soldiers, now employed on the different works in England, are as follows:

		<i>Per diem.</i>	
		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Each subaltern officer	—	3	0
— Non-commission officer		1	3
— Private soldier	—	0	9

But in some parts, the subaltern officers are paid only 2s. 6d. each *per diem*.

Though it is not usual to pay troops any

\* Here it may be observed, by the way, that the British troops might, in time of peace, be employed much oftener than they are on works of this nature, with equal advantage to the public and to themselves.



thing extraordinary for fatigues, when in the field, such as for cutting fascines, clearing roads, throwing up lines, redoubts, &c. yet at a siege, they are commonly paid for their labour according to the following rates :

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Each workman in the trenches per night,	0	8
Those on the batteries each 24 hours,	1	4
The volunteers, who are retained during the siege, to fill up the ditch, lay a bridge over it, or such dangerous enterprizes, have, whether employed or not, every 24 hours.	—	2 6
Wool-pack volunteers, when employed, each	—	5 0
For planting a gabion, and filling it with earth, when the approaches are carried on by demi-sap	—	0 6
For making a fascine and picket	—	0 3
For a saucisson	—	0 6½
For a hurdle	—	0 8
For a gabion	—	1 4

Besides which, there are a great many that cannot be regularly stated: such as the pay of miners; of those employed in sinking wells or pits, to find out the mines of the enemy; for which

which they are sometimes paid 6s. 8d. an hour. Those who work in the sap have also extraordinary wages.

In Canada, during the time Sir Frederick Haldimand was commander in chief, in the American war, each private soldier when employed on fortifications or other public works, was paid 3d. and a gill of rum *per diem*. Officers were occasionally employed, but they had no extra pay, assistant engineers excepted.

*Of the Allowances given to Officers sent Home from foreign Stations on the Recruiting Service.*

FROM North America, West-Indies	£.	s.	d.
and Africa	—	—	12 10 0
From Gibraltar	—	—	5 5 0

A certificate, that such officer is sent home to recruit, to be signed by the officer commanding and the pay-master, to be sent to the agent; or the allowance may be given by the paymaster, certified by the commanding officer.

*Of certain Annual Allowances to Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry.*

CAVALRY.

FOR corps consisting of three troops or upwards, the following sums are granted :

	£.	s.	d.
For postage and stationary —	12	0	0
As an extra allowance for ditto	6	0	0
For fire and candles for guards, <i>per diem</i>	0	0	6
For carriage of ammunition, <i>per annum</i>	10	0	0
For carriage of regimental stores to each troop, <i>per mile</i> —	0	1	0
For detachments for the same, provided the troop to which they belong is not in motion —	0	0	9

*For Corps of less than three Troops.*

For postage and stationary —	8	0	0
For extra allowance — —	4	0	0

The other contingent allowances the same as for three troops and upwards: but if a corps has no field officer, ten pounds are allowed for fire, candle and carriage of ammunition, taken together.

INFANTRY.

## INFANTRY.

*For Corps of 360 Men or upwards are granted yearly,*

	£.	s.	d.
For postage, stationary, guard-rooms and store rooms taken together	30	0	0
An extra allowance for postage and stationary — —	6	0	0
Daily fire and candles for guards	0	0	6
For carriage of ammunition —	10	0	0
For carriage of regimental stores, to each company, <i>per mile</i> —	0	1	0
For detachments, if the company they belong to is not in motion —	0	0	9

If any expence is incurred for warrants for impressing waggons, it must be charged.

*For Corps not amounting to 360 privates.*

For stationary, postage, guard and store rooms — —	£.	s.	d.
	20	0	0
For extra allowance — —	4	0	0

The other allowances the same as above stated.

The actual expence of package, examining, engraving, and carriage of arms to head quarters is allowed, when properly vouched for.

*Of*

*Of the Provision for disabled Officers and  
Soldiers.*

A late secretary at war remarked, in one of his official letters, that there are but too few comfortable retreats from active service for the veteran officer in this country. The only provision that the establishment affords for them are, the commissions in the corps of invalids, (which are not in proportion to the strength of the army, and the military governments.)

It is this circumstance that originally gave rise to the sale of commissions, which has grown so prejudicial to the service. Yet, however injurious that practice may be to the army in general, there is another method of providing for veteran officers, though at present much discontinued, which proves infinitely more so to the particular corps, in which it is suffered to take place: viz. the going out upon full-pay. In this case, if it is the lieutenant-colonel that retires, the person, who succeeds him in the commission of lieutenant-colonel, receives only the pay of major; the major serves on captain's pay, the youngest captain on that of lieutenant, the youngest lieu-

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tenant

tenant on that of ensign, and the youngest ensign without any pay. But when an officer retires in this manner, it must be with the universal consent and recommendation of the corps.

Officers wounded in the service are entitled to his Majesty's bounty, by a warrant issued at the commencement of the late war—*viz.*

If a wound should be received in action by any commissioned officer, which shall occasion the loss of an eye or limb, or the total loss of the use of a limb, he shall receive a gratuity in money, equal to one year's full pay; and further be allowed such expence relating to his cure, if not performed at the King's charge, as shall be certified to be reasonable by the surgeon general of the army, and inspector-general of the royal infirmary, upon examination of the vouchers, which he shall lay before them. If the wound received should not amount to the loss of a limb, the charge of cure only should be allowed, certified as above. When any commissioned officer shall lose an eye or limb, as aforesaid, the commanding officer of the corps in which he serves, shall deliver to him a certificate, specifying the time when, and the place where, the said accident happened; a duplicate of which  
certificate



certificate shall be sent with the next monthly return.

“ When any commission officer shall be killed in action, his widow and orphan children, if he leaves any, shall be allowed as follows :

“ To the widow, a full year's pay, according to her husband's regimental commission.

“ To each child under age, or not married, one-third of what is allowed to the widow. Posthumous children to be excluded.

“ All persons dying of their wounds within six months after battle, shall be deemed slain in action.

“ The commanding officer of the corps, in which the slain officer served, shall, on demand, give a certificate of his having been killed in action, to his surviving wife and orphans; respectively specifying the time when, and the place where such accident happened; a duplicate of which certificate shall likewise be sent with the next monthly return.”



If the provision for commission officers worn out in the service be, as was observed above, rather insufficient, that for the non-commission officers and soldiers on the foundation of Chelsea hospital, is, like Greenwich hospital for the navy, one of the most liberal and munificent institutions in Europe.

To be entitled to the benefit of this foundation the soldier must have served in the army 20 years, or been maimed or disabled in the service. Those admitted into the hospital are provided with clothes, diet, washing and lodging, and one day's pay in the week for pocket money. Their uniform is red, faced with blue.

An out-pensioner is paid 7l. 12s. 6d. a year, and may be draughted to do duty in any garrison in Great-Britain; in which case, as he has full pay, his pension ceases.

There are a certain number of serjeants, who have 1s. *per diem* on the establishment; and as a further reward to merit, his Majesty has been pleased to grant 1s. *per diem*, during life, to such soldiers as have particularly distinguished themselves by their valour or good conduct: to the benefit of which bounty they succeeded in rotation, as vacancies happen; the number being limited.



## A P P E N D I X.

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### REGULATIONS

*To be observed in the Supplying of the Troops with the several Articles to be furnished to them by the Contractor, under the Direction of the Commissary General, in the Home Encampments of the current Year. 1798.*

#### B R E A D.

**E**ACH foldier is to receive as his allowance for four days, a well baked loaf, weighing six pounds, made of flour prepared with a twelve shilling seamed cloth, of good wheat; for which the foldier is to be charged five pence; and which is to be paid by the regimental quarter master, at every settlement to the contractor. Servants not soldiers, in the proportion of two per company or troop, and washer women for each company or troop, in the proportion of one  
to

to every twenty men, are permitted to receive bread at the same price.

### W O O D.

EACH soldier is to be allowed three pounds of wood per diem, to be delivered in rations of twelve pounds every four days; and to prevent any unnecessary waste in this article, it is to be delivered only for the effectives present in the field, according to the morning report, a copy of which the major of brigade of the day is hereby required to send regularly to the residing commissary.

Servants and bätmen not soldiers, in the proportion of two to each company or troop, and washer-women for each company or troop, in the proportion of one to every twenty men, are permitted to draw wood at the rate of twelve pounds each for four days. The sick in the regimental hospital are to be allowed six pounds each per diem, if it should be found necessary.

The officers of each company or troop are to be allowed eight rations of twelve pounds each, for four days, for their own private use, and the supply of the sutler.

General



General officers are to draw what wood they may have occasion for, not exceeding eighty rations for a general, fifty for a lieutenant general, and thirty for a major general, per diem. Each major of brigade may draw four rations per diem; each physician ten rations; each surgeon and apothecary four rations; and each mate, one ration per diem.

### S T R A W.

STRAW is to be allowed at the rate of one truss of thirty six pounds to each palliass for two men, *being a full bedding*; at the expiration of sixteen days to be refreshed with half a truss to each palliass; and at the expiration of thirty two days to be removed, and a fresh bedding of one truss is to be given, and so on every succeeding period of sixteen and thirty two days.

For the sick in the regimental hospital, the straw is to be changed as often as it may be deemed necessary.

Two trusses per company or troop, are to be allowed for batmen, or servants not soldiers; and three trusses per company or troop, for the washer-

washer-women, to be changed every sixteen days, not having palliaffes.

His Royal Highness, the Duke of York, directs that thirty trusses of straw per company or troop be allowed in first taking the field, for thatching the women's huts.

### F O R A G E.

THE ration is to consist of fourteen pounds of hay, and ten pounds of oats; and is only to be issued from the King's magazines for the effective horses, actually belonging to, and standing at the pickets, or in the stables of the camp, according to returns to be signed upon honour, by each individual officer, inserting in his own hand writing, the number of effective horses he actually has in camp.

Four pounds of straw are to be added to the ration of forage for the cavalry and artillery horses only.

It is his Royal Highness the Duke of York's order, that the returns above mentioned be transmitted to the resident commissary on entering into camp, and regularly every Monday morning afterwards.

The

The general officers and staff are to draw forage (strictly upon honour) only for their effective horses; and not exceeding the numbers stated in list No. I. and are required to give orders that returns of the horses they have with them in the field, on the troops going into camp, should be as early as possible sent to the resident commissaries, in order that the same may be transmitted to the commissary general.

Six pounds of straw are to be allowed to the general officers and staff, in addition to the prescribed ration of forage.

The general officers, their aids de camp and staff, are not to exceed the number of rations stated in List No. I.—nor regiments of dragoons that in List No. II.—nor regiments of infantry; that in List No. III.

STAFF.—LIST, No. I.

General commanding a District	-	16
Lieutenant General	- -	12
Major General	- - -	10
Assistant Quarter Master General, Brigade		
Major General, each	- -	4
Aids de Camp, Majors of Brigade, each		3
	Commissary	

	<i>Horses.</i>
Commissary General - - -	6
Deputy Commissaries General, each -	4
Assistant Commissaries General, each -	3
Inspector General of Hospitals -	4
Physicians, each - - -	3
Surgeon and Apothecary, each - -	2
Mates to ditto, each - - -	1

## CAVALRY.—LIST, No. II.

Colonel - - - -	8
Lieutenant Colonel - - -	7
Major - - - -	6
Captains, each - - - -	4
Captain Lieutenant - - -	4
Subalterns, each - - -	3
Chaplain, Adjutant, each - - -	2
Quarter Masters, each - - -	1
Surgeon, Mate, each - - -	1
Sutler - - - -	2

## INFANTRY.—LIST, No. III.

Colonel - - - -	7
Lieutenant Colonel - - -	6
Major - - - -	5
	Captains

		<i>Horses.</i>
6	Captains, each - - -	3
4	Captain Lieutenant - - -	3
3	Subalterns, each - - - -	1
4	Chaplain - - - -	1
3	Adjutant - - - -	2
2	Quarter Master - - - -	1
1	Surgeon, Mate, each - - -	1
	Sutler - - - -	2

N. B. Regimental Officers having Brevet Rank, are only to draw Forage according to their Regimental Rank.—And double commissioned officers to draw Forage only for one commission.

The field officers, captains, serjeants, corporals, trumpeters, and private men of cavalry, pay six-pence per ration for their Forage; but the captain lieutenanes, subalterns, chaplains, adjutants, quarter masters, surgeons, mates, and the sutlers, receive forage without payment.

Articles, bad in their kind, or deficient in weight, are not to be received by the troops; the badness or deficiency to be ascertained in the presence of the quarter master of the regiment, and the residing commissary.

After four deliveries of bread, wood, and forage, and one of straw have been issued, making a

N period

period of sixteen days; a settlement is to be made. The regimental quarter masters of the infantry are to pay their bread money; and the quarter masters of the cavalry their bread and forage money to the contractors, in the presence of the resident commissaries; and are, at the same time, to sign a general receipt to the contractors for all the articles of supply, delivered from the magazines to their respective corps, during that period. The settlements for the generals and staff are to take place at the period of thirty-two days. The aids de camp to sign receipts for the supplies delivered to their respective generals and suits: physicians or surgeons to sign receipts for the supplies delivered for the use of the general hospital.

The commissary general will take care that these regulations are observed by all employed in deliveries to the Troops; and printed copies are to be sent to the generals commanding districts, and distributed to the Regiments that encamp, that they may fully know what they are entitled to receive, and what they are required to comply with.



*Rations of Provision on Foreign Service.*

THE complete ration in every specie is, of flour or bread  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb. beef 1 lb.; or pork  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb.; pease  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint, butter or cheese 1 oz.; rice 1 oz. But when the small species are not issued,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of bread or flour, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of beef, or 10 oz. of pork, make a complete ration: when nothing but flour and bread can be distributed, 3 lb. of flour or bread is a ration, as are also 3 lb. of beef, 2 lb. of cheese, or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of rice.

Only one ration is issued for each effective officer and soldier, for which they pay  $2\frac{1}{2}$  d. On board of transports, the ration is two-thirds of a seaman's allowance, for which, each officer and soldier pays 3d. *per diem*. Before the conclusion of the war of 1756, the rations were allowed *gratis* to both officers and soldiers, in the following proportion:

	<i>Rations per diem</i>			
Brigadier general	—	—	—	12
Colonel	—	—	—	6
Lieutenant colonel	—	—	—	5
Major	—	—	—	4
Captain	—	—	—	3
Subaltern and staff-officer			—	2
Non-comm. officer, and private				1
	N 2			But

But General, now Lord Amherst, being then Commander in Chief in America, recommended this saving to government, in the victualling of the army. A saving it certainly is, and that very considerable; yet it goes but a little way towards defraying the charge of victualling. For, besides that the ration itself is intrinsically worth double what is paid for it, the expence of transport and delivery, together with that of waste, which must always be allowed for, will fully authorize the estimate of the ration, at least at three times that expence to government, in the nearest garrisons and posts; and infinitely more in the remote parts of America; in some of which, as in those of the upper lakes, it was computed during the American war to have cost government when delivered, at least half a dollar each ration; and in these posts no inconsiderable number are issued. At Niagara alone 1600 rations *per diem* have been delivered for the space of several months together.

The commission officers are, by custom alone, commonly allowed to draw their rations, when there is no scarcity of any article in the stores, in such species, and at such periods, as they think proper.

Exclusive

Exclusive of the ration, the officers and soldiers are commonly supplied, in North America, with three pints of spruce beer each *per diem*, *gratis*; and sometimes with rum, in such quantities as the commander in chief for the time being thinks it expedient to order.

In the West Indies every soldier is allowed one gill of rum daily.

*Of the gradual Abolition of Chaplaincies.*

**B**Y a warrant issued 23d September, 1796, his Majesty was pleased to order, that all regimental chaplains who do not join their respective corps before the 25th December ensuing, shall retire on the reduced subsistence of 4s. per diem, to commence from that day, and to continue during their natural lives; and that all future savings from the pay of regimental chaplains, as now borne on the establishment, shall be applied to the purpose of compensating such persons as shall be employed in the performance of divine service, in manner hereafter described.

A certificate to be transmitted each half year to the Secretary at War by the Commanding

Officer of each Corps whose chaplain shall have joined, stating his personal attendance as chaplain in discharge of his duty, without which certificate, the chaplain's pay shall be respited on the settlement of the accounts of the regiment to which he belongs, unless it shall appear that such chaplain has signified his desire of being placed on the retired list. But any chaplain failing in his personal attendance, and not having made such application, shall be superseded.

No chaplain hereafter to be allowed to appoint a deputy; no chaplaincy becoming vacant by death or resignation to be filled up. No sale, transfer or exchange of commissions by the present chaplains to be permitted after 25th December, 1796.

In order to provide for the regular performance of religious duties in those regiments whose chaplains may retire in consequence of these regulations, whenever an army is formed or a body of troops ordered to be assembled for service abroad, and in all garrisons or stations where several regiments are near together, chaplains shall be appointed according to the number of corps, in the proportion of one to  
each

each brigade or to every three or four regiments, which chaplain shall receive 10s. per diem, during the time of their actual continuance on foreign service, and after 12 years real foreign service be permitted to retire on half pay of 4s. per diem.

For such regiments on foreign service as are in separate stations, and not more than two in one place or near together, one chaplain shall be appointed at each station, at 7s. 6d. per day;— to be promoted to brigades, at 10s. per diem, as opportunity may occur, and likewise be allowed to retire in the manner above-mentioned.

The pay to be drawn monthly from the agent of their respective commanders in chief, and governors.

For every barrack in the British dominions, a neighbouring clergyman is to be employed as the curate to perform divine service every Sunday, and paid 25l. per annum.

The commanding officer of every separate regiment in quarters, will attend with his regiment at some parish church, or employ a neighbouring clergyman to perform divine service to his men, and empower the clergyman whose church he attends, to draw on the agent of the  
regiment

regiment for such sum as he may think a just compensation, provided it does not exceed for one regiment 10s. per week.

All regular chaplains to be subject to the orders of the chaplain general.

*Indemnification for Loss of Baggage, and Camp Equipage.*

**O**FFICERS on actual service having lost the whole, or any part of their baggage, and camp equipage, are to give in certificates signed by themselves, and the commanding officers of their regiments, stating, that at the time of such loss, they were in no respect deviating from the orders of the general officer commanding in chief, relative to baggage.

His Majesty has been pleased to direct the following compensation according to their respective ranks.

If a part should be lost, it is to be estimated in the certificate, according to the best of their belief and judgment, without entering into particulars, at one fourth, one half, or three fourths, of the whole value, according to which they are to receive a like proportion of the sums allowed, viz,

INFANTRY.



## INFANTRY.

The whole personal baggage of a subaltern*	—	—	—	£.	s.	d.
				60	0	0
Camp equipage between two subalterns	—	—	—	35	0	0
The baggage of a captain to be valued at	—	—	—	80	0	0
—Camp equipage	—	—	—	35	0	0
Field officer's baggage	—	—	—	100	0	0
—Camp equipage	—	—	—	60	0	0
Colonel's baggage	—	—	—	120	0	0
—Camp equipage	—	—	—	80	0	0

## CAVALRY.

The whole of the personal baggage of a subaltern officer	—	—	—	70	0	0
—Camp equipage	—	—	—	45	0	0
Captain's baggage	—	—	—	90	0	0
—Camp equipage	—	—	—	45	0	0
Field officer's baggage	—	—	—	120	0	0

\* The baggage and camp equipage of all staff officers of both Cavalry and Infantry, are valued as those of subaltern officers, except such as are allowed a tent to themselves, whose camp equipage in that case will be valued as that of a captain.

Field

		£.	s.	d.
Field officers camp equipage	—	90	0	0
Colonel's baggage	— —	140	0	0
— Camp equipage	— —	90	0	0

*The Certificates in the six following cases are to be signed by the officer commanding and captain.*

The whole baggage of a quarter-				
master of cavalry	— —	40	0	0
A serjeant of cavalry	—	2	15	0
Corporal, trumpeter, or private		2	10	0
Serjeant of infantry	— —	2	10	0
Corporal, drummer, or private		2	2	0
A Servant not being a soldier		3	8	0

*Indemnification allowed to Officers on actual Service, whose Horses shall be killed or taken by the Enemy, or shot for the Glanders.*

## CAVALRY.

Heavy dragoons, 1 charger	—	47	5	0
Light dragoon, 1st ditto	—	36	15	0
Heavy or light ditto, 2d ditto		31	10	0
Quarter-master's horse	—	29	8	0

## INFANTRY.

Field officer's charger	—	31	10	0
Adjutant's ditto	— —	31	10	0
Chaplain's and subaltern's horses, each		18	18	0

Bât

	£.	s.	d.
Bât horses (both cavalry and infantry)	18	18	0
General officer's 1st charger	—	47	5 0
2d ditto	—	31	10 0

Aids de camp, brigade majors, and other staff officers, whose situations require their keeping good horses, receive as the light dragoons.

Staff officers, for whom inferior horses are deemed sufficient 18 18 0

Certificates, stating the particular circumstances and causes of the loss of the horses, are to be signed by the officers themselves, and by the commanding officers of their regiments.

The claims preferred in these cases to be decided on by the general officers commanding in chief on foreign stations, who are authorized to grant payment accordingly.

*Uniformity in certain Articles of Dress, to be observed by all Officers belonging to the Infantry of the Line.*

**B**Y orders issued from the Adjutant General's Office, the 24th May 1796, all officers, without distinction, belonging to the infantry of the line, are in future to have certain articles of their

their dress made conformable to patterns, deposited in the Office of the Comptrollers of Army Accounts, in Scotland Yard, for the inspection of such tradesmen as usually furnish those articles, viz.

The hat encircled with a crimson and gold cord; rosettes or tufts of the same brought to the edge of the brims.

The sword blade to be 32 inches long; straight, and made to cut and thrust; the shoulder of it at least one inch broad: the guard, pommel, and shell, to be brass and gilt: the gripe of silver twisted wire. The knot crimson and gold in stripes.

The gorget to be gilt with the king's cypher and crown over it engraved in the center; to be worn with a ribband, and rosette or tuft at each end of the same colour as the facing of the regimental clothing.

*Of Volunteer Companies, and Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry.*

**T**HESSE corps have been embodied during the present war for the internal defence of the country, and their stations being local and permanent, they are composed of respectable men of  
the

the district, whose *Amor Patriæ* is above the fear of being exposed to the necessary toils of a military education.

VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.

THESE corps sometimes serve without pay ; when otherwise, they receive it from government regulated in the following manner.

The officers are subsisted at the same rate as those of the regular forces for the days on which they exercise, only, not exceeding two days in the week. Constant pay is however allowed to one officer per company, not exceeding that of a captain, provided he be taken from the half-pay.

The non commissioned officers and private men have the same rate of pay, viz. one shilling each for every day's exercise of six hours, or a number of hours on different days equivalent thereto, not to exceed two days in the week as before.

One drill serjeant in each company has constant *full pay*, with such allowances as serjeants of regular corps of infantry have.

The mode of arming the men varies according to situation. Those in the interior towns are armed altogether with firelocks. Those on the coast are sometimes supplied with fire-lock<sup>s</sup>  
 O altogether ;

altogether; but if they have the means of being trained to the great guns, then one third are only allowed small arms, and the rest exercised at the artillery.

The clothing is to consist of a coat, waistcoat, and breeches, round hat and cockade, on which account the following allowance is given:

	£.	s.	d.
To a serjeant	—	—	—
	3	3	9
A drummer	—	—	—
	2	3	6
A corporal	—	—	—
	1	11	3
A private	—	—	—
	1	9	3

The accoutrements are to consist of a belt pouch, and sling, for those who have small arms. They are supplied by the Office of Ordnance; or if the corps prefers an equivalent in money, that board issues the following allowances in lieu of arms and accoutrements.

	£.	s.	d.
For a halbert	—	—	—
	0	9	6
A drum and sticks	—	—	—
	0	19	0
A musquet, bayonet, and scabbard, complete	—	—	—
	1	16	0
A cartouch box	—	—	—
	0	2	6
A tanned leather sling	—	—	—
	0	1	4



## YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

CONSTANT pay is allowed to officers and men, while employed on actual service by order of those who are empowered to call them out; and all contingent expences, properly and unavoidably incurred, are to be reimbursed after the usual investigation at the War Office.

One serjeant and a trumpeter per troop have constant pay, with the same allowance as serjeants and trumpeters of regular cavalry.

Twelve carbines are allowed to each troop.— The accoutrements of each man to consist of a *pistol, broad-sword, sword-belt, cartridge-box and strap, a waist-belt, and holsters*, and are either to be furnished by the Ordinance, or an equivalent in money to be given in lieu of them, and 14s. 2d. per man for Holsters.

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