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In Memory of
STEPHEN SPAULDING
1907 - 1925
CLASS of 1927
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

W. H. B. & Co. N. Y.

AN
HISTORICAL MEMOIR
OF THE
35TH ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT
OF FOOT.

COMPILED BY
RICHARD TRIMEN,
LATE CAPTAIN 35TH FOOT.

SOUTHAMPTON:
THE SOUTHAMPTON TIMES NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING AND
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1873.

551211

317. in Search of a better Cell.
Edwards
2-14-27

PREFACE.

It is nearly ten years since the idea of writing a history of the regiment in which I had the honour of serving her Majesty for almost sixteen years, entered my mind. The following pages are but the produce of that idea, and can claim no credit for literary ability.

When in the regiment I always regretted the absence of an authentic record of its deeds in bygone years; and was at last determined to remedy, as far as I was able, this defect. The following incident also spurred me on to attempt the work:— One day, in Chichester Cathedral, I was looking at the old Colours there that I had often carried, when one of the Cathedral officials said, "The 35th have never been in any battles, have they? at least, there *is* none on their Colours." I forget what reply I made to him, but having heard others say much the same words, I trust this account of the services of the old "Orange Lilies" will answer them also; for although it is true that the regiment had not the honour of sharing in any of the great battles of the present century, it is difficult to understand why "Quebec," for instance, should not be seen on the Colours of the regiments that fought there, as "Minden" is emblazoned on those of others,

12-9-38
N.E.M.

With reference to the list of officers of the regiment, it is, of course, imperfect, inasmuch as I have been unable to obtain the names of those who joined it during about thirty years from 1708, but I have endeavoured to be correct in regard to all whose names *are* there.

It will be observed that I end the work on the 31st of October, 1871, thereby excluding the substitutes for the ancient rank of Ensign from the list.

The great change that swept over the British Army on the 1st of November last year was so destructive to *regiments*, and leaves their future so uncertain, that I offer no excuse for bringing my labour to an end the day before that "sop to democracy" came into operation; hoping, however, that if the regiment is permitted to exist *as* a regiment (and already it is almost turned into a provisional battalion), a worthier pen than mine may continue its career.

In conclusion, I trust that all who have served in the 35th Regiment of Foot, of whatever rank, will have as much pleasure in reading what follows as I have experienced in compiling it; if so, it will compensate me for my boldness in "rushing into print."

RICHARD TRIMEN,
Late Captain 35th Foot.

1st December, 1872.

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ERRORS AND ADDITIONS.

PAGE	LINE	
2	... 23	... <i>After "men" add "of the infantry."</i>
25	... 10	... <i>For "Crawfurd" read "Craufurd."</i>
38	... 21	... <i>After "him" add "on the 28th."</i>
74	... 4	... <i>After "companies" add "Seventeen hundred and sixty-four volunteers from the Militia joined the regiment between July and October."</i>
85	... 16	... <i>Omit "October."</i>
,	... 45	... <i>For "James" read "John Nichols."</i>
88	10 & 14	<i>For "Le ler Legere" read "Le ler Legère."</i>
110	... 17	... <i>For "13th" read "11th."</i>
111	... 4	... <i>After "appearance" add "Sergeant-Major George Chandler of the regiment was promoted Ensign in the Greek Light Infantry on the 25th of February. He had served with the regiment in Holland, 1799, capture of Malta, 1800, in Egypt, 1807, where he was wounded, and at the capture of the Ionian Islands, 1809-10. He died when Paymaster of the 17th Lancers, at Dundalk, 29th of December, 1847. Quarter-Master-Sergeant Elkanah Eccles of the regiment was also promoted Quarter-Master in the same regiment at the same time, and died when on half pay, 1837."</i>
111	... 33	... <i>For "A. May" read "F. May."</i>
122	... 13	... <i>For "Captain" read "Captain-Lieutenant."</i>
124	... 4	... <i>For "Dickens" read "Dickins."</i>
148	... 21	... <i>After "it" add "to."</i>
164	... 19	... <i>For "aa" read "as."</i>
,	... 23	... <i>For "Carabineers" read "Carabiniers."</i>
186	... 9	... <i>For "Colin Sir" read "Sir Colin."</i>

PLATES.

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AN HISTORICAL MEMOIR

OF THE

35TH (ROYAL SUSSEX) REGIMENT OF FOOT.

1701.

The present 35th Regiment of British Infantry was raised in the northern counties of Ireland by Arthur, third Earl of Donegall, whose appointment as Colonel was dated the 28th of June, 1701, and who, having defrayed the expense of raising it, obtained the distinction of orange facings as a special mark of favour from His Majesty King William the Third, then on the Throne of England. This was the second regiment the Earl of Donegall had commanded in King William's reign, the former being disbanded the 8th of February, 1697. By some accounts the regiment was called for many years "The Belfast Regiment," through having on its formation been assembled at that town and drawn up on the ground now called "The Parade" there. This may have been the case, but in most documents of the time regiments are styled by the name of their colonel, and the regiment was always "The Earl of Donegall's Regiment."

It is difficult to describe the uniform, equipments, &c., of the regiment on its formation, but the former appears to have consisted of an easy red coat, faced and lined with orange, and with

large cuffs ; a flapped waistcoat, breeches, and long black gaiters coming up above the knee. The lace on the coats was silver for the officers and white for the men. All wore cocked hats, with the exception of the grenadier company, who had leather caps covered with cloth and ornamented with a regimental device. The hair was worn long and tied in a pigtail behind, which hung down the back to the waist. The officers carried half-pikes, the sergeants halberds, and the men were armed with muskets, bayonets, and short swords, except the grenadiers, who had firelocks instead of muskets, and carried a pouch of hand-grenades. The companies stood on parade three deep, and when firing the front rank knelt. There were two colours, or, by some accounts, three. A very few years before this there were certainly three, one for each division of musketeers and one for the centre division of pikemen, who carried pikes sixteen feet long—in fact it is an open question whether on the first formation of the regiment pikes were not part of its equipment, for as the third colour does not seem to have disappeared until 1704 it is reasonable to conclude that there would not have been a third colour without the pikes, particularly as so late as 1686 there was a colour for every company, and by some authors this was continued until the reign of Queen Anne. Only six years before the regiment was raised the coats and breeches of the men were grey, except the drummers, who wore purple coats with badges.

1702.

King William the Third fell from his horse whilst riding from Kensington to Hampton Court, which caused his death on the 8th of March. He was succeeded by Anne, Princess of Denmark. Smollett says "King William had projected a scheme to reduce Cadiz. This design Queen Anne resolved to put in execution." She accordingly declared war against France on the 4th of May. In consequence of the preparations made for this expedition the regiment was brought over from Ireland to Portsmouth in the month of May, arriving there on the 30th with Admiral Fair-

borne's squadron. It was landed in the Isle of Wight, and encamped with the army under the command of the Duke of Ormond, who arrived on the 2nd of June and immediately reviewed the troops, which consisted of the—

Grenadier and Coldstream Guards ;
 Lloyd's Dragoons (now 3rd Hussars) ;
 Sir H. Bellasis's (now 2nd Foot) ;
 Churchill's (now 3rd Foot) ;
 Seymour's (now 4th Foot) ;
 Ventris Columbine's (now 6th Foot) ;
 O'Hara's, three companies (now 7th Foot) ;
 Thomas Erle's (now 19th Foot) ;
 Gustavus Hamilton's (now 20th Foot) ;
 Villiers's Marines (now 31st Foot) ;
 Fox's Marines (now 32nd Foot) ;
 Lord Donegall's (now 35th Foot) ;
 Lord Charlemont's (now 36th Foot) ;

—besides Dutch regiments. At this review the regiment had 528 men on parade, out of a strength of 586. By the Royal Warrant dated the 1st of June, six regular regiments of Foot were placed on the establishment of the navy for sea service : these were the present 6th, 19th, 20th, 34th, 35th, and 36th Regiments of Foot ; six others were for Marines, the present 30th, 31st, and 32nd Regiments of Foot forming part of them.

The troops embarked, to the number of fourteen thousand, on the 19th of June, but of this force the British only consisted of—

Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	515
Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...	...	311
Corporals	...	...	...	...	...	...	441
Drummers	...	...	...	...	...	...	303
Privates	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,458
Servants.	...	...	...	...	...	...	605
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,633

The fleet amounted to fifty ships of the line, besides frigates and smaller ships.

The embarkation return of the regiment is still to be seen among the Harleian manuscripts at the British Museum, and is of much interest as it contains the first list of the officers of the regiment to be found, probably, with few exceptions, the original

officers of the regiment on its formation the year before. It is as follows :—

An account of ye Right Hon. ye Earl of Donegall's Regiment.

On board ye Ruby transport—5 companies.

Peter Bristow, Lieut.-Col. and Capt.	}	2 sergeants, 3 corporalls, 2 drs., 41 private men
Nathaniell Lane, Lieut.		
Michael Bowmer, Ensign		
John Foulkes, Capt.	}	2 sergeants, 3 corporalls, 2 drs., 44 private men, 2 whereof sick on board ye Jeffery, hospitall ship
Richard Collum, Lieut.		
Isaac Ewdis, Ensign		
Thomas Phillips, Capt.	}	2 sergeants, 3 corporalls, 2 drs., 43 private men
James Griffith, Lieut.		
James Moore, Ensign		
Edmond Keating, Capt.	}	2 sergeants, 3 corporalls, 2 drs., 41 private men
Francis Scott, Lieut.		
Richard Willoughby, Ensign		
Thomas Smith, Capt.	}	2 sergeants, 3 corporalls, 2 drs., 40 private men
Benjamin Wilkins, Lieut.		
Peter Martin, Ensign		

On board ye Albion friggat, transport—4 companies.

William Hamilton, Major and Capt.	}	2 sergeants, 3 corporalls, 2 drs., 44 private men, whereof one sick on board ye Smirna Factor, hospitall ship
James Mallery, Lieut.		
John Witchells, Ensign		
Archibald Patton, Capt.	}	2 sergeants, 3 corporalls, 1 dr., 45 private men, one whereof with Colonel Fox. One drummer deserted
Henry Deel, Lieut.		
James Winn, Ensign		
E. De Mense Sourdney, Capt.	}	2 sergeants, 3 corporalls, 2 drs., 44 private men, one corporall, two private men on board ye Smirna Factor, hospital ship. Since ye wrighting of this we have an acct. of ye death of one man on board ye said ship
George Foulkes, Lieut.		
Henry Griffith, Ensign		
James Sterling, Capt.	}	2 sergeants, 3 corporalls, 2 drs., 44 private men
Philip St. John, Lieut.		
John Wallis, Ensign		

On board ye Hunter, fireship, and ye Lightning—1 company.

Joshline Mead, Capt.	}	2 sergeants, 3 corporalls, 2 drs., 44 private men
Joseph Sanders, Lieut.		
Dudley Davis, Ensign		

On board ye Sterling Castle—2 companies.

Earl of Donegall,	}	2 sergeants, 3 corporalls, 2 drs., 45 private men
Joseph Delany, Capt.-Lieut.		
— Tracy, Ensign		
Thom. Dancer, Capt.	}	2 sergeants, 3 corporalls, 2 drs., 44 private men
— Flemming, Lieut.		
— Starling, Ensign		

Besides the above it is mentioned that the grenadiers of the Earl of Donegall's Regiment were on board the "Prince of Orange," transport, but without giving the officers' names. By this it would seem that the regiment consisted of thirteen companies, unless,

as is probable, the grenadier company were placed on board the "Prince of Orange" from one of the other ships. The paper is signed by the Lieutenant-Colonel, Peter Bristow, whose writing would certainly not pass muster in these days of competition. The "Disposition for Landing the Forces" is also given, in which the grenadier company are in the "First descent," and the regiment in the "Third descent" in Brigadier-General Lloyd's Brigade.

The fleet remained at Spithead waiting for a fair wind until the 1st of July, when it sailed, and put into Torbay on the 7th. With these delays it was the 9th of August before the expedition was off Cape St. Vincent, and on the 12th the fleet anchored in the Bay of Bulls, about six miles from Cadiz. Among the orders issued on the 14th by the Duke of Ormond for the landing the next day—"The companies of grenadiers of different regiments, amounting to 1,200 men, should rendezvous in the boats at the head of the 'Ranelagh,' under the command of Lord Donegall." Accordingly the grenadiers left the ships at four o'clock on the morning of the 15th, and the Earl of Donegall and Baron Pulank were the first persons who set foot on shore, with twelve English grenadiers. The landing appears to have been very difficult in consequence of the surf, and the grenadiers were attacked by cavalry immediately, who were quickly dispersed, with only a few of the grenadiers being wounded. The whole army followed, and on the 16th marched to a camp near Rotta, about three miles from the landing place. On the 21st arrived at Port St. Mary's, and remained there nearly a month. The enterprise ultimately failed, and the troops re-embarked in the Bay of Bulls on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of September, after having pillaged Port St. Mary's in a disgraceful manner, for which two officers of high rank were tried by court-martial. This conduct was the more to be reprehended in consequence of the Duke of Ormond having issued strict orders against plundering. After the whole of the troops were embarked, the greater part sailed for England, but Admiral Sir George Rooke detached a squadron (under Captain Hovenden Walker), consisting of six ships of the line and transports, for the West Indies. On board the latter were four regi-

ments of Foot, including Colonel Erls's (now 19th Foot), Lord Donegall's (now 35th Foot), and Lord Charlemont's (now 36th Foot), which, it will be remembered, had all been put on the establishment of the navy; the other was probably Colonel Columbine's (now 6th Foot). The squadron sailed on the 26th of September to form a part of the powerful armament prepared for the attack of the French and Spanish settlements in the West Indies. On reaching the island of Antigua they were joined by some troops under Colonel Codrington, and what followed is told by Smollett in a few words, as follows:—"They then made a descent upon the island of Gaudaloupe, rased the fort, burned the town, ravaged the country, and re-embarked with precipitation in consequence of a report that the French had landed nine hundred men at the back of the island. They retired to Nevis, where they must have perished by famine had they not been providentially relieved by Vice-Admiral Graydon, on his way to Jamaica." Altogether the enterprise seems to have been conducted much in the same way as the expedition to Cadiz.

1703.

The regiment was in the West Indies during the summer of this year, and appears to have returned to England in the autumn in consequence of losing many men from the unhealthy climate. Lord Donegall was in England then, in any case, as he was present in the House of Lords in October.

1704.

If the regiment did return from the West Indies in 1703, it embarked at Portsmouth on the 4th of January with the fleet and army, under command of Admiral Sir George Rooke and the Duke of Schomberg, to convoy Charles the Third, King of Spain, to that country, which arrived at Lisbon on the 7th of March, having been driven back by contrary winds; but the regiment is not given in the list of those that were sent into hot weather

quarters in July, which inclines to the belief that it joined the army from the West Indies, or had remained serving on board ship until this time. However this may have been, about the end of November, letters arrived at head-quarters from the Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, who was besieged in Gibraltar by twelve thousand French and Spaniards, under the Marquis de Villadarias, stating that he could hold out no longer unless succour was quickly sent him, his garrison being less than three thousand strong, on which a council of war was held, and it was determined by Lord Galway, who had succeeded the Duke of Schomberg in command of the army, that the Guards, Lord Barrymore's (now 13th Foot), Lord Donegall's (now 35th Foot, six hundred and fifty strong), and Colonel Montjoy's Regiment, should be immediately embarked for Gibraltar to re-inforce that garrison. These troops embarked at Lisbon on the 8th of December, and sailed two days afterwards under convoy of four frigates, landing at Gibraltar on the 18th, having narrowly escaped capture by the French fleet off Cape Spartel. Their arrival was greatly needed by the garrison, who were reduced to thirteen hundred men fit for duty. These events were the commencement of the war of the Spanish Succession.

1705.

At the beginning of this year the regiment was engaged in the defence of Gibraltar. On the 5th of January Colonel the Earl of Donegall was given the commission of Major-General by the Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, who commanded at Gibraltar. On the 10th of January the officers and men of the regiment who had been left sick at Lisbon arrived and rejoined. The siege was prosecuted with great vigour by the enemy, who made many daring attempts to capture the place, particularly on the 26th of January and the 7th of February, but all were unavailing, and the siege became a subject of great interest throughout Europe. The enemy suffered great hardships and misery from the bad weather and scanty provisions, which caused great loss to them

from disease, so that towards the end of March they began to withdraw from before the place, having lost between nine and ten thousand men, leaving the English in quiet possession of the fortress they had so gallantly defended, and which they have preserved to the present time, it being formally allotted to England at the peace of Utrecht. May they hold it still in time of war, or, more dangerous still, never be induced to cede it to any other nation in time of peace.

A lieutenant and six men of the regiment were taken prisoners on the 21st of April, but were released the next day, when the siege was raised by the enemy completely. The 23rd of April being St. George's Day, the Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt held a review of the troops of the garrison, among whom there was great rejoicing. They had, however, lost more than four hundred of their small number during the siege, which, considering the enemy threw 7,000 shot and 8,000 shell into the place, was not excessive. It is to be regretted that the loss sustained by the different regiments during this, the eleventh siege that Gibraltar had sustained, does not appear to have been preserved.

The Earl of Peterborough and Sir Cloudesley Shovel sailed from England in command of the grand fleet assembled in June, and arrived at Lisbon in July, at which place King Charles the Third went on board the "Ranelagh," and sailed with the fleet on the 28th. In a few days they arrived at Gibraltar, "the ruins of which place," to quote a Portuguese account published at Lisbon in October, 1705, "were a plain demonstration of the "great courage, industry, and indefatigable care wherewith the "Prince of Darmstadt had defended it against the united force "of France and Castile, being seconded by the bravery of the "captains and soldiers that were with him in that garrison, with "whose assistance he made so glorious and memorable a defence as "is not to be paralleled in ancient or modern history." When at Gibraltar the Earl of Peterborough landed two regiments he had brought from England, and took the Guards, Lord Barrymore's (now 13th Foot), Lord Donegall's (now 35th Foot), and another regiment of Foot in their place on board the fleet, as he had

formed the design of besieging Barcelona, the capital of Catalonia, which, considering the small number of his army (about seven thousand), and the fact that the place had held out for eight weeks in the year 1697 against thirty thousand men, may well have been considered rather a rash resolve. However, on the 5th of August the fleet sailed, the next day doubled the Cape de Gaeta, and on the 11th anchored in the Bay of Altea, "where," says Smollett, "the Earl of Peterborough published a manifesto in the Spanish language, which had such an effect that all the inhabitants of the place, the neighbouring villages, and adjacent mountains, acknowledged King Charles as their lawful sovereign." There was a great diversity of opinion among the chief officers of the army as to the desirability of attacking Barcelona, for at a council of war held on board Her Majesty's ship "Brittannia," on the 16th of August, all the generals voted against it, among the rest the Earl of Donegall. However, on the 22nd the fleet arrived in the Bay of Barcelona, the city of which name was situated near the sea. It was well fortified with ten bastions, and was still further protected by a strong castle and citadel called Montjuich, situated on a hill to the west of the town, which completely commanded the city. The troops were landed on the 23rd and 24th of August in a high sea, the soldiers often being up to their middle in the water; but the people of the country were very friendly, bringing boards for the men to get out of the boats, and carrying the officers ashore on their backs. The grenadiers were first landed, and in a few hours fifteen battalions were on shore. They landed about two miles from the city, near a river called Bassoz, between the town and Badalona. They then were encamped nearly a mile from the town, being covered on the right by the River Zecchia, in the rear by the River Bassoz, and on the left by the sea. King Charles did not land until the 28th of August, and found quarters near St. Martin's, behind the right wing of the camp. There were three councils of war held in the camp, at all of which Lord Donegall was present; and in deference to the wishes of the King and the Earl of Peterborough they at last agreed to the latter's design of attempting to capture Fort Montjuich, "the very foundation of

all our footing in Spain," as Dr. Friend writes. Accordingly, after very great difficulty in erecting batteries, the sailors and soldiers being incessant in their work of dragging cannon and mortars up steep and precipitous rocks, the place was attacked on the 14th of September, on which day the Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt with four hundred grenadiers of different regiments, and Colonel Southwell with six hundred Foot, followed by a thousand more, were told off for the assault. The outworks of Fort Montjuich were taken immediately by the grenadiers, with heavy loss, including the gallant Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, who was shot through the body and died a few hours afterwards. His fall checked the troops for a time, but the Earl of Peterborough arriving, led the attack again, and afterwards began to bombard the fort, on which, however, he did not make much impression until the 17th, when Colonel Southwell fired a mortar with such good effect that the enemy's magazine exploded, killing the governor and many officers. On this the garrison surrendered, and the Earl of Peterborough gained possession of Fort Montjuich. This position being attained, the rest was comparatively easy, for the batteries opened so heavily on the town that the governor capitulated on the 4th of October. During the capitulation a curious example of the discipline of the English army was shown, for some of the German and Catalonian troops got into the city by some means, on which the governor complained to the Earl of Peterborough, who marched into the conquered town with the English regiments, drove out their allies, and returned quietly to their camp. The army moved in and took possession of Barcelona on the 13th of October; and the capture of such a strong fortress by so small a force produced a great sensation in Europe, the Earl of Peterborough and all his officers, men, and the seamen of the fleet receiving great praise for their conduct during this siege, the successful issue of which caused nearly the whole of Catalonia, which was the richest and largest province of Spain, to submit to King Charles. The loss sustained by the regiments engaged at the siege of Barcelona does not appear to have been preserved. In November Colonel the Earl of Donegall was appointed governor of the

strong fortress of Gironne, on the River Ter, fifteen miles from the sea and forty-five from Barcelona. In all probability the regiment accompanied his lordship, and formed part of the garrison of that place, as all the English troops (except the Guards, who remained in Barcelona as an escort to the King) were distributed in different towns for the winter.

The grenadiers ceased to carry hand-grenades.

1706.

At the commencement of the year the Duke of Anjou, who also claimed the Throne of Spain, assembled a numerous army for the purpose of endeavouring to retake Barcelona, the possession of which he considered of great importance ; he therefore made great efforts to reach the place early, particularly as he was aware of the defenceless state of the city, the only English troops there in the month of March being three hundred of the Guards. Accordingly, on the 2nd of April, he arrived and encamped before the north side of the city, with his right on Fort Montjuich, and at the same time it was blockaded by sea by a numerous fleet, under the command of the Count de Thoulouse. The enemy's army were fifteen thousand strong, but even with that large force the Duke of Anjou could not prevent reinforcements being thrown into the city, for the Earl of Donegall, with eleven hundred men of the garrison of Gironne, forced their way in through the intervals the enemy were obliged to leave in their lines, on the 5th of April, after a distressing march, many of the troops, however, riding on mules. There is but little doubt that Lord Donegall brought the regiment with him on this occasion, if it was, as supposed above, at Gironne ; but in any case it served during the subsequent defence of Barcelona. This reinforcement animated the King and the inhabitants greatly, as with some other troops that succeeded in entering the city the same day, there were three thousand regular troops, besides the city militia, "that do constant duty in all places without reach of danger," as the author of the "Journal of the Siege" quaintly remarks. He also says on the

6th, "my Lord Donegall and Major-General Lentinen command the troops in the castle by turns." On the 16th, "last night at eight o'clock the enemy began an attack on our westmost outwork, where was placed, according to their turn, the new Spanish Foot Guards, who gave way and precipitately retired upon the enemy's first sally, so that at once they advanced to where our Guards and grenadiers were posted, and had carried that too directly, had we not acted like Englishmen; in fine, never any soldiers behaved themselves better than ours on this occasion, some of them—nay, and my Lord Donegall himself, too—throwing back the enemy's grenades upon them." This lasted about two hours, and then the enemy were repulsed. On the 20th, "my Lord Donegall's behaviour is highly approved at Court, he showing upon all occasions a true English valour, and the preservation of the place is chiefly owing to his example." At seven o'clock on the evening of the 21st the enemy made a grand assault, and unfortunately effected an entrance. Great confusion existed, and nothing was known in Barcelona of the particulars of the case. However, "on the 22nd a drum was sent out to enquire for Lord Donegall, who on returning gave an account that his lordship was slain in Montjuich; that he would hear of no quarter, which the enemy, that knew him, offered him; that he cut to pieces half-a-dozen grenadiers and an officer that had personally engaged him, and was attacking a captain when an unhappy bullet shot him through the heart, and he fell." In this manner the regiment lost their first colonel, and although the above account of his death is probably exaggerated, in accordance with the custom of the time, there is no doubt but that he was a good and gallant officer, and fell doing his duty. His body was recovered and buried in the Levani bastion. On this occasion the enemy took four hundred prisoners, and among them twenty English officers. "After the Fort of Montjuich was taken the place was so hard pressed that Charles ran the utmost risk of falling into the hands of the enemy, for the Earl of Peterborough, who had marched from Valencia with two thousand men, found it impracticable to enter the city. Nevertheless, he maintained his post upon the hills, and with surprising

“courage and activity kept the besiegers in constant alarm. At length Sir John Leake sailed from Lisbon with thirty ships of the line, and on the 8th of May arrived in sight of Barcelona. The French admiral no sooner received intelligence of his approach than he set sail for Toulon. In three days after his departure the Duke of Anjou abandoned the siege and retired in great disorder, leaving behind his tents with the sick and wounded, amounting to two thousand.” One account says that the siege was raised during a total eclipse of the sun. The enemy lost six thousand men while before the place, but very nearly succeeded in obtaining possession of it after taking Fort Montjuich. The garrison also suffered severely, for they lost no less than seventeen hundred killed and wounded ; but that sustained by individual regiments engaged does not seem to have been preserved. After the relief of the city was effected the English force amounted to seven thousand seven hundred men, as below :—

Five regiments landed	...	...	...	...	4,000
Recruits landed	...	...	...	...	900
Troops who had gone through the siege	...	...	...	...	1,300
Troops with Earl of Peterborough	...	...	...	...	1,500
Total	...	...	...	...	7,700

On the death of the Earl of Donegall, Brigadier Richard Gorges, from a regiment that is now the 11th Foot, was appointed colonel of the regiment, which henceforth became Gorges' Foot.

At the conclusion of the siege of Barcelona King Charles the Third wrote the following letter, among many others, to Queen Anne :—

Madam, my Sister,—

It is always with the utmost satisfaction that I do justice to those worthy persons who signalized themselves by their conduct in your Majesty's service and mine. My Lord Donegall was remarkably so when alive, and his brave regiment, and more particularly at the last siege of my city of Barcelona, both in his quickness in succouring it from Gironna and the long valiant defence he and his brave regiment made in Fort Montjuich, where he lost his life in the assault, and it is in a great measure to his memory and gallant regiment that I am indebted for the preservation of that capital, and, it may be, for all the possessions I hold in Spain. I shall injure your Majesty's usual generosity by offering to recommend to your favour the

family of so worthy a gentleman, and also the officers of his brave regiment, for I know your Majesty's inclination to it. I will only add I will place all the marks of favour and acknowledgement which your Majesty will please to bestow on the family and the regiment to my own account, as well as the remaining obligation.

I am, with sincere gratitude and love,

Your Brother,

CHARLES.

On the 18th of May a council of war was held and a disposition of the forces made, the regiment being ordered on board the fleet with the Earl of Peterborough to Valencia, as it, and all the infantry, were unable to march, having no baggage necessaries. The cavalry were to proceed to Valencia by land. Only eighteen hundred of the infantry of the army proceeded on this service, the rest garrisoning Barcelona and other places. The regiment sailed on the 29th of May, and arrived at Valencia the 4th of June, stayed there some time, and were then detached with Lord Mohun's Regiment to Alicant, on the coast, under the command of Brigadier Gorges. Alicant was taken by storm on the 28th of July by this force, after it had been bombarded by the fleet, with the loss of only seventeen men killed, notwithstanding its being a strongly fortified place with a castle which commanded both the town and harbour. Brigadier Gorges, the colonel of the regiment, was appointed governor of Alicant, and a battery erected between the castle and town was named after him, "Gorges' Battery." There is little doubt but that the regiment remained in garrison at Alicant, for at the council held there on the 6th of September Lieutenant-Colonel Joshline Mead and Major Thomas Phillips, of Gorges' Foot, were members, Brigadier Gorges being president. At this council it was unanimously agreed that the order that had been received for the forces that were employed at the siege of Alicant to march into Castile to join the main army there was bad, as it would cut off communication with the sea if that place was not held, particularly the castle. At this time the army were at or near Velez, from which they marched towards the frontiers of Valencia and Murcia, where they were placed in winter quarters.

1707.

The English troops in Spain took the field in the spring, under the command of the Earl of Galway (who had relieved the Earl of Peterborough), with the confederate forces, consisting of Dutch and Portuguese; and the regiment having by this time joined the army from Alicant, was formed in the brigade commanded by Brigadier Macartney, composed of the Queen's Guards, Mordaunt's (now 28th Foot), Gorges' (now 35th Foot), Macartney's (since disbanded), and a battalion of Marines. Smollett says, "On the 13th of March the army was assembled at Candela to the number of sixteen thousand men, under the auspices of the Marquis das Minas, to whom the Earl of Galway was second in command. They marched towards Yacla, and undertook the siege of Vilena, but having received intelligence that the Duke of Berwick was in the neighbourhood, they advanced on the 14th of April, in four columns, towards the town of Almanza, where the enemy were drawn up in order of battle." It was Easter Monday. The enemy's forces consisted of seventy-three squadrons and fifty-two battalions, under the command of the Duke of Berwick. The allied forces of fifty-three squadrons and forty-two battalions, composed of English, Dutch, and Portuguese troops, under the command of the Earl of Galway, by which it will be seen that the enemy's troops far outnumbered the allies, especially in cavalry. On the line of battle being formed the English troops stood as follows:—In the first line, the First English Brigade, commanded by Brigadier Macartney, was posted nearly in the centre, in the following order, from right to left:—Mordaunt's (now 28th Foot), 532 strong; Macartney's Foot, 494 strong; Battalion of Marines; Gorges' (now 35th Foot), 616 strong; and the Queen's Guards, 400 strong. On their right were Dutch and Portuguese infantry, and Portuguese cavalry on the extreme right; and on their immediate left were Dutch cavalry, with Harvey's Horse (now 2nd Dragoon Guards, 227 strong) in their centre; beyond them, to the left, stood the Third English Brigade, commanded by Colonel Wade, composed of Southwell's (now 6th

Foot), 505 strong ; Blood's (now 17th Foot), 461 strong ; Wade's (now 33rd Foot), 458 strong ; and Montjoy's (since disbanded), 508 strong. This brigade was flanked by three squadrons of English cavalry. The Second English Brigade, composed of Portmore's (now 2nd Foot), 462 strong ; Britton's (since disbanded), 428 strong ; Nassau's (since disbanded), 422 strong ; and Bowles' (since disbanded) ; commanded by Colonel Britton ; and the Fourth, commanded by Brigadier Hill, and composed of Stewart's (now 9th Foot), 467 strong ; Hill's (now 11th Foot), 472 strong ; Allnutt's (now 36th Foot), 412 strong ; and Lord Mark Kerr's (since disbanded), 429 strong, were posted in the second line. Detachments of Carpenter's (now 3rd Hussars), Essex's (now 4th Hussars) and Killigrew's (now 8th Hussars) Dragoons, were also present ; and of Pearce's, Peterborough's, and Guiscard's Dragoon's, all three of which were disbanded about 1714. The number of English troops engaged at the Battle of Almanza was 8,910, and the strongest battalion on the field at the commencement of the action was Brigadier Gorges' (now 35th Foot). The army arrived in sight of the enemy about noon, and halted to refresh the men, who had marched from daybreak. There are few better accounts of this battle than that of Smollett's, which follows :—“The battle began about two in the afternoon, and the “ whole front of each army was fully engaged. The English and “ Dutch squadrons on the left, sustained by the Portuguese horse of “ the second line, were overpowered after a gallant resistance. The “ centre, consisting chiefly of battalions from Great Britain and “ Holland, obliged the enemy to give way, and drove them first “ upon their second line ; but the Portuguese cavalry on the right “ being broken at the first charge, their Foot betook themselves to “ fight, so that the English and Dutch troops being left naked on “ the flanks, were attacked and surrounded on every side. In this “ dreadful emergency they formed themselves into a square and “ retired from the field of battle. By this time the men were quite “ spent with fatigue, and all their ammunition exhausted, they were “ ignorant of the country, abandoned by their horse, destitute of provisions, and cut off from all hopes of supply. Moved by these dismal

“ considerations they capitulated, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war to the amount of thirteen battalions. The Portuguese and part of the English horse, with the infantry that guarded the baggage, retreated to Alcira, where they were joined by the Earl of Galway with about two thousand five hundred dragoons which he had brought from the field of battle. About three thousand men of the allied army were killed upon the spot, with many officers of distinction. The Earl of Galway received two deep cuts in the face, by which he lost his right eye. The Lords Tyrawley, Mark Kerr, and Colonel Clayton were wounded. All their artillery, together with one hundred-and-twenty colours and standards and about ten thousand men, were taken, so that no victory could be more complete, yet it was not purchased without the loss of two thousand men slain in the action, including some officers of eminence. The Duke of Berwick, who commanded the troops of King Philip, acquired a great addition of fame by his conduct and behaviour before and during the engagement, but his authority was superseded by the Duke of Orleans, who arrived in the army immediately after the battle. This prince seemed to entertain some private views of his own, for he took no effectual steps to improve the victory. He began a private negotiation with the Earl of Galway, during which the two armies lay inactive on the banks of the Cinca, and he concluded the campaign with the siege of Lerida, which was surrendered by capitulation on the 2nd of November ; then the troops on both sides went into winter quarters. The Earl of Galway and the Marquis das Minas embarked at Barcelona for Lisbon, and General Carpenter remained commander of the English forces quartered in Catalonia, which was now the only part of Spain that remained to King Charles.”

Thus ended this unfortunate campaign that opened so prosperously. The loss of the English troops at the Battle of Almanza is variously stated, but the following is the best return of officers :—

	Killed.	Wounded & taken prisoners.
Lieutenant-Colonels ...	13	18
Majors ...	2	7
Captains ...	30	69
Subalterns ...	39	181
Staff ...	3	9
Totals ...	87	284

Of the above the regiment had three captains killed. Their names were Lane, Witchells, and Emy ; and among the prisoners were Colonel Hamilton (wounded) ; Captains Dunbar, Deel, Cudmore (wounded), Bowmer (wounded), and Eagar ; Lieutenants Gardner, Dally, Waring (wounded), Devall, and Christian ; Ensigns Willoughby, Arthur, Seers, O'Brien, Jones, and Dunbar.

What the loss of the regiment amounted to among the men cannot be ascertained, but it must have been very heavy.

The Battle of Almanza furnished the curious fact that the English army was commanded by a Frenchman and the French army by an Englishman, for the Earl of Galway was the son of the Marquis de Ruvigny, a nobleman who, being a Protestant, quitted France and took up his residence in England, and his son entering the English army was created Earl of Galway for his distinguished conduct during the war in Ireland in King William the Third's time. The Duke of Berwick, who commanded the French army, was a natural son of King James the Second by Miss Churchill, and fled to France with his father in 1688, and from that time was always engaged in fighting against his country. This circumstance accounted for an English officer who was taken prisoner saying, "If you will change generals we will fight you "over again."

1708.

On the 8th of March orders and commissions were delivered for new raising the regiments of Mordaunt's (now 28th Foot), Wade's (now 33rd Foot), Gorges' (now 35th Foot), and Allnut's (now 36th Foot), and three others afterwards disbanded, who had suffered most at the Battle of Almanza ; and the officers of these regiments, who were still prisoners in France, were replaced by others. On this several regiments, or rather what was left of them, were brought home during the summer, and among them was Gorges' (now 35th Foot), which, it is supposed, was sent to Ireland to obtain recruits, who were not to be taken under five feet five inches in height. Brigadier Gorges was promoted Major-General in the month of April.

1712.

Firelocks having superseded the old muskets this year, the Duke of Marlborough's new exercise for firelocks and bayonets was introduced into the infantry. There were fifty-five words of command for this drill, not including the motions, but as it observes "there are no other words used in action than 'Make ready' and 'Fire,' some of it must have been as useless as more modern 'manual and platoon.'" Regiments of foot were ordered to be drawn up on parade in the following order:—The colonel's company on the right, the lieutenant-colonel's company on the left, the major's on the left of the colonel's, and the eldest captain's on the right hand of the lieutenant-colonel's, and so on.

1713.

In consequence of the Peace of Utrecht, all the regiments that had been raised since the year 1697, except those that are now the 28th, 29th, 35th, and 36th Foot, were reduced, and the officers placed on half-pay. The 35th and 36th Foot being retained may be accounted for by the fact that the present 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, and 34th Foot were not raised until the 12th of February, 1702—therefore the present 35th and 36th Foot were then senior to those regiments; moreover, the present 36th Foot was raised precisely about the same time as the regiment in Ireland, and proceeded to the Isle of Wight in 1702, in like manner.

1714.

Queen Anne died on the 1st of August.

1715.

In consequence of the Pretender's efforts to gain the Throne of England, King George the First augmented the army during the summer, and all the regiments mentioned above were restored.

1716.

The regiment was still stationed in Ireland.

1717.

Major-General Richard Gorges ceased to be colonel of the regiment. He was succeeded by Colonel Charles Otway, whose commission was dated 26th of July, 1717.

1719.

By a Royal Warrant issued in February, the King fixed the prices of all commissions in the army.

1727.

King George the Second came to the Throne. During the last reign, no change of importance appears to have taken place in the arms of the infantry, and but little in their uniform.

1729.

On the 20th of November, regulations were issued regarding the clothing of the army, by which it appears that a soldier in a foot regiment was to receive yearly—a cloth coat, a waistcoat made from the last year's coat, a pair of breeches, a pair of stockings, a pair of shoes, a hat well laced, two shirts, and two neckcloths ; and all were to be good and well made.

1735.

Colonel Charles Otway was promoted Brigadier on the 28th of November.

1736.

The regiment this year was quartered in Dublin with their old comrades, the present 36th Foot ; and this is the earliest period

at which regiments appear with their numbers; they were still always referred to and spoken of as "Otway's Foot," or whatever the name of the colonel might chance to be. At this date the daily pay of the different ranks in a regiment of foot was—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Colonel ...	1	4	6	His Mate ...	0	2	6
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	0	16	6	Adjutant ...	0	4	0
Major ...	0	13	6	Sergeant ...	0	1	6
Captain ...	0	9	6	Corporal ...	0	1	0
Lieutenant ...	0	4	6	Drummer ...	0	1	0
Ensign ...	0	3	6	Privates ...	0	0	6
Chaplain ...	0	6	8	Privates ...	0	0	7
Chirurgion ...	0	4	0				

—not very different to the present rates, with the exception of the medical officers; but all represented more value then than now. There were only forty regiments of foot in the army at this time.

1739.

Charles Otway, the colonel of the regiment, promoted Major-General 2nd of July.

1740.

The regiment was still in Ireland; and war being declared against Spain, all officers of regiments on the Irish Establishment were ordered to join, and seven more regiments of foot were raised.

1741.

About this year the iron or steel ramrod for muskets was invented by the Prince of Dessau. It was, as may be supposed, a great improvement on the old wooden one.

1742.

The regiment this year mustered eight hundred bayonets, and consisted of ten companies. Their uniform does not appear to have altered very much from what it was in 1701.

1744.

The regiment was again quartered in Dublin, and was no less than eleven hundred and fifty-four strong. The other regiments of foot serving then in Ireland were the present 1st, 5th, 60th, 61st, and 62nd, all at an establishment of eleven hundred and fifty-four.

1745.

The regiment marched to Limerick. The following list of the officers then serving is of interest, it being the first authentic record from 1702, and showing that the rank of second-lieutenant existed with that of ensign :—

Lieut.-General Charles Otway (promoted from Major-General 23th of May).	Second-Lieut. William Jephson
Lieut.-Colonel William Tennison	Clement Paterson
Major Abel Warren	John Cunningham
Captain John Stanhope	George Fletcher
Simon Parry	Edmond Cotter
Patrick Gentleman	Antony Haslam
George Monro	Francis Legge
Oliver Arthur	Thomas Gisborne
Haest James	William Cross
Richard Hankinson	
Captain-Lieutenant John Leader	Ensign George Langley
Lieutenant James Hay	Hodson Bernard
Raphael Caulfield	Richard Baillie
Edward Lely	Alexander Bruce
Edward Goldsmith	John Delavallée
John Johnston	Thomas Jetherill
Robert Cope	Archibald Richardson
Robert Fitzgerald	William Bamford
William Bellew	Chaplain Henry Ware
Eaton Otway	Adjutant James Hay
Charles Ince	Surgeon John Johnston
George Bernard	Mate William Bamford

—three subalterns to a company, and now one.

About this time the regiment, in common with the rest of the army, wore the hair powdered and the tail clubbed, which was carried out by turning it up, leaving a knob below, and tying it with a leather strap. The men of the battalion companies ceased

to carry swords. Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Pearson retired from the command of the regiment, which he had held for six years.

1746.

The establishment of the regiment this year was sixteen hundred and fourteen, but it was formed in fourteen companies, with a corresponding increase of officers.

1747.

Fifers, who appear to have been "disestablished" for some time, were restored. They were afterwards, according to Grose, only allowed to the grenadier companies of regiments, and then the drummers became fifers as well. Light companies were also added to all infantry regiments during the reign of King George the Second.

1748.

Peace was concluded this year—the war, however, having made little difference to the regiment, which had remained quietly in Ireland. It was now formed into two battalions, although there appears to have been only one lieutenant-colonel. The head quarters of both battalions were quartered at Cork with six companies, composed of the colonel's, Major Monro's, Captains Otway's, Johnston's, Walsingham's, and Lieutenant-Colonel Tennison's; six were at Kinsale, viz., Major Adams', Captains Arthur's, Leader's, Macartney's, Hay's, and Bernard's; one at Bandon (Captain Cane's), and one at Youghal. The regiment was fifteen hundred and fifty-eight strong.

1749.

The regiment was again composed of only ten companies in one battalion, and was quartered at Galway. A number of the officers were placed on half-pay, and its establishment of men sank

to only three hundred and seventy-four. Major George Monro was promoted lieutenant-colonel on the 4th of January, and succeeded to the command of the regiment.

1750.

Limerick was again the station of the regiment.

1751.

The regiment marched to Athlone, at which place the headquarters and six companies, composed of the Colonel's, Lieutenant-Colonel Monro's, Major Crawford's, Captains Arthur's, Leader's and Cane's were stationed; the rest, composed of Captains Macartney's, Hay's, Johnston's, and Maunsell's companies, being detached to Clare Castle. On the 1st of July a Royal warrant was issued, numbering all the regiments of the army, and settling their colours, uniforms, equipments, etc.; in this it was required that the number of the rank of the regiment should be painted or embroidered in gold Roman characters on the colours. The first, or King's colour, was the great union; the second, or regimental colour, was of orange silk, with the union in the upper Canton; in the centre of the colour was the number of the rank of the regiment in gold Roman characters, with a wreath of roses and thistles on the same stalk. Although from this time the regiment appears in the Army Lists as the 35th Foot, it was called for many years afterwards, even in official returns and documents, "Otway's Foot." Great attention was paid at this period to the dressing of the men's hair and the proper military cock of the hats.

1752.

Kinsale was the station the regiment occupied this year.

1753.

The regiment appears to have remained at Kinsale. About the end of the year, or the beginning of 1754, the sergeants and corporals were drilled in a new "manual and platoon," and one

man. of each company. was sent to Dublin to learn the gun exercise, it being in contemplation to attach a field piece to every regiment, which never appears to have been carried out.

1754.

The regiment returned to Dublin.

1755.

Dublin still the quarter of the regiment.

War with France being imminent, eleven regiments of foot were raised, those which are now known as from the 50th to the 60th; and on the 53rd being raised, Major Crawford, of the 35th, was appointed lieutenant-colonel of it.

1756.

After serving apparently for forty-eight years in succession in Ireland the regiment was brought over to England early this year, and then embarked at Plymouth in company with the 42nd Highlanders on the 11th of April, and on the 15th sailed with the fleet, under Admiral Holbourn, for North America, to reinforce the troops in that country, having with them Major-General Abercrombie, the commander-in-chief. The fleet arrived at New York in June; from that place the general, with the 35th and 42nd, proceeded to Albany, on the west bank of the Hudson River, where they arrived on the 25th of June, and joined the militia assembled there. At this time the 44th and 48th Regiments of Foot were the only British regiments in North America, but the militia of the province were very strong. On the 29th of July the Earl of Loudoun arrived with reinforcements, and assumed command of the army, and with one division of the same, ten thousand strong, marched to Fort William Henry (which stood on the southern coast of Lake George in a direct line from Albany to Crown Point, about forty miles from the latter, which was on the west side of Lake Champlain), a place of much importance. Lord Loudoun remained here until the middle of

November, when he broke up the army, which went into winter quarters, leaving, however, a strong detachment at Fort William Henry, part of which was composed of the 35th Foot, and the command of the fort was given to Lieutenant-Colonel George Monro, of the regiment.

1757.

The Marquis de Montcalm, an active and gallant officer, who commanded the French army in North America, made three different attacks on Fort William Henry during the spring, but was always driven off by the gallant resistance made by the little garrison. However, on the 3rd of August, he invested the fort with ten thousand men, and a powerful artillery. Colonel Monro, who had remained in command of the fort all this time, had now less than two thousand men with him, composed of the 35th and 60th Regiments, and the New Jersey Militia; he was, however, protected somewhat by an army four thousand strong, under command of Brigadier-General Webb, at Fort Edward, only fifteen miles away. Immediately after investing the fort, the Marquis de Montcalm sent a message to Colonel Monro, calling on him to surrender; but he sent back word that he would defend the place to the last extremity, although he was too well aware of his own weakness. On this, to quote Smollett once again, "the enemy meeting with no disturbance from the quarter they most dreaded, General Webb, prosecuted the siege with vigour, and were warmly received by the garrison, who fired with great spirit until they had burst almost all their cannon and expended their ammunition. Neither Montcalm's promises or threats could prevail on them to surrender while they were in a condition to defend themselves, or could reasonably expect assistance from Webb. They even persisted to hold out after prudence dictated they ought to surrender. Colonel Monro was sensible of the importance of his charge, and imagined that General Webb would surely make some vigorous efforts either to raise the siege or force a supply of ammunition, provisions, and other necessaries into the garrison. At length necessity obliged him, after

“sustaining a seige from the 3rd to the 9th of August, to hang out a flag of truce, which was immediately answered. It was stipulated that the garrison should march out with all the honours of war (escorted by a French detachment to Fort Edward), and with one six-pounder, in testimony of Montcalm’s esteem and respect for Colonel Monro and his garrison on account of their gallant defence, but that they should not serve against the French for eighteen months.”

The garrison lost about three hundred men during the siege. The loss of this fort, that was so well defended, through General Webb’s supineness and extraordinary inactivity, was bad enough, but what followed as a consequence of it was immeasurably worse, for on the garrison marching out, as agreed upon, the Indian allies of the French army (who looked coolly on) fell upon the unfortunate and helpless band, and butchered several hundreds, including women and children. Carver says that fifteen hundred were killed, and that “the brave Colonel Monro had hastened away soon after the confusion began to the French camp, to endeavour to procure the guard agreed by the stipulation ; but his application proving ineffectual, he remained there till General Webb sent a party of troops there to demand and protect him back to Fort Edward ; but these unhappy occurrences, which would probably have been prevented had he been left to his own plans, together with the loss of so many brave fellows murdered in cold blood, to whose valour he had been so lately a witness, made such an impression on his mind that he did not long survive. He died in about three months of a broken heart, and with truth might it be said, that he was an honour to his country.” He died at Albany on the 24th of September, about six weeks after this horrible massacre, which was a greater disgrace to the French arms, for permitting it, than could have been imagined. It is much to be regretted that no record of the loss sustained by the different regiments during the defence, and also of those murdered afterwards, appears to have been preserved. The regiment must have suffered fearfully. The remnant appears to have remained at Albany for some time afterwards, and then

been sent to Halifax, in Nova Scotia, to join Major-General Amherst's army at that place.

This year the drill of regiments, which had been of different orders, was assimilated, and the manœuvres reduced to eighteen. There appears to have been still three ranks used, and a supernumerary rank of as many officers and non-commissioned officers as possible, to keep the others closed up. A new manual exercise was also introduced. About this time the grenadiers of the regiment, in common with the grenadier companies of other regiments, wore the grenadier pointed cap.

1758.

During the early part of the month of May, the army was formed at Halifax, under the command of Major-General Amherst, who had arrived from England with reinforcements, for the reduction of Louisbourg, on Cape Breton Island, then occupied by the French. An order of the 16th of May states—"that such of the 35th Regiment as are under articles of capitulation, are to hold themselves in readiness to relieve the outposts of Fort Sackville, Dartmouth, the Eastern Battery, etc.," but an order was subsequently issued that in consequence of the treatment received by the garrison of Fort William Henry the year before, the capitulation there entered into by Colonel Monro should be considered null and void, that is, that all officers and soldiers should serve as usual, instead of not bearing arms for eighteen months; so whether those of the regiment who had been at Fort William Henry went to Louisbourg or not it is difficult to say, but in all probability they did, as the regiment embarked for that place of the following strength (under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, who had succeeded the brave Colonel Munro):—

1 Lieutenant-Colonel,
 5 Captains,
 12 Lieutenants,
 5 Ensigns,
 4 Staff,
 20 Sergeants,
 14 Drummers,
 566 Rank and File.

Total ... 627

—Major Morris was detailed to remain at Halifax.

The regiment was posted to the Second Brigade, commanded by Colonel Murray. It was composed of the 15th, 35th, 40th, and 78th Regiments of Foot. The army, fourteen thousand strong, commanded by Major-General Amherst, sailed from Halifax with the fleet, comprising twenty-two ships of the line, fifteen frigates, and one-hundred and twenty other ships, under command of Admiral Hon. Edward Boscawen, on the 28th of May, and after bad weather arrived in Gabarus Bay, to the westward of Louisbourg, on the 2nd of June. The town of Louisbourg, which stood upon a point of land, was strongly fortified, both upon the sea and land faces, and the large harbour, with its narrow entrance, was flanked by heavy batteries. The place was held by three thousand troops, and two thousand five hundred sailors belonging to the fleet, which closed the entrance to the harbour. Among the orders of the 4th of June, Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, 35th Regiment, was appointed to command the four oldest companies of grenadiers of the army (among which were ranked the grenadier company of the regiment), with two other companies, and to attack first, under the command of Major-General James Wolfe; the regiment being in Brigadier-General Lawrence's division, the centre, composed of Amherst's, Hopson's, Otway's (now 35th Foot), Whitmore's, Lawrence's, and Warburton's Regiments of Foot.

An attempt was made to land the troops on the 6th, but the surf was so high, they had to re-embark from the boats in which they were in readiness; but on the 8th, before daybreak, they were again in the boats in three divisions. The left was led by Major-General James Wolfe, and consisted of twelve companies of grenadiers, six of light infantry, and the Highlanders. They landed under a heavy fire, and through a dangerous surf, near Freshwater Cove, about four miles from the town, and drove the French from their intrenchments into Louisbourg, taking seventy prisoners. The other divisions landed about the same time, but lost many men from the boats upsetting in the heavy surf. By the 11th, notwithstanding the bad weather, the whole army was landed, and in camp before Louisbourg, and a re-distribution of

the regiments being made, Otway's (now 35th Foot) was posted to the Third Brigade, commanded by Major-General Wolfe.

Louisbourg being completely invested on the land side, General Wolfe was sent with the light infantry companies and Highlanders, on the 13th, to attack the enemy's battery on one side of the entrance to the harbour, which was taken with small loss, on which the guns it contained were turned upon the harbour and town. From this day the siege was carried on with much success and without intermission until the 21st of July, when three of the French ships were set on fire, and the place was exposed to such a tremendous bombardment that the Governor, Chevalier Drucour, could not hold out beyond the 26th, when he was obliged to surrender, himself and his troops becoming prisoners of war.

The regiment was much engaged during all these operations, and during them Lieutenants Richard Allen, Thomas Brown, Adjutant Cockburn, and Ensign Thomas Armstrong were wounded. The number of men killed and wounded cannot be found in the despatches. The loss sustained by the army amounted to one hundred and seventy-two killed, and three hundred and fifty-four wounded, which was small considering the time the siege lasted, and the results obtained, for General Amherst took more than five thousand French prisoners, three hundred and forty-nine of whom were officers, two hundred and twenty-one guns, eighteen mortars, fifteen thousand stand of arms, and eleven colours, which last were eventually deposited in St. Paul's Cathedral on the 6th of September.

The regiment, with the second battalion of the Royal American Regiment and some other troops, were sent from Louisbourg about the beginning of September, under command of Brigadier Moncton, and arrived in the river St. John on the 16th of September, where they were landed at an old French fort, which they immediately began to repair, and also to build a barrack to hold three hundred men. The work progressed rapidly, and the fort was called Fort Frederick, and became a strong place. However, the headquarters of the regiment did not enjoy it very long, for in November Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher,

with five companies, left for Annapolis-Royal, where they arrived on the 24th, and relieved the 43rd Foot. Three companies of the regiment remained at Fort Frederick, and two at Fort Edward, and continued quietly during the winter in these places.*

1759.

The headquarters of the regiment being relieved at Annapolis-Royal by two hundred and fifty provincials in the month of April, and the detachments likewise, the regiment proceeded to Halifax to form part of the army, under Major-General James Wolfe. It was composed of detachments of artillery and engineers, ten regiments of foot, and six companies of rangers, about eight thousand men altogether. The fleet to accompany them was under the command of Admiral Saunders, and consisted of twenty-two ships of the line, five frigates, and nineteen small vessels of war, besides the transports. On the 4th of May, the regiment was posted to the 3rd Brigade, commanded by Major-General Murray, the other regiments composing it being the present 48th Foot, and 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles. The fleet having sailed, proceeded to Louisbourg, arriving there on the 15th, and those of the regiment who had been at the siege the year before had opportunity to go over the old ground; as in consequence of the weather, the harbour being choked with ice, the expedition remained there until the 6th of June. A subaltern and twenty-five men of the regiment were sent to do duty on board H.M.S. Bedford while staying here, and each regiment was supplied with pickaxes, spades, shovels, and billhooks, as well as fishing tackle to amuse them. The officers were also served out with fuzils, instead of the heavy common firelocks they carried before, and the army received a small reinforcement by taking the grenadier companies of the three regiments in garrison, and forming them into a small battalion with the title of the "Louisbourg Grenadiers."

* During this year fifteen regiments of foot with second battalions, were made into separate regiments, thus the second battalion of the 34th Foot became the 74th, but the regiment had no second battalion at this time.

The preparations being completed, the fleet, with the army on board, sailed on the 6th of June to go up the River St. Lawrence, and attempt the siege of Quebec, which place was garrisoned by twelve thousand French and Canadian troops, under command of the Marquis de Montcalm. Quebec was the capital of the French settlements in North America, and in addition to the natural strength of its position was strongly fortified. It is situated on the north bank of the River St. Lawrence, about three hundred and twenty miles from the sea.

The expedition, after passing "the Narrows," arrived off the Island of Orleans on the 25th of June. The troops landed there on the 27th, near the church of St. Lawrence, and pitched their camp in one line, about a mile and a half from the shore, Otway's (now 35th Foot) mounting the first guard of a captain and a hundred men over the general's quarters. On the 29th Brigadier-General Moncton's brigade was pushed across the river, took possession of Point Levi, and erected batteries. On the 9th of July Brigadier-General Townsend's brigade were crossed over to the north bank, landed, and encamped close to the falls of Montmorency, and also erected batteries, which, with those at Point Levi, and on the west end of the Island of Orleans, played continuously on Quebec. This continued until the 31st, when the general determined to attack the French entrenchments nearest to the falls of Montmorency. On this occasion the grenadiers of the army suffered very severely, in consequence of their eagerness in attacking, and not waiting for the orders of their officers. They consisted of thirteen companies, among which was the grenadier company of the regiment, under command of Captain George Fletcher. Out of their small force, the grenadiers lost more than two hundred men, and were beaten back, but their retreat was well covered by the reserve brigades (in which the regiment stood), who had crossed the ford on the repulse of the grenadiers. On the wounded, and the rest of Brigadier-General Moncton's brigade being re-embarked, Brigadier-Generals Townsend's and Murray's brigades re-crossed the ford, and resumed their position on the heights east of the river Montmorency. The enemy

suffered little behind his entrenchments in this affair, but the loss sustained by the English troops was thirty-three officers and four hundred and ten men. The regiment lost from the commencement of operations, up to and including this action, Captain George Fletcher, Lieutenant Hamilton, one sergeant, and twenty-two rank and file, killed ; and Captain Charles Ince, Lieutenants Charles Gore, Theophilus Blakeney, and Field, one sergeant, and thirty-eight rank and file, wounded ; one sergeant and two rank and file, missing.

Major-General Wolfe's orders at this time were always good, but some were amusing. The following, of the 24th of July, says : "The general strictly forbids the inhuman practice of scalping, except when the enemy are Indians, or Canadians dressed like "Indians." He gave some sentries of the regiment five guineas one day for capturing a drunken Indian, who confessed that his intention was to surprise two or three sentries and carry off their scalps.

During the month of August the army sustained great privations, horse-flesh being frequently served out as rations, which, combined with the harassing duty and sickness, caused many deaths.

On the 29th of August the troops at Montmorency were embarked and taken across to Point Levi (the regiment was among these), where they encamped ; but shot and shell from the enemy's batteries falling in the camp of the regiment on the 3rd of September, forced them to change their ground, but only for a short time ; for, on the 5th, the troops were sent on board the fleet, two hundred and fifty men of the regiment embarking on board the "Adventure" transport. The fleet sailed and anchored off Cape Rouge on the 7th, and on the 9th, in consequence of the crowded state of the transports, the regiment, with other troops, was landed at the village of St. Nicholas, where they remained, or at Point Levi, until the evening of the 12th, when the brigades of Brigadier-Generals Moncton and Murray marched up the left bank of the river until they arrived opposite the fleet, off Cape

Rouge, eight miles above Quebec, where they were re-embarked at nine o'clock at night in flat-bottomed boats, eight of which were told off for the use of the regiment. The embarkation, consisting of four regiments—the light infantry under Colonel Hon. W. Howe, and with Generals Wolfe, Moncton, and Murray—being effected, it started on its hazardous enterprise (the weather being fine) down the river towards Quebec, and stopped before daylight on the 13th of September about one-eighth of a mile to the east of Sillery, at a spot since called “Wolfe’s Cove,” in commemoration of the landing of the British army that night. It is a small inlet, with a level beach, whilst the cliff rises from it to the height of two hundred and fifty feet, the top of which is part of the heights of Abraham. A narrow winding path led up the face of the cliff. Here the troops landed, and the boats were immediately sent back for Brigadier-General Townsend’s Brigade. General Wolfe, with the light infantry and Highlanders, were first landed, and quickly climbed the steep cliff, the light infantry leading, who, after dispersing a small French guard at the top, formed, and were quickly followed by the different regiments. In a short time, Brigadier-General Townsend’s Brigade having arrived, the small British army stood on the heights, and formed line of battle within a mile of Quebec itself. The army consisted entirely of infantry, except one gun, and here follows an extract from that admirable work, “Warburton’s Conquest of Canada.” He says—“The 35th Regiment held the extreme right over the precipice, “at the distance of three-quarters of a mile from the ramparts, “where, to adopt themselves to the shape of a slight elevation “which rises from the plains, they were ranged in a semi-circle “on its slope; next came the Louisbourg Grenadiers”, then the 28th, 43rd, 47th, 78th, and 58th Regiments of Foot, which formed the first line, under the personal command of General Wolfe. In rear of the left the light infantry battalion (among which was the light company of the regiment) was posted. On the line being formed General Wolfe ordered the regiments to load with an additional ball. The British army consisted of 4,828



men, the French garrison of Quebec of 7,520 men. The regiment stood on parade—

2 Field Officers.
5 Captains.
19 Subalterns.
3 Staff.
23 Sergeants.
11 Drummers.
456 Rank and File.

Total ... 519

To quote Warburton again :—“ About six o'clock in the morning, “ some small parties of the enemy appeared upon the slopes, under “ the ramparts of the city. At seven o'clock they mustered in “ greater force, and brought up two field guns, which caused some “ annoyance. Shortly afterwards they threw a body of Canadians “ and Indians into the brushwood on the face of the precipice over “ the river, into a field of corn, in front of the 35th Regiment, and “ into a coppice in front of the British centre ; these skirmishers “ caused considerable mischief, but were speedily routed by Colonel “ Howe with a detachment of the 47th. The whole line then “ received orders to lie upon their arms, while light infantry “ videttes covered their position at some distance in advance.” He then says, after stating that the enemy had driven in the skirmishers covering the right of the British line, about ten o'clock, “ The whole of the French centre and left, with loud shouts, and arms “ at the recover, now bore down to the attack. Their light troops “ then ceased firing, and passed to the rear. As the view cleared, “ their long unbroken lines were seen rapidly approaching Wolfe's “ position. When they reached within one hundred and fifty “ yards, they advanced obliquely from the left of each formation, “ so that the lines assumed the appearance of columns, and chiefly “ threatened the British right. And now from flank to flank of “ the assailing battalions rolled a murderous and incessant fire. “ The Grenadiers and 35th fell fast. Wolfe, at the head of the “ 28th (who stood next to the Grenadiers), was severely wounded “ in the wrist, but wrapping a handkerchief round it, hastened “ from one rank to another, exhorting the men to be steady and

“reserve their fire. No English soldier pulled a trigger; not a company wavered; their arms shouldered as if on parade, and motionless, except when they closed up the ghastly gaps, they waited the word of command. When the head of the French attack had reached within forty yards, Wolfe gave the order to fire. At once the long row of muskets was levelled, and a volley distinct as a single shot flashed from the British line Numbers of the French reeled and fell; never before or since has a deadlier volley burst from British infantry Meanwhile Wolfe’s troops had reloaded; he seized the opportunity of the hesitation in the hostile ranks, and ordered the whole British line to advance. At first they moved forward in majestic regularity, receiving and paying back with deadly interest the volleys of the French. On the extreme right the 35th Regiment, under the gallant Colonel Fletcher, carried all before them, and won the white plume, which for half a century afterwards they proudly bore.” Smollett says, regarding this period of the battle, “at this very instant every separate regiment of the British army seemed to exert itself for the honour of its own peculiar character.” It was magnificent, but at what might be called the moment of victory, the gallant General Wolfe was shot in the breast, and died almost immediately, but not before he had the satisfaction of hearing that the enemy were beaten. On the left of the British the battle was not nearly so violent, and Colonel Howe, with the light infantry companies, by placing them in houses and copses, effectually prevented the French from carrying out their intention of turning the left flank. On the advance of the British line the French were routed, and fled, and on the former taking many prisoners, they were extremely apprehensive of being badly treated, for conscious of their inhuman behaviour on a former occasion, the French officers took off their hats, and asked for quarter over and over again, declaring that they were not at Fort William Henry in 1757. On the death of General Wolfe, Brigadier-General Townsend succeeded to the command of the army, and a fresh force of the enemy of about fifteen hundred men, under De Bougainville, appearing, General Townsend sent

the 35th and 48th Regiments to stop their advance, which they rapidly succeeded in doing, the French immediately retiring into Quebec, with the rest of their beaten comrades. Thus ended the Battle of Quebec, in which the regiment won the white plume for their gallantry in charging the Royal Roussillon Regiment of French Grenadiers, from whom they apparently took it. The white plume was worn by the regiment as long as the army wore hats, that is, until about the year 1800. The British loss this day was fifty-five men killed and six hundred and seven wounded, a curious proportion; that of the regiment was Lieutenant Mason and six rank and file, killed; and Captains Gardiner and Maunsell, Lieutenants Gore, Allen, Gabriel, Maturin, and Cockburne, one sergeant, and twenty-eight rank and file, wounded.

The famous French General, the Marquis de Montcalm, was killed whilst gallantly trying to rally his men during the British advance, and the loss of the French in this action is estimated at fifteen hundred men. Immediately on the retreat of the French into Quebec, Brigadier-General Townsend entrenched himself on the field of battle, and the next day began to prepare works against the city, which were pushed forward so well and rapidly that by the 17th some of the batteries were ready to open fire, but the French Governor of Quebec surrendered the next day, and his garrison left the place on the 26th, the British army being encamped all this time on the ground they had won on the 13th. However, on the 29th, they marched in and took possession of the city. The regiment was quartered in houses situated along the summits of the cliff between the high and low towns, extending from the Bishop's palace to Cape Diamond, which, having been exposed to the fire of the British guns, were in a ruinous condition. The grenadier company were quartered in a house, which was known by the garrison as "The Sally Port at Otway's Grenadier Guard," there being a subaltern's guard there.

Soon after taking possession of Quebec, Brigadier-General Townsend gave over command of the army to Brigadier-General Murray, and the sick and wounded being sent home on board the

fleet, left a garrison in the city of seven thousand three hundred men, the regiment on the 29th of October mustering

1 Field officer	.....	39 Sergeants
7 Captains	.....	18 Drummers
23 Subalterns	.....	728 Rank and File
5 Staff	.....	—
—	.....	785 Men
36 Officers	.....

It remained with the rest of the army in garrison at Quebec during the severe winter which followed, the inclemency of which was aggravated by the troops being badly clothed and housed.

1760.

During the first three months of the year the regiment remained quietly in Quebec. A lieutenant of the regiment, who had formerly been in the navy, was appointed to and sailed in command of an express schooner on the 23rd of April, about which time there were many rumours to the effect that the French intended to try and recapture the city. These, however, received no confirmation till now, when the French General, the Chevalier de Levi, having collected an army of ten thousand men, appeared before Quebec to lay seige to it. Brigadier-General Murray marched rashly out to meet him with ten weak regiments and twenty guns, amounting altogether to three thousand men. On this occasion the regiment was formed in the second line with the third battalion of the Royal Americans, and formed the reserve; they were drawn up two deep to appear more numerous. Soon after the commencement of the action, a column of French infantry attempted to turn the British right, on which the regiment, under the command of Major Morris, was quickly called to the front, and checked the enemy's advance effectually. The British being insensibly drawn from their advantageous position into low swampy ground, had to fall back, the troops fighting up to their knees in snow and water in many places; they, however, succeeded in regaining Quebec in good order, but the enemy were enabled to take up a position within half-a-mile of the walls.

Thus ended the badly-advised battle of Sillery, which effected nothing, and caused a loss to the army of three hundred men killed, and seven hundred wounded; the regiment's share of which amounted to twelve rank and file killed, and Captain Ince, Lieutenant Brown, and Ensign Lysaght, three sergeants, and forty-three rank and file wounded. Captain Ince died shortly afterwards of his wounds.

Notwithstanding the success of the French on this occasion, they lost eighteen hundred men killed and wounded, and their triumph was sullied by their cruelty to the British who fell into their hands. Quarter was asked in vain by some of the British officers, and out of the whole number of the wounded left behind on the retreat into the city, only twenty-eight were sent to the hospitals, the rest being given up to their Indian allies. Of the fate of these it is terrible to think.

The British army, reduced to two thousand two hundred, were now besieged by De Levi, but on the 9th of May they were gladdened by the arrival of the "Lowestoft" frigate, which brought intelligence that they would shortly be relieved. However, on the 11th, the French opened their batteries on the city, on which the British were placed in tents. This went on until the 16th, when some of the British fleet arriving, De Levi raised the siege, and retreated from his works, leaving his cannon, stores, &c., and on the 18th the troops left their tents and returned to their old quarters. On the 5th of July, in obedience to the orders of General Amherst, who now commanded in North America, a force amounting to two thousand four hundred men of all ranks, chiefly composed of the original troops who had fought on the heights of Abraham, on the 13th of September, 1759, were encamped about a quarter of a mile from the city. This was divided into seven battalions, made up from all the regiments in the garrison of Quebec. To the 1st Battalion of Grenadiers, commanded by Major Agnew, the grenadier company of the regiment was posted; and to the 3rd battalion, commanded by Major Morris, of the regiment, four companies of his regiment were attached, the other half of the battalion being formed by four

companies of the 3rd Battalion Royal Americans. Both of these battalions were placed in the right brigade, under command of Colonel Hon. W. Howe. Thus five companies of the regiment were with this small army, which, under the command of Brigadier General Murray, embarked in a number of small vessels on the 13th. Then, with the guidance of Captain Deane, of the "Diana," they went up the river, settling the country day after day, continually skirmishing with the enemy who occupied the country, and who attacked the flotilla whenever it came near the bank of the river; but this had little effect on its progress, for on the 8th of August it reached the Three Rivers, and on the 12th anchored opposite Sorel, at which place a drummer of the regiment, who had been taken prisoner by the Indians during the massacre at Fort William Henry, in 1757, managed to escape, and rejoined the regiment. The poor boy had quite forgotten how to speak English, but was very glad to escape, as may be imagined. Here also the force was augmented by Lord Rollo joining it with a regiment from Louisbourg, on which General Murray continued his voyage on the 27th, and then disembarked the troops on the 4th of September, at the Island of St. Tarefa; but on the 7th re-embarked them, landed the whole force on the Island of Montreal, and marched to the village of Longue Pointe. General Amherst had arrived at Montreal the day before, and Colonel Haviland was on the south side of the river opposite that city the same day, "circumstances," says Smollett, "equally favourable and surprising, if we reflect upon the different routes they pursued through an enemy's country, where they had no intelligence of the motions of each other." It certainly was well done, for General Amherst had marched his army from Oswego, and Colonel Haviland from the main army towards Crown Point, by the Lake Champlain and the river Sorel. By the junction of the three forces, the British army now before Montreal amounted to sixteen thousand men. The French Governor of the place, the Marquis de Vaudreuil, finding himself thus hemmed in with no chance of escape, had no choice but to surrender the next day. This capitulation included eight battalions of the French line, besides

the Canadian militia, the whole amounting to twenty thousand men. This concluded the war, and the French from this time had no hold on Canada.

King George the Third ascended the throne on the 25th of October. Much was done for the army, and many famous deeds were done by it in return during the last reign.

1761.

It is uncertain at what time of the year the regiment was brought together again at New York, but in the month of August they were at Staten Island, near that city, with ten other Regiments of Foot, viz., the 15th, 17th, 27th, 28th, 40th, 42nd, 43rd, 48th, and 3rd Battalion 60th, which formed part of the army prepared for the reduction of Martinique, the principal of the French Caribee Islands, and, next to St. Domingo, the most valuable of the French colonies at that time. On the 19th of November the troops, amounting to thirteen thousand nine hundred men, under the command of General Robert Moncton, embarked on board the fleet ready for them, under convoy of His Majesty's ships Devonshire, Alcide, Norwich, Dover, and Greyhound. The expedition arrived at Carlisle Bay, in the island of Barbadoes, on the 24th of December.

1762.

The fleet and army sailed from Barbadoes on the 5th of January, and arrived off Martinique on the 7th, where they were joined by Sir James Douglas with more troops. The fleet was in Cas-des-Navieres Bay on the 16th, and the army disembarked that day within a few miles of Fort Royal. The grenadiers of the army, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher of the regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonels Massey and Vaughan, landed first; they were followed by the light companies, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Scott and Major Leland, and the brigades of infantry followed. By the 20th the troops were encamped on a height above Cas-des-Navieres, the enemy being in a

strong position on the opposite heights leading to Fort Royal. Matters appear to have gone on quietly until the 24th, when the British advanced at daybreak to attack the enemy. Grant's Grenadiers, among which was the grenadier company of the regiment, first fell in with the advanced posts of the French, and drove them back; the light companies, including the light company of the regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, turning their left, on which the enemy abandoned the strong ground of Morne Tartisson with their cannon, etc., and retreated in confusion to the town of Fort Royal, and to a high hill called Morne Garnier. General Moncton, in his despatch, says: "The spirit of the grenadiers in this attack was such that some of them even pursued the enemy to the bridge of the town, and brought off prisoners from thence." The loss sustained by the regiment on this occasion was four rank and file killed, and Captain Gore, of the grenadier company, Captain Simpson, of the light company, one sergeant, and fourteen rank and file wounded. The next day the British began to erect batteries against the Citadel of Fort Royal, and also against Morne Garnier. The enemy made a sortie on the evening of the 27th, against the light infantry companies and Brigadier Haviland's Brigade, but were quickly repulsed; and being reinforced by Brigadier-General Hunt Walsh's Brigade, and Grant's Grenadiers, they sallied out after the flying French, and actually got possession of their redoubt, thus giving the British a post that commanded the citadel. The light company of the regiment had one sergeant and three rank and file wounded in this brilliant little affair. The British batteries opened fire on the 30th, and by the 4th of February, the French Governor, M. La Touche, capitulated, having lost a thousand men; and at nine o'clock on the morning of the 5th, the remainder of his garrison, amounting to eight hundred men, marched out of the place in three divisions. The whole island surrendered shortly afterwards. General Moncton praised the army greatly during the operations, and in his despatch says, "The grenadiers of the army, headed by the Lieutenants-Colonels Fletcher (35th Foot), Massey, and

“Vaughan ; and the light infantry and rangers in three bodies, “commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, Major Leland, and “Captain Kennedy, distinguished themselves particularly, the “warmest part of the service having fallen to their lot.” The General, with the grenadiers of the army and the 2nd Brigade (which included the regiment), left Fort Royal on the 15th, and took possession of St. Peter's, a large town—the French garrison embarking in their ships. The capture of the Island of Martinique cost the British army ninety-eight officers and men killed, three hundred and ninety-seven wounded, and eleven missing.* After its fall, the light infantry companies, with other troops, were sent with a force under command of Brigadier Hunt Walsh to take the island of Grenada, where he arrived on the 3rd of March, and took possession of it on the 5th, without losing a man. Leaving the 95th Foot there, the force went on to St. Vincent.

The regiment remained in garrison at Martinique until it was determined (war having been declared by His Majesty against Spain) to capture the Havannahs, the key to all the Spanish treasures and possessions in South America at that period. Accordingly an army was assembled and prepared at Martinique, under the command of General the Earl of Albemarle. The regiment, still under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, was posted to the 3rd Brigade, commanded by Major-General Reed, with the 34th, 43rd, and 75th Regiments of Foot. The troops having embarked, the fleet sailed on the 6th of May, and Admiral Pococke, instead of sailing to the south of the Island of Cuba, to save time, took the whole armament through the narrow Straits of Bahama (seven hundred miles in length), which was seldom attempted even by small ships, and arrived safely off Havannah on the 6th of June, within sight of two small forts to the eastward of that place. The next day the British troops were landed between these two forts, and the Earl of Albemarle with the grenadiers and light infantry of the army passed the river

* The Island of Martinique was restored to France in 1763, was taken from them again in 1794, returned in 1802, and again captured by the British in 1809, who restored it once more in 1814.

Coxemar, whilst the rest passed the night along the shore, marching the next morning to a village six miles from the landing place.

The famous Moro Fort was invested by the light infantry of the army, commanded by Colonel Carleton, on the 10th, the grenadiers arriving from Coxemar in the evening to assist them, and the next day they attacked one of the enemy's redoubts, and took it with little loss; but it was soon found out that the Moro Fort was too strong a place to be taken except by a regular seige, so that a battery was commenced against it on the 13th. On the 14th, Colonel Howe, with three hundred light infantry and the grenadiers of the army, was sent to Chorera, a place seven miles to the westward of the town, to engage the enemy's attention in that quarter. The Spaniards made several sorties during this period, but without any result; and, on the 1st of July, the British batteries being ready, opened fire, as did the guns of the fleet. The siege continued during the whole month of July, being carried on with much spirit, although the sickness among the troops was very severe, the army being reduced to half its original strength—the sufferings of all being greatly aggravated by the absence of good water and provisions. However, on the 30th the Moro Fort was stormed, and the regiment furnished a detachment of four companies in support of the storming party of the 90th Foot, both being under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart of the 90th. The garrison of the Moro Fort consisted of seven hundred men, and although the assaulting party of the 90th and 35th were only five hundred strong, they managed to take the place with a loss of only two officers and forty-three men—the enemy losing no less than three hundred and seventy, the rest of them being made prisoners. The capture of this strong fort contributed greatly towards the capitulation of the Spanish Governor, who, on the new British batteries being opened on the 11th of August, finding it hopeless to continue the struggle, gave in; and, on the 14th, at ten o'clock in the morning, Colonel Howe, with the grenadiers of the army, took possession of the Land Gate, and Major-General Keppel of Fort La-Punta and other places,

The loss sustained by the British army during the seige was as follows :—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Died of disease.	Missing.	Total.
Officers..	15	19	39		73
Men.	337	631	657	130	1755
Totals..	352	650	696	130	1828

Among which the regiment lost Lieutenant Widdrington, one drummer, and nineteen rank and file killed; and Lieutenant Fitzgerald, Ensign Candler, one sergeant, and twenty-five rank and file wounded, eleven missing, and seventeen died. The capture of the Havannah was a very harassing service, as is evidenced in the following extract from the Earl of Albemarle's despatch :—"The difficulties the officers and soldiers have met "with, and the fatigues they have so cheerfully and resolutely "gone through since the army first landed in this island, are not "to be described; they deserve from me the greatest commenda- "tion." A vast quantity of treasure, amounting to three millions sterling, was taken at Havannah on this occasion, which was distributed to the army as prize money; a private's share was £4 1s. 8d.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher was promoted Brevet-Colonel on the 20th of June. The British army this year consisted of three hundred and thirty thousand men.

1763.

The war was now terminated by a general peace, which was signed at Fontainebleau, and proclaimed in London on the 22nd of March, though much to the regret of the nation at large, who were intoxicated with the successes gained by the army and navy during the war. The Floridas having been ceded to Great Britain in exchange for the Havannah, the regiment, with other troops, was sent to take possession of Pensacola, a town in West Florida, situated on a delightful bay in the Gulf of Mexico. Here they were at last in comparative quietness, after the hard and severe service of the last six years, during which the regiment had

borne a part in seven sieges and battles. The army was greatly reduced this year, no less than forty-nine Regiments of Foot disappearing from the Army List, and those that remained losing two captains and four lieutenants, who were placed on half-pay.

1764.

The regiment remained in garrison in West Florida. On the 10th of August, Colonel Henry Fletcher was appointed to the colonelcy of the regiment, on the death of General Charles Otway, who had held that position for the long period of forty-seven years. This almost exceptional honour was conferred on Colonel Fletcher after only six years' service as Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment by His Majesty King George the Third, who was very much pleased with his conduct. It was not undeserved, for to quote an old book entitled "A Picture of Quebec," "he led the 35th through the surf of "Louisbourg, placed them first after the British Grenadiers in line "on the Plains of Abraham, and there, during the contest, "charging the French Grenadiers, carried off the white plume, "which, for half a century, this battalion bore."

1765.

In the autumn the regiment was brought home, and was quartered in the south of England. It had evidently suffered greatly in Florida from disease, for the "Scots Magazine" of January, 1766, speaks as follows:—"Of the two regiments "that are lately returned from Pensacola, viz., the 25th and "35th, a thousand each when they went out, the first cannot "muster more than a hundred, and the latter not forty! They "give a most dismal account of that unhealthy climate." This year it was ordered that the cruel habit of drafting soldiers from one regiment to another against their will, should be abandoned. It was quite time.

1766.

In consequence of doubt being raised as to whether commissions of officers of regiments serving in and out of Europe were of the same value, his Majesty ordered a board of thirty general officers to assemble in January to decide the question. They decided that all should be of the same value, and fixed the prices for "Marching Regiments of Foot" as follows :—

Lieutenant-Colonel	...	...	...	...	...	£3,500
Major	...	...	...	...	...	2,600
Captain	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Captain-Lieutenant...	...	...	...	...	...	800
Lieutenant	...	...	...	...	...	550
Ensign	...	...	...	...	...	400

1767.

The regiment still in England, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Hall.

1768.

A Royal Warrant was issued on the 19th of December, containing regulations for the Colours, clothing, etc., of the Regiments of Foot then in the British army. In this it was ordered that the King's Colour of the 35th Foot should be the great union, the Regimental Colour orange, with the union in the upper canton, and in the centre of the Colour the rank of the regiment in gold Roman characters, within a wreath of roses and thistles on the same stalk. Both Colours were of silk. The clothing was directed to be red coats faced and lined with orange, and ornamented with white lace, with one yellow stripe; white waistcoat and breeches, hat, and black gaiters. The grenadiers had discontinued the wearing of swords according to most authors, although it will be seen by the accompanying plate (which is an exact copy from "The Uniforms of the Infantry according to the King's Regulations of 19th December, 1768") that the grenadier has one. In any case

swords were not worn after this time, as they were found to be practically useless during the late war.

1769.

The regiment this year consisted of five hundred and twenty-nine men, as did others on the British establishment.

1770.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Heathcote commanded the regiment.

1771.

The regiment remained in England.

1772.

Colonel Henry Fletcher was promoted Major-General on the 25th of May, and Major the Honourable Richard Allen succeeded to the command of the regiment on the 25th of December.

1773.

The regiment was removed to Ireland.

1774.

Still in Ireland.

1775.

The disturbances of the past few years in the American colonies had at last culminated in open revolution, on which tidings reaching England, the King, among other preparations, issued an order to all officers of the 35th, 49th, and 63rd Regiments of Foot to join immediately; and the regiment embarked, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Carr (who had suc-

ceeded Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Richard Allen), with other troops, for North America, on the 28th of April. This force was destined to augment the army at Boston under Lieutenant-General the Honourable Thomas Gage, and upon its arrival there the flank companies of the regiment were posted to the grenadier and light infantry battalions formed from the regiments composing the army at that place, which was blockaded on the land side by the Americans, twenty thousand strong.

On Charlestown neck, a peninsula to the north of Boston, is an eminence called Bunker's Hill; which, on the night of the 16th of June, the rebels occupied in force, and threw up a strong entrenchment, which commanded the harbour. The next morning the British general saw at once that they must be driven from this post; and a large detachment from the army, amounting to between two and three thousand men, under command of Major-General Howe, were sent across the harbour in boats to storm the enemy's works. With this detachment the grenadier and light infantry battalions were ordered, and on them, in consequence of their occupying the right of the attack, the brunt of the battle that followed may be said to have fallen. General Howe landed his troops about two o'clock, under cover of the men-of-war. They consisted of the grenadier battalion of ten companies, the light infantry battalion of ten companies, the 5th, 38th, 43rd, and 52nd Regiments of Foot, and were formed in the following order:—The light infantry on the right, the grenadiers next to them, the former being told off to attack the left of the enemy's breast work, and the grenadiers the front of the same. The other regiments were in support. All being ready, the small British force marched up the hill in line in the most wonderful manner, as if on a parade, but on their nearing the enemy's works, the latter poured such a murderous fire into their ranks, at little more than seventy yards distance, that the slaughter was fearful, and the line recoiled and was driven back—but not for long. They again formed, and gallantly advanced, but only to be again repulsed in the same manner. The brave General Howe was not to be beaten, however; and being reinforced by General Clinton at this critical

moment made the men take off their packs—the weather being very hot and the grass long, and then led on the troops once more to the attack. This time the men with fixed bayonets were not to be denied, and drove the enemy out of their works. The bravery and discipline displayed on this occasion by the troops engaged reflected great honour on them, for they drove an enemy three times their strength from out of a strong position. So great had been the slaughter during the two first attacks that General Howe's white silk stockings were quite red with the blood of his men as he led them on the third time. The light company of the regiment lost all the officers and non-commissioned officers killed or wounded, on which an old soldier, whose name unfortunately has not been preserved, seeing the company without a leader, stepped out and took command of it. The grenadier company was in a worse condition, for only five of them were untouched at the close of the action. Captain James Lyon commanded them. He was so badly wounded that he died shortly afterwards. Lieutenant Baird, grenadiers, and eighteen rank and file of the two companies were killed, and Captain Edward Drew, who commanded the light company, Lieutenants Hugh Massey, Colin Campbell, and Ensign Madden (one of the orderly officers to General Howe), three sergeants, two drummers, and forty-one rank and file were wounded. The loss sustained by the army in this bloody battle, which gained nothing, amounted to two hundred and twenty-six killed, and eight hundred and twenty-eight wounded, of whom no less than eighty-nine were officers—showing how the enemy from behind their works must have aimed at the officers, and hit them too. The enemy suffered a loss of only four hundred and fifty killed and wounded, and as no pursuit was ordered after their flight, they did not suffer so much as they ought to have done. After the battle, the British encamped in the bloody entrenchment they had won as soon as the tents and other necessaries could be taken there from Boston. Continual skirmishing with the enemy appears to have been carried on for the next few months. The headquarters of the army were still at Boston, the troops there being encamped

on the Common. During this time the enemy used every means to encourage desertion among them. Printed circulars found their way into the camp. One of these addressed to the British soldiery bore the following contrasted bills of fare :—

PROSPECT HILL.	BUNKER'S HILL.
1st.—Seven Dollars a month.	1st.—Threepence a day.
2nd.—Fresh provisions in plenty.	2nd.—Rotten salt pork.
3rd.—Health.	3rd.—Scurvy.
4th.—Freedom, ease, affluence, and a good farm.	4th.—Starving, beggary, and want.

On the 10th of October General Howe succeeded to the command of the army on the departure of General Gage, for England, and at the end of November he moved the troops into the houses in the City of Boston, where they were closely blockaded by the enemy until the end of the year.


1776.

The army suffered great hardships and privations during the winter, and on the 2nd of March, the enemy having succeeded in erecting batteries, opened fire on the city, which, after continuing a fortnight, compelled General Howe to evacuate the place; this, to quote Donkin, "He carried out in a masterly manner, and "without loss, notwithstanding that his small garrison was surrounded by thirty thousand rebels, and four thousand disaffected "people in the town."

Six thousand men and one hundred pieces of cannon were taken on board the fleet, together with five hundred families, and nine hundred sick and wounded, and all appears to have been done with order and regularity on the 17th of March, Earl Percy covering the retreat with the grenadier battalion. On the 27th the fleet sailed out of Nantucket Road, and on the 2nd of April anchored at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, where the troops were landed, and were immediately occupied in constructing works for the defence of the town and the docks, at which they were employed until the 4th of June, when they re-embarked, under the command of Major-General the Honourable Sir William Howe,

K.B. The fleet consisted of one hundred and forty ships, and the army embarked on board the same, amounted to nine thousand men, among which was the regiment. The expedition sailed on the 10th for Staten Island, near New York, where General Howe landed the troops on the 5th of July without opposition, the enemy abandoning the Island; and here the force was joined by the General's brother, Vice-Admiral Lord Howe, at the head of a powerful fleet and army from England, on the 14th. Shortly before this, namely, on the 4th of July, the American Congress had thrown off all disguise, and issued the Declaration of Independence, abjuring their allegiance to his Majesty the King of England.

The regiment was now posted to the 2nd brigade, in the division commanded by Lieutenant-General Earl Percy; the other regiments of the brigade being the 5th, 28th, and 49th. Soon after the formation of the army, it was decided at a Council of War that it was better in the first instance to obtain possession of Long Island, as it offered greater facilities for provisioning the troops. Accordingly, between the 17th and 24th of August the whole army were landed on the south-west end of Long Island, near Utrecht and Gravesend Bay, the enemy making no opposition. On the 26th, Lord Cornwallis, with the reserve, marched to the village of Flat Bush, at the gorge of a woody pass, and as soon as it was dark, the whole army marched also. General Clinton, with the grenadier and light infantry battalions, joined Lord Cornwallis, and they marched towards Bedford. The main body, under Earl Percy, followed, and bivouacked that night with its centre at Flat Bush, and its flanks on the two shores of the Island. The left wing was commanded by Major-General Grant. The next morning, the army having passed through Bedford, came in sight of the enemy, ten thousand strong, and commanded by General Putnam. The left wing came almost immediately into action, which lasted some hours, and at the termination of it a part of the enemy were completely cut off from their entrenchments, with the loss of three thousand men, including one thousand prisoners, among whom was General



Sullivan and ninety-one officers. The British loss amounted to—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Totals.
Officers.....	5	12	17
Men	51	245	296
Totals.....	56	257	313

The 2nd brigade were not engaged, although present ; but the conduct of those brigades who were in action was greatly praised by the general in his dispatch. The evening after the battle of Brooklyn the army encamped in front of the enemy's works, and the next night began to break ground before their lines ; but it was unnecessary, as they abandoned the place the next day, and retreated to New York over a long and dangerous ferry, during a thick fog, which prevented their movements being seen. Having taken possession of the ground abandoned by the enemy, the army encamped along the coast on the 4th of September, and on the 15th the two battalions of grenadiers and light infantry (among which were the grenadier and light infantry companies of the regiment), with other troops, embarked at the head of New Town Bay, which runs a considerable distance into Long Island. They were landed on York Island (at a place called Kepp's), nearly three miles north of New York, on learning which the enemy abandoned that city, which was immediately taken possession of by General Robertson, with a brigade, capturing sixty-five guns and large stores. The rest of the army then encamped with their right at Horem's Hook on East River, and the left at North River, near Blooming Dale. The enemy did not retire farther than the heights of Haarlem, about two miles from the city, in consequence of which, skirmishing continually went on between the outposts of the two armies, the loss of the British on the 16th amounting to ninety-two killed and wounded, chiefly among the 42nd Highlanders and the light infantry battalions. A few days after this some of the friends of the enemy remaining in New York tried to burn the city, and succeeded to the extent of de-

stroying eleven hundred houses. On the 12th of October the two battalions of grenadiers and light infantry, the Hessians, and two brigades, including the 2nd, now commanded by Brigadier-General Leslie, embarked at Horem's Hook in flat-bottomed boats, proceeded up the river through the dangerous navigation of Hell Gate, in a very thick fog, and landed at nine o'clock in the morning on a point of land called Frog's Neck, near the town of West Chester, on the Connecticut side; Earl Percy being left in command, at New York, with two British brigades and one Hessian. The army that had left the city amounted to nearly thirteen thousand men, and was commanded by General Howe; it had a sharp skirmish with the enemy at a place called Pell's Point, at the mouth of the Hutchinson River, on the 18th, and on the 21st marched through Pelham's Manor to New Rochelle, situated on the coast of the Sound, which channel separates Long Island from the continent. At this time the American army were in a strong position behind the River Brunx, well secured by entrenchments thrown up in front to command every ford; their line extended from King's Bridge on the right, to White Plains on the left, and they were seventeen thousand strong. On the 28th the British army marched in two columns towards White Plains, and about noon formed line of battle, the right upon the road to Mamoroneck, and the left to the River Brunx. The light infantry and Hessian Chasseurs were quickly in action, and drove in all the advanced posts of the enemy, on which Brigadier-General Leslie, with his brigade, composed of the 5th, 28th, 35th (commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Carr), and 49th Regiments of Foot, and a battalion of Hessians, received orders to dislodge the enemy from a strong post they occupied that was separated from their right flank by the river Brunx; "but there being some difficulty in crossing the river," says Sir William Howe, in his despatch, "the 28th and 35th Regiments, who were the first in support, "passed it in a place the most practicable, and formed on the "opposite side, though under the enemy's fire, with the greatest "steadiness, ascended the steep hill in defiance of all opposition, "and rushing on the enemy drove them back from their works."

The 5th and 49th closely supported the 28th and 35th, and after carrying the position, as above described, the 2nd brigade formed in rear of the Hessian Grenadiers, where they bivouacked. In this action the enemy lost about two hundred and fifty killed and wounded; that of the British was about two hundred, which was small, considering the strength of the enemy's position; it was chiefly among the 28th and 35th Regiments, the latter suffering severely, and losing Lieutenant-Colonel Carr, Ensign Eagle, and fifteen rank and file killed; and Captain Hunt Fitzgerald, Captain-Lieutenant Hugh Massey, Lieutenant Banks, six sergeants, and thirty-one rank and file wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Carr is returned as killed, as he was so dangerously wounded that he died the next day; he had only been a short time in the regiment, but met a soldier's death at the head of it; he was succeeded in the command by Major James Cockburne.

After this brilliant little action for the 2nd brigade, the army encamped and remained on the ground until the 1st of November, when they took possession of the rest of the enemy's works, who had abandoned them. On the 6th they encamped at Dobb's Ferry, on the North River. On the 12th they marched in two columns towards King's Bridge, and the next day encamped at Fordham's Heights, with their right to the Brunx and their left to the North River. General Howe, finding it impossible to bring the enemy again to action, gave up the pursuit, and determined to reduce Fort Washington, an important place, strongly fortified, and securing a communication with the Jersey shore, besides commanding the North River; it was garrisoned by three thousand three hundred men, under command of Colonel Magaw. The batteries being completed, the fort was stormed on the 17th by the British, on which occasion the light infantry battalions greatly distinguished themselves. They led the attack with two battalions of the Guards, supported by Lord Cornwallis with the two battalions of grenadiers, and the 33rd Foot, and were very much exposed, not only before, but after they had landed, to a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, and having a very steep and rough hill to ascend, where the enemy were covered by the rocks

and trees, suffered severely ; but their activity and bravery defied all opposition, and gave time for landing the rest of the troops, among which were two regiments of the 2nd brigade, probably the 5th and 49th, as the 28th and 35th suffered no loss on this occasion. The army lost eight hundred men killed and wounded, but the fort was carried, and the commander, with his garrison, surrendered prisoners of war, the artillery and stores also falling into the hands of the British. The next day the two battalions of grenadiers and light infantry, and the 4th brigade, under the command of Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, passed over the North River, and landed about a mile above Fort Lee, a strong post in New Jersey, on which the enemy abandoned the place, leaving their tents and stores. A day or two afterwards Lord Cornwallis, being reinforced by the 2nd brigade and the 71st Foot, who remained to hold the fort, started in pursuit of the enemy, who fled before him day after day, so that in three weeks he had overrun the whole of New Jersey, the American army retreating across the river Delaware. The winter now being nearly set in, the British army were placed in winter quarters between the rivers Delaware and Hakensack (the latter near New York), in a chain of posts covering no less than eighty miles. The regiment was quartered at New Brunswick with the 2nd brigade, in Lord Cornwallis's division. At the beginning of December the whole of the Jerseys appear to have been reduced, the enemy being driven across the river Delaware as above described.

1777.

The posts in the line of defence held by the Hessian troops had been surprised by the Americans, under command of General Washington, on the 26th of December, 1776, so that the 2nd British brigade must have moved, it being at Maidenhead on the 2nd of January with Lord Cornwallis, who forced the enemy to retire, but only to attack the post at Princeton, which they captured, the garrison retreating with great loss to Maidenhead, which is situated between Princeton and Trenton. On the 3rd, Lord Cornwallis, finding the enemy

gone, retreated on Brunswick, upon which General Washington appears to have had it much his own way, for he was suffered to retake most of the Jerseys, the British at the conclusion of the winter being only in possession of Brunswick and Amboy, both on the River Rariton; the enemy being in force at Woodbridge, only three miles from the latter place. Both armies suffered severely during the winter, and many skirmishes took place. The regiment lost a good officer in Captain Phillips, of the grenadier company, who was murdered on his way from New York to join his company, by some of the country people apparently, but it created great excitement in the army, as it was supposed to have been done by the enemy. Matters went on with little change until the 12th of June, when Sir William Howe at last moved from Brunswick towards the enemy's works, which were now very strong and nearly impregnable. Finding it impracticable to draw them from their situation, Sir William Howe retreated from Brunswick to Amboy on the 26th in two columns, the right, including the 2nd brigade, under command of Lord Cornwallis, moving by Woodbridge to Scotch Plains, where they found the enemy advantageously posted in a country much covered with wood. They were three thousand strong, but were quickly routed, leaving three guns, and losing nearly three hundred men—two hundred being taken prisoners. The army lost only one officer and five men killed, and thirty wounded. Lord Cornwallis pursued as far as Westfield, but the enemy succeeded in regaining their strong position of before, on which Sir William Howe finding it impossible to bring them to action, returned with the army to Amboy, crossed the troops over to Staten Island on the 30th, and thus abandoned the whole of the Jerseys, which had been only re-conquered the year before. Every movement made by the army since they were placed in the long line of winter quarters in December, 1776, appears to have ended in disaster, if not disgrace. General Sir William Howe, however, with the army, retrieved their lost laurels in the brilliant campaign which followed, and the capture of Philadelphia. From the regiment not being mentioned in any of the despatches

of General Howe during these operations, it is supposed that it proceeded to New York, and was one of the seventeen battalions under command of General Sir Henry Clinton that garrisoned that city. The colonel of the regiment, Major-General Henry Fletcher, was promoted Lieutenant-General on the 29th of August.

1778.

France having determined on supporting the Americans in their revolution, orders were sent out to Sir Henry Clinton, who had succeeded Sir William Howe in command of the army at Philadelphia, to abandon that city, and concentrate the whole army at New York. This was carried out in the beginning of July, shortly after which a French fleet appeared off the American coast, and eventually went on to the West Indies. The regiment all this time had apparently remained at New York, but on the 3rd of November embarked and sailed with an army of five thousand men, commanded by Major-General James Grant, under convoy of a fleet, composed of his Majesty's ships Preston, 50 guns; St. Albans, 64; Monmouth, 64; Isis, 50; Centurion, 50; and others, for the West Indies.

The expedition arrived at Barbadoes on the 10th of December, and on the 12th sailed with Admiral Barrington's squadron for the island of St. Lucia, where they arrived the next day; immediately on which, the reserve, under command of Brigadier-General Medows, consisting of the 5th Foot and the grenadier and light infantry battalions (in which were the two flank companies of the regiment), were landed at the Grand Cul-de-Sac, and to the surprise of the French, rapidly forced the heights upon the north side of the bay, capturing a gun. Brigadier-General Prescott, with five battalions (including the 35th), landed soon afterwards, kept up a communication with the reserve, and guarded the environs of the bay. On the 14th the reserve, supported by Prescott, marched at daybreak and took possession of the town of Morne Fortune, and other places, the French retiring from post to post and relinquishing all their batteries. The reserve was then ordered to occupy the impor-

tant post of the Vigie, which commanded the north side of the Careenage harbour; Brigadier-General Sir H. Calder, with four battalions, keeping up the communication with the fleet. The next day a French fleet of twelve ships of the line, a number of frigates and American ships, with nine thousand troops on board, under D'Estaing, appeared off the island, and made two attempts on the small British fleet. who, with great skill and bravery, repulsed him, thereby saving the transports and stores of the army from capture. D'Estaing then landed five thousand French troops, and forming them into three columns, attacked the post of the Vigie, which was held by the reserve as above. They made three desperate assaults, but were driven back on each occasion by the defenders and completely routed, leaving the ground covered with their dead and wounded, amounting to four hundred of the former and eleven hundred of the latter, from their own account; the British losing of the grenadier battalion, three men killed, and five officers (including Lieutenant Thomas Williams, of the grenadier company, 35th Foot), two sergeants, two drummers, and seventy-two rank and file wounded; of the light infantry battalion, seven rank and file killed; one officer and forty-seven rank and file wounded. The returns being made out in battalions, it is impossible to give the loss sustained by the regiment alone. This gallant defence, against far superior numbers, called forth a warm letter of approbation from General Grant to Medows and the reserve. The French remained on the island until the 28th, when they re-embarked, and sailed the next day, on which the Lieutenant-Governor, the Chevalier de Micoud, capitulated, and the whole island surrendered on the 30th of December, fifty-nine guns and large quantities of ammunition and stores falling into the hands of the conquerers. The Island of St. Lucia thus became added to His Majesty's possessions.

1779.

In all probability the regiment was in garrison at St. Lucia the whole of this year, in any case in the West Indies, several of

which islands were re-captured by the French. The regiment at this time consisted of six hundred and three men, including the officers, and was divided into ten companies, one being the grenadiers. Each company had a captain, lieutenant, and ensign, two sergeants, four corporals, and two drummers, besides the private men, and on parade was still formed three deep. The officers were armed with spontons, in place of the half-pikes. The spontons had wooden handles and a flat steel head, and when an officer "planted" it, his men halted; when he pointed it forwards, they advanced; when backwards, they retreated. The sergeants carried the ancient halberd, a sort of spear, about five feet long, with a sharp steel point and a cross piece below it, and the rank and file had firelocks and bayonets, the manual exercise for which contained thirty six words of command, the grenadiers having an extra exercise of ten words of command. There were four pioneers, who wore a cap with a leathern crown, and a black bear-skin front, with the King's crest in white on a red ground, and XXXV. on the back of the cap. The Colours appear to have been the same as in 1768, and little alteration seems to have taken place in the uniform, except that the officers wore gorgets and one epaulette of silver on the right shoulder, those of the grenadiers wearing one on each shoulder. The men's epaulettes were of orange cloth, and the grenadiers wore wings of the same material.

1780.

The regiment still in the West India Islands, where a great hurricane was experienced in the month of October, particularly at St. Lucia, where the barracks were blown down.

1781.

Still quartered in the West India Islands.

1782.

The success gained by Admiral Rodney in the West Indies, on the 12th of April, over the French fleet, seems to have termi-

nated the war in that part of the world, but without effect on the movements of the army there, as the regiment appears still to have been at St. Lucia:

On the 31st of August, his Majesty decided that county titles should be conferred on the Regiments of infantry of the army, to facilitate recruiting by creating a mutual attachment between the regiment and the county. It is much to be deplored that so good a custom should have fallen into so merely a nominal relationship. In accordance with the King's command, the regiment received the title of "The Dorsetshire Regiment of Foot."

1783.

The Island of St. Lucia being restored to France this year on the conclusion of peace, the regiment cannot have remained there, but it still was quartered in one of the West India Islands, and in June, Lieutenant-Colonel John Shee, from the 50th Foot, was appointed to its command.*

1784.

In consequence of the Peace the establishment of the regiment was reduced to six companies, the junior officers of each rank being placed on half-pay.

1785.

The regiment embarked on the 1st of September for England, and on arrival was quartered in one of the southern counties. It had been a little over ten years on foreign service.

1786.

England.

1787.

Still quartered in England, but was augmented by two companies, and one sergeant, one drummer, and fourteen privates to

* Sergeant James Burton of the regiment was promoted Ensign in the 69th Foot on the 7th of October.

each company besides. By this Lieutenants W. Clarke and D. H. Shaw obtained promotion.

1788.

The regiment was moved to Scotland for the first time.

1789.

The regiment was quartered in Edinburgh Castle, and whilst there Lieutenant-Colonel John Shee retired from its command, which was taken by Major Lord Strathaven, who purchased the lieutenant-colonelcy. He, however, retained it but a short period, as he exchanged to the Coldstream Guards with Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Lennox, on the 16th of June, the latter having left the regiment when a captain. The occasion of his rejoining as lieutenant-colonel, on the 21st of July, was the cause of much rejoicing, Edinburgh Castle being illuminated in honour of his arrival, when he gave a banquet to the officers, and ten guineas to the men of the regiment to drink his health, for which purpose the officers also subscribed another ten. On the 16th of November the regiment assisted at the laying of the foundation stone of the new college at Edinburgh, lining the streets with the city guard, for the procession, which was a grand one, to pass through.

1790.

Being relieved by the 55th Foot, the regiment marched from Edinburgh about the spring, and appear to have been quartered at Hamilton; they certainly were so in October, as on the 19th of that month twenty-one non-commissioned officers and two hundred and sixty-one privates marched into Edinburgh, and were drafted into the 55th Foot, with the light company of which regiment they embarked the next morning for Newcastle.

1791.

The regiment left Scotland in the spring, and, curious to say, have never been quartered there since; in fact the above three

years are the only time the Colours of the 35th Foot have been seen in that country during their existence of one hundred and seventy years. On embarking, the regiment proceeded to Ireland, and was quartered at New Geneva.

1792.

During the year the regiment marched to Dublin.

1793.

The fearful French Revolution at last ended in the murder of the King, Louis the Sixteenth, and on the 1st of February the "National Convention" of that country declared war against Great Britain and Holland, which did not affect the regiment, however, until the month of November, when the flank companies of the regiments in Ireland were embodied in two battalions for a particular service. The grenadier battalion was placed under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Cradock (afterwards created Lord Howden), and the light infantry battalion under the Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, Charles Lennox. The grenadier company, under the command of Captain John Oswald, and the light company under that of Captain P. H. Petit, joined the rest of the battalions in the south of Ireland, and with them embarked at the Cove of Cork, about the end of the year, forming part of the expedition, amounting to seven thousand men, under General Sir Charles Grey, that was destined for the reduction of the West India Islands. Lieutenant-Colonel Lennox did not go with this expedition, being re-called at the last moment for another service, on which the command of the light infantry battalion was given to Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre Coote. Lieutenant-General Fletcher was promoted General on the 12th of October.

1794.

The fleet, under Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, K.B., on board of which were the troops, including the flank companies of the regiment, arrived at Barbadoes about the latter end of January; whilst there the grenadier company formed a part of the 2nd battalion of grenadiers, and the light company were in

the 1st battalion of light infantry. The first object of attack was the Island of Martinique, and the troops accordingly sailed from Carlisle Bay on the 3rd of February, arrived off Martinique on the 5th, and landed at three different places. The next day Major-General Dundas's brigade, in which the 1st battalion of light infantry were, with the 9th and 70th Regiments of Foot, carried Morne-le-Brun, under a heavy fire of musketry from the French garrison, and at the same time the grenadiers took Trinité Fort, the French flying at their approach. The strong posts of Gros Morne, Morne Brennan, Fort Mathilde, and Colon, were all taken possession of during the next few weeks, during which there was some severe fighting, the 1st battalion of light infantry and 2nd battalion of grenadiers being many times engaged, and by the 16th of March the whole island, except Forts Bourbon and Royal, was in possession of the British. The latter was captured on the 17th, and the former surrendered on the 20th, Major-General his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent* (father of her present Majesty), with the 1st battalion of light infantry and other troops, taking possession of both gates, hoisting the British colours, and changing the name from Fort Bourbon to Fort Edward. The French garrison, which had been twelve hundred at the commencement of the siege, was now reduced to seven hundred, all of whom were taken prisoners, with seven colours, and a great quantity of stores and guns. The whole island surrendered at the same time, this being the second time in thirty years its French holders had done so to the British. The regiment thus had the honour of bearing a share in its capture both in 1762 and now. The loss sustained by the army during the operations was seventy-four killed, two hundred and four wounded, and three missing, of which the 2nd battalion of grenadiers lost one captain, one sergeant, and eight men killed; two officers, two sergeants, and twenty-one men wounded;

* When he was ordered to storm Fort Royal, on the 17th of March, he said to his brigade of grenadiers, "Grenadiers, this is St. Patrick's Day; the English will do their duty in compliment to the Irish, and the Irish in compliment to the Saint! Forward, grenadiers!"

and the 1st battalion of light infantry, one sergeant and four men killed, and two officers and eighteen men wounded. Out of the above it is impossible to say whether any belonged to the regiment, the returns being made out in battalions.

Lieutenant-General Prescott with the 15th, 39th, 56th, 58th, 64th, and 70th Regiments of Foot, being left as a garrison at Martinique, the rest of the army embarked on board the fleet in Fort Royal Bay on the 31st of March (Lieutenant-Colonel Coote's 1st battalion of light infantry being on board his Majesty's ships *Boyne* and *Veteran*), and arrived off St. Lucia the next day, when the troops were landed without opposition. The 1st light infantry landed at seven o'clock in the evening at Ance-de-la-Tocque, proceeded, and took the four gun battery at Ciceron, investing Morne Fortune on that side, at the same time covering Cul-de-Sac for the shipping. The 2nd battalion of grenadiers and Sir C. Gordon's Brigade were kept on board ship in reserve. On the 2nd of April, about four o'clock in the afternoon, Lieutenant-Colonel Coote, with four light companies, stormed a redoubt and two batteries close to the principal French works, killed two officers and thirty men, and spiked six guns without losing a man. General Ricord, the French Governor of the island, surrendered it and his troops on the 4th, on which his Royal Highness Prince Edward, with his brigade of grenadiers, and Major-General Dundas's of light infantry, were sent to take possession. Thus again were the French ousted from this valuable Island, only sixteen years having elapsed from their former defeat, and once more had the regiment assisted in the capture.

Sir C. Gordon being left at St. Lucia with a garrison, the rest of the army re-embarked the same day as the island surrendered, and returned to Martinique the next day, where they were transferred from the men-of-war to the transports, and sailed on the 8th for Guadaloupe, that island being the next object of attack. The greater part arrived off Guadaloupe on the 10th, and the next day a landing was effected by a few troops, including the 2nd battalion of grenadiers and five hundred sailors, at Gosier Bay, under fire of the forts, which were quickly silenced

by Lord Garlies in his Majesty's ship Winchelsea. Early on the morning of the 12th, most of the troops having been landed, the strong fort of Fleur d'Epée was stormed by the British under a heavy fire of cannon and musketry. His Royal Highness Prince Edward's division, which included the 2nd battalion of grenadiers, attacked Morne Marcot. Major-General Dundas's division, in which was the 1st battalion of light infantry, attacked Fort Fleur d'Epée in the rear, to cut off its communication with Fort Louis and Point à Petre, and another division proceeded by the sea shore to co-operate with Major-General Dundas. Fort Fleur d'Epée was taken with the bayonet, the men being ordered not to fire their muskets. On being captured its name was changed to Fort Prince of Wales, and the 43rd Foot were placed in it as a garrison. That part of Guadeloupe, called Grande Terre (the northern portion of the island), was thus conquered with a loss to the army of fifteen men killed, and five officers and forty men wounded, to which the 1st battalion of light infantry contributed two officers and fifteen men. The loss sustained by the French garrison was—

Killed	...	...	...	...	...	67
Wounded	...	...	...	..	...	55
Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	110
Total	...	...	...	...	...	232

The troops re-embarked on the 14th, and dropped down the narrow arm of the sea that divides the northern and southern islands of Guadeloupe, until opposite to Petit Bourg, where they landed, and after some heavy marching and skirmishing through St. Mary's and Tron Chien, the 1st battalion of light infantry took the Battery D'Anet from the enemy at daybreak on the 18th. Next morning they, with the 1st and 2nd battalions of grenadiers, marched from the three rivers and Grand Ance, and captured the post of Palmiste, with all the enemy's batteries, on the 20th, thus cannonading Fort St. Charles and Basse-Terre (situated on the south-west of the southern division of Guadeloupe); on which General Callot, the French governor, capitulated, surrendering the Island of Guadeloupe and all its dependencies to

the British, and marching out his garrison of nine hundred men. On this, Prince Edward, with the grenadier and light infantry battalions, took possession of Fort St. Charles, changing its name to Fort Matilda ; one hundred and eighty-two guns were captured, and large stores, at the wonderfully small loss to the army of two killed and four wounded. This was the third time Guadaloupe had been captured from the French—the first being in 1759, and again in 1779, it being restored to them at the Peace of 1763 and 1783.

General Sir Charles Grey then left with the squadron, leaving as large a garrison as he could in Guadaloupe ; and the flank companies of the regiment returned with him to Barbadoes, where they suffered severely from sickness, as did the garrisons in all the newly-captured West India Islands, reducing them to a dangerously low number for their protection. On the 5th of May the regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lennox, arrived at Barbadoes, having sailed from Cork on the 22nd of March, their destination being said to be the French settlement of Cayenne, in South America, but more probably St. Domingo, as Sir Charles Grey landed the eight battalion companies at Barbadoes, and re-placed them on board the fleet for St. Domingo with the eight flank companies of the 22nd, 23rd, 35th, and 41st Regiments of Foot, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Lennox was placed in command. These embarked six hundred strong, and sailed for the island of St. Domingo, to assist in the capture of Port-au-Prince, but only arrived there on the 8th of June, two days after its surrender to Brigadier-General John Whyte. This battalion suffered fearfully on its passage from sickness ; a hundred men died in that short voyage, and one hundred and fifty more were sent to Port Royal in the last stage of disease. The four grenadier companies were nearly annihilated.

To return to the battalion companies of the regiment, which, under the command of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Macalister, formed part of the force collected from the various West India Islands for the re-capture of that part of Guadaloupe that had been just re-taken by the French. These troops assembled

at the Island of St. Kitts, and under the command of Sir Charles Grey, landed at Ance-à-Canot, in Guadeloupe, on the 19th of June, and took possession of the village of Gozier, but the force was quite inadequate to cope with Victor Hugues, the French Republican Commissioner, and his troops, who were assisted by the armed slaves. However, the British held the post of Morne Mascot during the rest of the month, notwithstanding many efforts of the enemy to take it. At last, as the rains were nearly due, it was determined to attempt to drive the enemy from the town of Point-à-Petre; accordingly, before daylight on the 2nd of July, five battalions, under command of Brigadier-General Symes, went on this service, but being betrayed by the guides, they suffered greatly, and had to retire, the regiment losing Captain Charles Grove and many men killed, but the number is not given in the "Gazette." The army lost from their landing to the 2nd of July—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Totals.
Officers.....	12	11		23
Men	93	319	56	468
Totals.....	105	330	56	491

After this failure the British retired from Grande Terre, and on the 8th, the head-quarters were in camp at Berville, the army occupying the ground between St. John's Point and Bay Mahault, giving safety to Basse-Terre, where Colonel Graham was appointed to command, on Sir Charles Grey leaving with the rest of the troops. Colonel Graham had only a small force under his orders, and they appear to have suffered greatly from the climate and the arduous duties they had to perform, insomuch that by the 1st of September only three hundred and eighty-nine men could be found fit for duty out of a strength of seventeen hundred and sixty-four, the regiment being in the following state—forty-seven fit for duty out of one hundred and sixty-three. This can only have been a detachment, however, as some companies had been sent to reinforce the garrison of Fort Matilda, and in all probability the few who were at Berville then also went into Fort

Matilda, as they are not mentioned as among the garrison of Berville on its capitulation to the French on the 6th of October, which Brigadier-General Graham was forced to do, having only a hundred and twenty-five men left fit for duty, composed of the remains of the 39th, 43rd, and 65th Regiments of Foot, and the flank companies from Ireland. Some officers of the regiment were taken prisoners by the French at this time, and with some of the 43rd Foot and other regiments, were imprisoned on board a hulk, and treated with great indignity, being refused their parole; they all, however, but a few, managed to escape by overpowering the guard when a boat was alongside, jumping in, and pulling hard. They eventually reached a British man-of-war at anchor off the Island of Saintes.

After the garrison of Berville had thus been forced to give in to the enemy, the only place remaining in the hands of the British in Gaudaloupe was Fort Matilda, which was weak both in position and masonry. It was commanded by Lieutenant-General Robert Prescott, who had only a small garrison, among which were several companies of the regiment, one was Captain George D. Robertson's. The French having been reinforced by three thousand fresh troops, invested the fort on the 14th of October, making several attempts to take it, but were always repulsed. On the 20th of November, the enemy opened fresh batteries, and by degrees reduced the fort to a heap of ruins, so that by the 10th of December, General Prescott found that it was no longer possible to hold out; and, therefore, that evening, at ten o'clock, the whole garrison evacuated the place, and embarked in his Majesty's ship *Terpsichore*, through the assistance of Captain Bowen of that ship, who was badly wounded in taking off the last man of the garrison in his own boat. This was so well done that the French continued firing at the empty fort until three o'clock the next morning.

During the siege the troops had experienced great privations, and many officers and men died from disease, but notwithstanding the heavy fire they were under, more or less, for ten weeks, they only lost sixteen killed, and seventy-eight

wounded; the regiment only having two killed and one wounded. The strength of the garrison when it left the fort was thirty-three officers and five hundred and seventy-seven men, forty-five of whom were sick; of the above, three captains, one lieutenant, one surgeon, nine sergeants, two drummers, and forty-five rank and file were all that the regiment could muster. Lieutenant-General Prescott says in his despatch, "During the whole progress of this long and painful siege, the officers and men under my command conducted themselves in such a manner as to deserve my warmest praise, bearing their hardships with the utmost patience and fortitude, and performing their duty with the utmost alacrity." On the fall of Fort Matilda, the whole of Guadaloupe remained in the hands of the French.* The remnant of the regiment was landed at St. Pierre's, in Martinique, having suffered heavily during the year both in officers and men.

1795.

At the commencement of the year, in consequence of the deaths among the officers of the regiment, there were no less than eight vacancies among the subalterns, and the flank companies at St. Domingo having lost, or had disabled from sickness, almost all their officers and men, the latter were drafted, and the few non-commissioned officers, under command of Lieutenant Christopher Clarges, were sent to England; they were followed by the

* On the fall of Fort Matilda, Victor Hugues, the French Republican Commissioner, had the whole Island in his power, set up the guillotine, and murdered every Royalist he could find. Not content with this, he actually had the body of General Dundas, who had died and been buried in Fort Matilda in June, disinterred; publishing a proclamation at the same time, which, after much nonsense, went on as follows:—"It is resolved that the body of Thomas Dundas, interred in Guadaloupe, shall be taken up and given a prey to the birds of the air; and that upon the same spot there shall be erected, at the expense of the Republic, a monument, having on one side this decree, and on the other the following inscription:—"This ground restored to liberty by the bravery of Republicans, was polluted by the body of Thomas Dundas, Major-General, and Governor of Guadaloupe, for the bloody George the Third." "Liberty, Equality, Law, and Fraternity!" heads this proclamation.

regiment, at least what was left of it, in July, but on arrival were sent on to Gibraltar, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lennox. Here it received reinforcements from other regiments quartered at that place, which was commanded by General O'Hara; and where the discipline appears to have been very strict, notwithstanding the dreadful habits of drunkenness among both officers and men. It is curious to read of the only parade hour being about six o'clock in the evening, *after* the mess dinner, which was at five; and when these customs and the heat are considered, and also that the non-commissioned officers and men had but one meal a-day of salt beef or pork, it is not to be wondered at that the garrison of Gibraltar were not teetotallers. The pay of the non-commissioned officers and men was increased this year; it had only been up to this time as follows:—

	s.	d.	
Sergeant	1	6	} a-day.
Corporal	1	0	
Private		8	

Sickness still seemed to cling to the regiment, as several officers died during the year, and many men.

1796.

The regiment remained at Gibraltar until November, when it was partly drafted into others, then returned to England, landed at Portsmouth, and marched to Hilsa Barracks, where it was quartered, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Campbell.

1797.

After remaining a few months at Hilsa, the regiment marched to Leeds, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel John Oswald, who succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Campbell, the latter retiring on the 30th of March. He had been no less than forty-two years in the regiment, and was a brave and good officer, though rather eccentric at times; for instance, he knocked over the regimental clerk with a bundle of papers, one day, for spelling

His Royal *Highness* with a small *h*. He served with the regiment throughout the American campaign of 1758-59-60, being present at the taking of Louisbourg, and battle of Quebec ; he was at the capture of Martinique and Havannah in 1762, and at the battle of Bunker's Hill in the American war in 1775, where he was severely wounded in the right arm, and taken prisoner by the enemy. They wanted to dress his wound, but he would allow no rebel to touch it, so that it remained with the blood merely stanch'd, until his wife, who was on board ship, landed and joined him in his state of durance. She soon got him exchanged, but his arm was useless to him for the rest of his life. Soon after his recovery he was again wounded by an artilleryman, in consequence of his interfering to prevent an affray among some soldiers. The man was sentenced to be shot, but was pardoned at Captain Campbell's desire.

Whilst at Leeds the officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiment were employ'd in training and inspecting the supplementary militia and volunteer corps embodied for the defence of the kingdom, which was now also at war with Spain. The officers of the army at last had their pay increased as well as the men ; to this period it had been daily for a Regiment of Foot:—

	s.	d.	
Lieutenant-Colonel	15	0	
Major	15	0	
Captain	10	0	
Captain-Lieutenant and Lieutenant	4	8	
Ensign	3	8	
Chaplain... ..	6	8	removed from this date.
Adjutant	4	0	
Quartermaster	4	8	
Surgeon	4	0	
Surgeon's Mate... ..	3	6	called Assistant-Surgeon from this date.

From Leeds the regiment marched to Beverley about the autumn.

1798.

The regiment marched to Durham, and during the summer the flank companies joined a battalion composed principally of militia, and were encamped at Blyth, in Northumberland, from

whence the battalion went into quarters in Chester-le-street, but the flank companies rejoined the regiment towards the end of the year, which had been considerably augmented by men from the militia, then first permitted to volunteer into the line. This year also Paymasters were first appointed to regiments, and the British army numbered sixty Regiments of Cavalry, and two hundred and eighty-two Battalions of Infantry.

1799.

Having marched to Shields early in the year the regiment embarked in two or three detachments for the Island of Jersey. During the voyage the ship in which the headquarters were, ran down a King's cutter in the night. The crew, however, saved themselves by clinging to the transport. After a few months stay at Jersey the regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Oswald, was brought back to England, and on arrival marched to Barham Downs, near Canterbury, where they gave a hundred volunteers to other regiments that sailed for Holland on the 13th of August, under command of Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercrombie. This formed the first division of the army, amounting to twenty-seven thousand men, assembled to attempt the liberation of Holland, which had become subject to the French, and had taken the designation of the Batavian Republic. This force, thirteen thousand strong, having landed at the Helder, in Holland, drove the French and Dutch troops, under General Brune, back on Alkmaer on the 9th of September. The day they left England, namely the 13th of August, the regiment having been raised chiefly by the exertions of Major-General Lennox, then Colonel-commandant, from a battalion of three hundred men to eighteen hundred in a few days by volunteers from the militia, it was formed into two battalions. This caused, of course, much promotion among the officers, Major and Brevet-Colonel Archibald Macalister deservedly receiving the lieutenant-colonelcy of the second battalion, for he had served more than thirty years in the regiment. Captains Hay and Quin obtained majorities, and

Captain-Lieutenant Bunbury, and Lieutenants Wyke and Eustace their companies. The number of officers was also greatly augmented, there being no less than sixty-five subalterns at this time for the twenty companies.

Both battalions marched from Barham Downs on the 10th of September, and embarked at Deal with the second division of the army for Holland, under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York. The fleet arrived at the Helder Point on the 13th, the troops were landed the next day, and on the 15th the two battalions of the regiment were brigaded with the two battalions of the 5th Foot. This brigade formed the 8th, and was commanded by Major-General Prince William of Gloucester, a grandson of King George the Second. Between the 14th and 18th seventeen thousand Russian troops, under Lieutenant-General de Hermann, arrived at the Helder, and landed to co-operate with the British, the whole army thus amounting to forty thousand men. The French and Dutch troops at this time were between twenty-five and thirty thousand, under General Brune, and occupied a strong position between the Helder and Alkmaer (somewhat in advance of the latter), from the heights of Camperdown on the left, to the Zuyder Zee on the right, and embraced Bergen, Walmeyhausen, Schorledam, and Hoorne, a great part of which position was entrenched and fortified. However, the Duke of York resolved to attack the enemy at once, and on the 19th the army moved forward for that purpose in four strong columns. The right was composed chiefly of the Russian troops, and it moved on Bergen; the second, under Lieutenant-General Dundas (in which Prince William's Brigade were, with two brigades of the Foot Guards), and the third, under Lieutenant-General Sir James Pultenay, marched at daybreak to the attack of the fortified positions of Walmeyhausen, Schorledam, and the Long Dyke, across a plain intersected every three or four hundred yards by broad, wet, and deep ditches and canals. The left of the army was commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and was composed of Major-General the Earl of Chatham's (who had formerly served as a captain in the regiment), Moore's, and the Earl of Cavan's

Brigades, with the 1st battalions of grenadiers and light infantry, which were destined to turn the right of the enemy at Hoorne. The Russians came into action very early, and succeeded in driving the enemy out of Bergen by eight o'clock; but by reason of their commencing their attack too soon, the plans of the Duke of York were somewhat thrown out, and, to make it worse, after the Russians had possession of Bergen, they seem to have lost all discipline and order, and the French rallying, drove them out of Bergen with great loss, through the village of Schorl, to their original ground. Major-General Manners's Brigade retook Schorl, however, almost immediately, and was, to quote the despatch, "re-inforced directly by two battalions of Russians, Major-General D'Oyley's Brigade of Guards, and by the 35th Regiment, under the command of His Highness Prince William. The action was renewed by these troops for a considerable time with success, but the entire want of ammunition on the part of the Russians, and the exhausted state of the whole corps engaged in that particular situation, obliged them to retire, which they did in good order, upon Petten and the Zyper Sluys." After this, Sir Ralph Abercrombie had to be recalled from Hoorne, which his column had taken by surprise, with very little loss; and on the conclusion of this bloody battle, which had lasted from half-past three in the morning until five o'clock in the evening, the whole army fell back beaten to its former position, having lost as below—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Totals.
Officers.....	6	43	—	49
Sergeants.....	2	20	22	44
Drummers ...	—	2	5	7
Rank and file	109	345	463	917
Totals	117	410	490	1017

The Russians also suffered very severely, losing fifteen hundred men, killed and wounded. The second battalion of the regiment does not appear to have been engaged, as only the loss of the first is given in the London "Gazette;" but that was very great, and included Lieutenant-Colonel John Oswald, Majors Adam Hay and Peter H. Petit, Captain James B. Manoury, and

Ensigns George Wilkinson, Matthew Deane, and John Jones, all of whom were wounded; Major Petit was also taken prisoner. The casualties among the men of the first battalion were very heavy, as will be seen by the following extract from the Duke of York's despatch, dated Head-quarters, Schagen Bay, 20th of December :—"Three hundred and fifty rank and file of the first battalion of the 35th Regiment cannot exactly be accounted for, from the nature of the action, and from the regiment being sent immediately to the Helder in charge of prisoners, but it is much feared that nearly a hundred are killed, and the remainder wounded or missing." During this almost hand to hand fighting, in which prisoners were captured on both sides, although the regiment was composed nearly of men entirely strangers to their officers, many of the former, indeed, still wearing their militia clothing, nothing could be better than their behaviour, which drew from Prince William an expression of great satisfaction at their conduct; and on one of the privates, whose name was Michael Kelly, shooting a French general officer he was so gratified that he gave him a sum of money on the spot; nor did he forget the regiment afterwards, for on the conclusion of the campaign, to mark his approbation of it whilst serving under his command in Holland, he offered to remove to the 1st Guards a certain number of the officers. This was accepted by Captains George D. Robertson, George Wyke, and Charles A. Vigoroux, and Ensigns James Murray and Charles Thomas.

Both battalions of the regiment appear to have remained at the Helder after the battle, although it may be doubtful whether the second was not with Prince William's Brigade afterwards; if so, it suffered no loss during the rest of the campaign, the brigade not being actively engaged, but the flank companies of both battalions were with the 1st battalions of grenadiers (commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel John Baylis, of the regiment) and light infantry, under Colonel Macdonald of the 55th Foot, which formed part of the reserve. The Duke of York having determined to again attack the enemy, orders were given for the army to move on the morning of the 2nd of October, in four columns, chiefly on



the town of Bergen. The reserve were with the first column, under Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and marched by the sea beach on Egmont-op-Zee, with a view to turn the enemy's left flank. This column marched from Petten at half-past six o'clock in the morning, the reserve (composed of the 1st battalions of grenadiers and light infantry, with the 23rd and 55th Regiments of Foot) forming the advanced guard, under Colonel Macdonald, who quickly drove the enemy from Campe and the sand hills about that village, and were warmly engaged nearly all day; the enemy being gradually driven back from their position, so that by evening the British had possession of the heights surrounding Bergen and Egmont-op-Zee, which post the enemy evacuated the next morning, and retired on Alkmaer, having lost four thousand men, and seven guns. On this the British occupied advanced posts at Egmont-op-te-Hooff and Egmont-op-Zee (in which village the light companies of the regiment were quartered) in front of Alkmaer. This battle of Egmont cost the army as follows:—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Totals.
Officers.....	11	69	—	80
Sergeants.....	11	46	—	57
Drummers ...	—	7	—	7
Rank and file	215	980	193	1388
Total	237	1102	193	1532

The flank battalions contributed to the above seventeen men killed, seven officers (among whom was Captain George D. Robertson, of the light company, and Lieutenant Joseph Phillott, of the grenadier company of the regiment), and one hundred and sixty-two men wounded and missing. In this action the two flank companies of the regiment saved his Highness Prince William of Gloucester from being captured by the enemy, he having with his usual disregard of danger pushed too far forward. The two captains of these companies were posted to the Guards, as before stated. A good story is told by Colonel Wilkie (then a subaltern of the company) of the only Scotchman in the light company, who observed just before going into action on this or another occasion on this campaign, it being a Sunday, "Eh, Loard, Sirs, what a Sabbath we're going to spend,"

The enemy having taken up a new position between Beverwyck and Wyck-op-Zee, the British moved again to attack them on the 6th of October. The chief resistance appears to have been at Baccum, where the Russians were hotly engaged, and on Sir Ralph Abercrombie moving to their support with the reserve, the action became general, but ended by the enemy retiring, and abandoning Alkmaer and five hundred prisoners to the British. In this action the grenadier and light infantry battalions took part, and the loss sustained by them was nine men killed, five officers (among whom was Lieutenant James Nicholson, of the 2nd battalion light company of the regiment), and eighty-four men wounded, and nineteen men missing. The loss among the men of the flank companies of the regiment cannot be ascertained during this campaign, the returns being made out by battalions of flankers. After the victories of the 2nd and 6th of October, the army made a slight forward movement towards Haarlem, but the enemy receiving strong reinforcements, and being secure in what was deemed an impregnable position, the impracticability of expelling the French from Holland became at last evident, and the Duke of York entered into a convention with General Brune on the 18th of October, and the enterprise was abandoned, the British leaving Holland shortly afterwards. In this short but bloody campaign, which ended in nothing, the regiment bore a conspicuous part. Both battalions embarked at the Helder in November, the light company of the 1st battalion forming part of the rear guard on board the "Arrow" sloop of war. The regiment landed at Deal, and marched to Canterbury, where it was quartered.

1800.

The first battalion of the regiment was quickly called on for foreign service again, for it embarked at Deal on the 19th of March, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Oswald, for the Mediterranean, forming part of a force of five thousand men, under Major-General Henry Pigott. The expedition did not sail, however, until the end of April, and then proceeded to the Island of Minorca, where it remained but a very short time, as Major-

General Pigott took two companies of the regiment with him to the Island of Malta in the middle of June, the battalion following shortly afterwards.

Malta having been taken by the French under Bonaparte in 1798, from the Knights of St. John, the garrison of three thousand men, left there under General Vaubois, were invested in the fortress of Valetta at the close of that year, being menaced on the land side by a powerful force of Maltese, Neapolitans, and British, and blockaded by a squadron of British and Portugese ships. Vaubois, however, held out gallantly, his garrison suffering great privations for two years, and it was not until General Pigott now arrived to take the command of the forces before Valetta, bringing reinforcements with him, including the first battalion of the regiment, as above, that the French general at last surrendered, which he did on the 4th of September. The next day the British, Maltese, and Neapolitan troops took possession of the advanced works of Valetta, and of Forts Manoel and Tigué. On the 7th the garrison marched out with all the honours of war, and General Pigott with the 30th, 35th, 48th, and 89th Regiments of Foot, with other troops, took possession of the city of Valetta. Thus fell Malta into the hands of England, and the first British standard that ever floated from the ramparts of Valetta was the King's Colour of the 35th Regiment of Foot.

During this year many alterations took place in the arming and equipping of the infantry regiments, among which may be mentioned the withdrawal of the old firelock, and the issuing of the flint musket, the weight of the latter with its bayonet being only 11lbs. 4ozs. Halberds were still carried, however, by the sergeants of the battalion companies. His Majesty had, a short time before this, apparently instituted bands in different regiments, and now all the drums were directed to be made of wood (many formerly were of brass); and for the regiment, the front part painted orange, with the King's cypher and crown, and 35 underneath it. The manual exercise was also much simplified, and the manœuvres of a Regiment of Foot reduced to eighteen. A battalion was ordered to fall

in on parade, with the grenadiers on the right, then the battalion companies, and the light on the left—each company in three ranks, one pace distant from each other, and a supernumerary rank at three paces; the Colours to be in the centre of the line. The cocked hats, which had been worn by the army for more than a hundred years, were at last abolished, and a sort of shako instituted. The general order of the 24th of February says—“His Majesty is pleased to permit the Colonels to engrave the number of their respective regiments on each side of the lion, on the lower part of the brass fronting.” Again, “The grenadiers, who are allowed to wear these caps occasionally, when they do not use their proper grenadier caps, may, if the Colonels choose it, wear the grenade in the same manner as regiments entitled to them wear their badges;” this was in the centre of the garter. The grenadiers were to wear a white tuft, and the light company a dark green one. The officers of regiments were directed to wear their cocked hats still, except those of the grenadier company, who were to wear grenadier caps when with their men.

1801.

The first battalion of the regiment remained in garrison at Malta, and the second was on home service, during which its lieutenant-colonel (Archibald Macalister) retired. He had served with the regiment during the American war of 1775–76; St. Lucia, in 1778; Guadaloupe, &c., in 1794; and campaign in Holland, in 1799.

1802.

A treaty of Peace with France, Spain, and the Batavian Republic was signed by Great Britain at Amiens on the 27th of March, and among other conditions it was stipulated that the Island of Malta should be restored to the Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and that the British troops then quartered there should quit the island within three weeks from the exchange of the ratifications; but in consequence of the designs of

Bonaparte upon Egypt, the British Government wisely did not carry out the evacuation of Malta, but retained possession of it as a precautionary measure. On this arrangement, the first battalion of the regiment remained in garrison at Malta, but the second battalion was reduced, some of the officers being placed on half-pay, and some brought into other regiments. Advantage seems to have been taken at this time to abolish the rank of Captain-Lieutenant, although Smith, in his "Military Dictionary," says it was ordered to be discontinued in 1772.

1803.

The gallant old Colonel of the regiment, General Henry Fletcher, died at Saltoun Hall, on the 17th of March. He entered the regiment as a Major in 1755, and thus had been no less than forty-eight years in it. He was one of the few instances of a Lieutenant-Colonel being promoted at once Colonel of his own regiment, with which he was present throughout the American War of 1757-60, including the siege of Louisbourg, and the siege of, and battle of Quebec; also at the capture of Martinique and the Havannah in 1762. He was succeeded in the command of the regiment by Major-General Charles Lennox, who had just been placed on half-pay as Colonel-commandant of the second battalion. Thus, during a period of more than a hundred years, the regiment had only four Colonels, and still more extraordinary is the fact that it only had two for eighty-six years—namely, General Otway from 1717 to 1764, and General Fletcher from 1764 to 1803.

War was again declared against France by his Majesty in the month of May, but although the army was augmented it did not affect the regiment in any way, which remained still at Malta. Great difficulty was experienced in recruiting this year, and notwithstanding the bounty on enlistment being as high as eleven guineas, men could not be obtained, until, as Sir W. Gordon says, "the Government had recourse to the ballot for the regular "army."

1804.

The regiment still in garrison at Malta. Several good mess stories are told of the regiment at this time ; here is one :—Major Petit, who was renowned for his appreciation of the good things of the table, although a perfect gentleman, had a bad habit of having dishes brought to dinner for his own and his friends' consumption alone. This annoyed the mess, but the practice was not stopped until one night when the Major had some friends to dine with him, a very fine fish appeared on the table with a large flag in its mouth, on which was written, "I am the Major's fish." The fish he had procured himself, but the flag was put in its mouth by Lord Alexander Gordon, then a Lieutenant in the regiment. The Major was very angry, but there were no more private dishes.

Towards the end of the year, or the beginning of 1805, the King was pleased to sanction that the title of the regiment should be changed from "The Dorsetshire" to "The Sussex"* and the lace on the coats of the men was changed from white with one yellow stripe, to white with three stripes of red, yellow, and blue. A welcome order was issued to the troops this year, which was that the tails of the hair were to be reduced to seven inches in length. They were ridiculously long before this, and even now, the annoyance and time taken up by the dressing of the hair was excessive.

1805.

Major-General Charles Lennox was promoted Lieutenant-General on the 1st of January. During the month of April the second battalion of the regiment was re-formed, and quickly completed to its full strength by volunteers from the English Militia, and the Lieutenant-Colonelcy was given to Brevet-Lieutenant-

* The 25th Regiment of Foot had formerly borne the title of "The Sussex," and on the 35th abandoning the title of "The Dorsetshire," it was taken by the 39th Foot.

Colonel Petit; Brevet-Major Bunbury and Lieutenants Stewart and Wall being also promoted in the new battalion; other officers who had served in the regiment before were also brought in, including Major George D. Robertson.

The regiment now consisted of twenty companies in two battalions, the first being still at Malta until the 1st of November, when it embarked on board the "Valiant" transport (under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Francis John Wilder), with the force commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir James Craig, K.B., amounting to ten thousand men, that were assembled to protect the kingdom of Naples from the French. Shortly before starting the regiment was joined by a detachment from the *depôt* in the Isle of Wight. The expedition arrived in the Bay of Naples on the 20th of November, having experienced very bad weather; and at the request, or instigation, of Ferdinand of Naples, the troops, together with fourteen thousand Russians, were landed in the beginning of December. The first battalion of the regiment was placed in Major-General Ackland's Brigade, with the 61st Foot, and were quartered at Torredel-Greco, Nocera, and its vicinity, occupying the country as far as Sessa. These movements being in direct opposition to the treaty between Ferdinand and Bonaparte, who had lately styled himself Emperor and King of Italy, he issued a proclamation on the 28th of December, declaring, in his usual bombastic style, that the Neapolitan Dynasty had ceased to reign.

The dress of the regiment at this time was a red coat with orange facings, white waistcoat and breeches, and black gaiters up to the knee. The Grenadiers wore a bearskin cap with a brass plate in front, and about this time the black canvas knapsacks were introduced generally for the infantry of the army, who formerly had worn packs according to the taste of the Colonels of regiments—some wore goat skin, some calf skin, some red, some black, etc. In the month of June, Sergeant Daniel Frazer, of the first battalion of the regiment, was promoted to be Quartermaster of the Royal Regiment of Malta.

1806.

The following is a list of the officers of the regiment on the 14th of February, which is useful for reference, including as it does the names of the officers of both battalions :—

Colonel Charles Lennox	...	...	17th March, 1803
Lieutenant-Colonel John Oswald	...	...	30th March, 1797
" Francis John Wilder	...	...	10th April, 1801
" Peter Hayes Petit	...	...	1st May, 1805
Major George Stewart	...	...	5th August, 1799
" George Duncan Robertson	...	...	29th April, 1805
" William Henry Bunbury	...	...	30th April, 1805
" Lorenzo Moore	...	...	1st May, 1805
Captain Richard Westerman	...	...	2nd September, 1795
" Crosby Joseph Riddell	...	...	3rd May, 1797
" John Hardy	...	...	10th August, 1799
" John Bennett Manoury	...	...	11th " "
" John Herries	...	...	12th " "
" Henry Tarleton	...	...	11th January, 1800
" Cæsar Colclough Arnett	...	...	17th February, 1803
" Robert Oswald	...	...	25th May "
" Charles A. Macalister	...	...	25th June "
" Joseph Phillott	...	...	29th April, 1805
" Andrew Pack	...	...	30th " "
" George Henry Frederick Berkeley	...	...	1st May "
" John Slessor	...	...	16th " "
" Duncan Stewart	...	...	18th " "
" Charles William Wall	...	...	19th " "
" Phineas McPherson	...	...	21st " "
" William Johnston	...	...	22nd " "
" Thomas R. Swyny	...	...	23rd " "
" Thomas Edgworth	...	...	30th " "
" Roger Tomlin	...	...	6th June "
Lieutenant William Green	...	...	25th July, 1799
" Robert Westerman	...	...	7th August, "
" Andrew Wilder	...	...	1st November, "
" Alexander Shaw	...	...	4th " "
" William Dawson	...	...	25th March, 1803
" Theophilus Daly	...	...	17th May, "
" George Wilkinson	...	...	25th June, "
" William Rawson (<i>Adjutant</i>)	...	...	29th March, 1804
" Richard Cust	...	...	31st " "
" Henry Craig	...	...	31st October, "
" Phillips Newton	...	...	1st November, "
" Thomas Westerman	...	...	27th February, 1805

„	John Hatfield	...	...	28th February, 1805
„	John Rutherford	...	...	4th April, „
„	Thomas King	...	...	18th „ „
„	John Dalrymple	...	...	9th May, „
„	Richard Cole	...	...	21st June, „
„	John Warton	...	...	22nd „ „
„	John Ivory	...	...	23rd „ „
„	George Arthur	...	...	24th „ „
„	Thomas Weare	...	...	25th „ „
„	Robert Cameron	...	...	26th „ „
„	Richard Wheatley	...	...	27th „ „
„	John Jones	...	...	2nd July, „
„	John Montfort	...	...	3rd „ „
„	Nicholas F. Dromgoole	...	...	4th „ „
„	William Beetham	...	...	18th July, „
„	Archibald McDonald	...	...	31st October, „
„	A. Robertson	...	...	1st August, „
„	Charles Gregory	...	...	2nd „ „
„	Richard Drewe	...	...	3rd „ „
„	William McDonald	...	...	31st October, „
„	Samuel S. Scarfe	...	...	28th November „
Ensign	Henry Rutherford	...	...	11th April, 1805
„	Charles Tuffin	...	...	27th „ „
„	George Porter (<i>Adjutant</i>)	...	...	28th „ „
„	John Morgan Philpott	...	...	29th „ „
„	Thomas Stapley	...	...	30th „ „
„	Evan J. Meredith	...	...	1st May „
„	George Rawlinson	...	...	4th „ „
„	William Walker	...	...	23rd June „
„	Henry Eugene Shadwell	...	...	24th „ „
„	— Manners	...	...	25th „ „
„	Thomas Evans	...	...	26th „ „
„	John Freeman	...	...	27th „ „
„	— Henderson	...	...	25th July „
„	Edward Davies	...	...	1st August „
„	R. D. Chiles	...	...	2nd „ „
„	Phineas Ellis	...	...	28th November, „
Paymaster	David Home	...	...	20th June, 1798
Quarter-Master	William Bury	...	...	11th November, 1795
„	— Fitton	...	...	27th June, 1805
Surgeon	Jonathan Cotgrave	...	...	18th October, 1798
„	George C. McAdam	...	...	29th August, 1805
Assistant-Surgeon	William Cowan	...	...	27th August, 1803
„	Samuel Peacock	...	...	12th April, 1805
„	James Shelley	...	...	22nd August, „

To resume—Bonaparte quickly followed up his proclamation by sending a powerful army, under Joseph Bonaparte, against Naples, on which the Russian troops were re-embarked. The French being in great force the British had also to evacuate the country in January. The first battalion of the regiment embarking at Castel-a-Màre on the 17th, they landed at Messina on the 27th of February, were there quartered in a convent, and marched to Melazzo on the 13th of March, under the command of Colonel Oswald, who was appointed commandant of that important fortress.

In the meantime the French took Naples and Capua, and before the end of March were in possession of the whole kingdom of Naples, except Gaeta and Civitella-del-Tranto, but the British army, although only seven thousand strong, still held Messina and other places for the defence of Sicily; the regiment being at Melazzo, the works of which were repaired and strengthened greatly by their voluntary labour, which drew much approbation from his Majesty the King of the two Sicilies, who reviewed them in the month of May. Sir James Craig having returned home in consequence of ill-health, the command of the British troops in Sicily devolved upon Major-General Sir John Stuart, who was persuaded by Ferdinand and Sir Sydney Smith to invade Calabria, then overrun by the French, under General Regnier.

On the 29th of June the force destined for the expedition, amounting to less than five thousand men, embarked at Messina. It was composed as follows:—The first brigade consisted of the Grenadier battalion (which included the grenadier company of the first battalion of the regiment) and the 27th Foot; the second of the 78th and 81st Regiments of Foot; and the third of the 58th Foot and De Watteville's Regiment. This brigade was placed under the command of Colonel Oswald, the Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. Besides these three brigades, and more nearly concerning the regiment, there was the Light battalion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel James Kempt. This was composed of the light companies of the 20th, 27th, 35th, 58th, 61st, 81st, and De Watteville's Regiments of Foot, besides one hundred and fifty chosen men from the battalion companies of the regiment, under

command of Major George D. Robertson, so that three, if not four, companies of the Light battalion were formed of the regiment.

The army disembarked at St. Euphemia at half-past one o'clock on the morning of the 1st of July, in heavy rain. The Light battalion landed first, followed by some companies of the 78th Highlanders, supporting the forward movement of the light infantry, who dislodged the enemy from several small positions they held, and repulsed them in an attempt to interfere with the landing of the rest of the army. During this skirmish the enemy lost about thirty men killed and wounded, and a hundred prisoners, including two captains. That night the army held a position, with its right flanked by the sea, and its left extending to the height of St. Euphemia, where they remained during the 2nd, whilst General Regnier left Reggio, and collecting troops as he marched, had, on the 3rd, seven thousand men with him, and took up a strong position on the side of a woody hill beneath the village of Maida, sloping into the plain of St. Euphemia. His flanks were strengthened by an impervious underwood, and the Anato, a fordable river, but the sides of which were very marshy, ran along his front. Here the French awaited the British, who marched from their encampment at three o'clock on the morning of the 4th. The advanced corps consisted of the Light battalion and detachments of the Royal Corsican Rangers and Royal Sicilian Volunteers. On nearing the position of the enemy, who had crossed the river Anato to give battle, the British descended into the plain in columns of brigades, right in front—the Light battalion being that nearest to the enemy, the 78th and 81st Regiments of Foot in the next parallel, for the immediate support of the Light battalion. Major-General Cole's Brigade, followed by Colonel Oswald's at some greater distance, formed a third parallel.

About six o'clock line of battle was formed to attack the enemy. Colonel McLeod says : " The light infantry, which formed the right " of our line, were now about a mile distant from the enemy ; the " 78th and 81st, about two hundred yards retired in echelon " position to their left. We halted about a thousand yards from " the enemy, and the 78th and 81st moved up into line with the

“light infantry, and the action then commenced by the field pieces posted between the light infantry and 78th, cannonading the “enemy’s line.” Shortly after this the French made a desperate attempt to turn the right flank of the Light battalion, but the light company of the 20th Foot, supported by the other companies of the battalion, effectually repulsed them, though with much loss to the 20th light company, whose captain was killed. On this failing, the enemy advanced his left in perfect order, the regiment exactly opposite the Light battalion being the celebrated French regiment, Le 1er Legere. The four pounders on the left of the Light battalion threw in about four rounds, but the French steadily advanced to within two hundred yards, on which the Light battalion poured in a volley, and, with the 78th, advanced to the charge. The enemy directly opposed to the latter, broke at once. Le 1er Legere stood until the bayonets began to cross, but no longer, and like their predecessors on the heights of Abraham, were terror-struck when at such close quarters, although they were one of Bonaparte’s favourite corps. They were overthrown and almost annihilated by the Light battalion. In the meantime the 78th, meeting with no opposition, had halted some distance in front to give time to the Light battalion, who were delayed by the slaughter; but on their getting free, they moved up in line with the 78th, as did the 81st on the left of the 78th, with shouts of victory. The rest of the French fled from the field in great confusion, and the battle was won. The Light battalion and 78th pursued the flying enemy for more than three miles, and took numbers of prisoners.

Thus rapidly ended the Battle of Maida, in which the French were completely routed by a British force not two-thirds of their strength. The enemy left seven hundred dead on the field, and lost a thousand prisoners, whilst the loss sustained by the British was only as below.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Totals.
Officers.....	1	11	12
Sergeants.....	3	8	11
Drummers....	—	2	2
Rank and file	41	261	302
Totals.....	45	282	327

Of the above the Grenadier battalion lost four killed and twenty-seven wounded, and the Light battalion eight killed and forty-three wounded ; but that sustained actually by the regiment is merged in the returns of these two battalions. The loss was certainly wonderfully small, and can only be accounted for by the vigorous and well-timed charge of the Light battalion and 78th, which so early in the action confounded the enemy.

The news of the battle created great excitement in England, and in a vote of thanks from the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor states to General Stuart—"Reflecting upon the disasters which have fallen upon powerful Princes and populous territories under the pressure of the vast armies of France, I recollect at the same time that they were not defended by British soldiers, and that when the triumphal monuments of Paris record the victories of Austerlitz and Jena, it shall appear upon the less ostentatious journals of a British Parliament, that upon the plains of Maida her choicest battalions fell beneath the bayonets of half the number of our brave countrymen, under your direction, and that of the officers who were your glorious companions." The night after the battle the army bivouacked on the field, and advanced on the 6th in pursuit of the enemy, and Colonel Oswald's Brigade marched to the French dépôt at Montelione, captured it, and took six hundred men prisoners, with the whole of the stores, baggage, and military chest, after which the army advanced across the Peninsula, capturing all the French detachments on the way, and on the 11th invested the Castle of Scylla, which was situated on a rock commanding the entrance to the Straits of Messina. The army was bivouacked on the mountain of La Meglia, overlooking the town of Scylla and the castle, which was expected to make a long resistance, so that the troops were directed to erect huts to protect them from the hot sun. This was quickly carried out, and on completion their appearance was very picturesque, their coverings being made of laurel and myrtle, intermingled with the oleander, geranium, and wild rose. The French commandant of the Castle of Scylla, however, capitulated on the 21st, and a British garrison being placed there, the army left for Sicily about

the last day of July, having gone through a brilliant month's campaign. On the breaking up of the force, the companies of the regiment that had accompanied the expedition rejoined headquarters at Melazzo.

By an order from the Horse Guards, dated the 23rd of July, it was directed that a company of Sicilians of a hundred rank and file should be raised and attached to each of the regiments serving in or going to the Mediterranean, the men of which were to be enlisted for seven years, and for general service. In consequence of this, two additional captains were gazetted to the regiment, as the second battalion had left England for Sicily, where they arrived, under command of Major Lorenzo Moore, on the 9th of July, and joined the first battalion at Melazzo. The 21st, 27th, and 31st Regiments of Foot were also sent out to assist the King of Naples, and to preserve the Island of Sicily from the grasp of France, whose troops, before the end of the year, had taken Gaeta, and overrun the kingdom of Naples once more, with the exception of Scylla, which was still held by the British. In September the two battalions of the regiment marched to Messina and occupied the citadel.

The Colonel of the regiment, Lieutenant-General Charles Lennox, became the fourth Duke of Richmond, on the death of his uncle, 29th of December.

1807.

At the commencement of the year each battalion of the regiment appears to have consisted of eleven companies, as twenty-two captains appear in the Army List. The British Government having determined to engage in war with Turkey, in consequence of that country refusing to conclude a peace with Russia, and also to prevent Egypt from falling into the hands of the French, fitted out an expedition in Sicily for the invasion of Egypt. This force consisted of about five thousand men, and was placed under the command of Major-General A. M. Fraser. It was quite inadequate to the object in view, its numbers being so small. It was composed

of the 20th Light Dragoons ; the 31st ; first and second battalions, 35th ; second battalion, 78th ; De Roll's ; and the Chasseurs Britannique Regiments of Foot, together with a few Artillery. These troops assembled at Messina about the end of February, and embarked in thirty-three transports. The two battalions of the regiment, with some Artillery, formed the second brigade, under the command of Colonel Oswald of the first battalion, the light company of which, commanded by Captain Henry Tarleton, joined the Light battalion, under the command of Major Jeremiah O'Keefe of the regiment, and the light company of the second battalion did so also.

The expedition left Messina under convoy of his Majesty's ships *Tigré*, 74 guns, and *Apollo*, on the 6th of March, but during the night of the 7th, the latter ship, with nineteen of the transports, parted company from the rest in a storm. The *Tigré*, however, with the other transports, arrived off the Arab's tower, to the west of the city of Alexandria, on the 16th, both battalions of the regiment being with this part of the fleet. General Fraser, without waiting for the rest of the troops, determined to attack Alexandria at once, and landed his men, with great difficulty, on the evening of the 17th, a few miles east of Marabout. At eight o'clock on the evening of the 18th, about a thousand men, composed of the first battalion of the regiment, De Roll's, and the Sicilian Volunteers, with a small detachment of Artillery, moved forward and stormed a strongly palisaded entrenchment, under a heavy fire of cannon and musketry, the storming party being formed of one hundred and fifty volunteers from the first battalion of the regiment, led by Colonel Oswald. After carrying this work, however, (which was stoutly defended by its Turkish garrison), it was found impracticable to get into Alexandria at that point, although the stormers penetrated to within a few yards of Pompey's Gate ; General Fraser therefore, drew off the men, and passed on to the westward, where he took up a good position early on the morning of the 19th, sending detachments to take possession of Aboukir Castle, and the cut between Lakes Maddie and Mareotis ;

thus cutting off the enemy's communication with Rosetta, by which they expected reinforcements. During the night of the 18th the regiment lost two men killed, and Lieutenant Robert Cameron, one sergeant, and four men wounded. The enemy, finding the rest of the fleet arriving in Aboukir Bay, capitulated on the 20th; most of the garrison escaped by some means out of the city, but four hundred and sixty-seven prisoners were captured by the British. The second brigade was immediately sent to garrison Alexandria.

The rest of the army having landed, the first brigade, composed of the 31st Foot and other troops, were detached on an attempt to take Rosetta; and this appears to have been the commencement of the disasters of the campaign, as after losing four hundred men, it had to return to Alexandria unsuccessful. It being considered essential that Rosetta should be captured, if possible, another force was formed for that purpose; it consisted of about two thousand five hundred men, under command of Brigadier-General the Honourable W. Stewart and Colonel Oswald; it was composed of the 20th Light Dragoons, the first battalion of the regiment, under Captain C. J. Riddell (Colonel Petit remaining with the second battalion at Alexandria in command of the garrison), the second battalion 78th Foot, and the light infantry battalion, besides De Roll's Regiment and a few other troops.

The above force left the city on the 3rd of April, the Light battalion (still commanded by Major O'Keefe) leading; and the first battalion of the regiment in rear. The road was very heavy through the deep sand, and the regiment lost its way for a time, in consequence of the baggage being allowed between the regiments. The next day was occupied in passing the troops, stores, &c., across Aboukir Bay to the Caravansera; but in the evening Lieutenant-Colonel McLeod, of the 78th, with the Light battalion and three companies of his own regiment, marched towards Edko, and took up a strong position behind that village the next morning, where he was joined during the day by the rest of the force, which again had a heavy march through sand,

causing great delay, especially to the guns, which were dragged by the seamen ; they found it very hot work, but with their usual pluck did it for six miles in a blazing sun. The regiment this day marched in the centre of the column.

On the 6th the advanced guard, under Lieutenant-Colonel McLeod, moved on El Hamet, having a slight skirmish with the enemy ; but McLeod quickly occupied the place, being reinforced by the grenadier company of the regiment, and of De Roll's. The remainder of the army followed and halted for the night. Two hundred and seventy men of De Roll's Regiment having relieved Lieutenant-Colonel McLeod at El Hamet the next morning, he moved on and took possession of Abermandour, the Light battalion moving from the ridge into an orange garden and burying ground, close to the walls of Rosetta. The first battalion of the regiment rapidly followed, under a heavy fire, to a hollow that ran close to the walls ; but being such an exposed position, it was necessary to move the regiment to the left, and then it was found impossible to encircle the whole place with the number of troops available. However, the investing force occupied the line as follows :—The Light battalion remained, with three companies of the 78th, in reserve, as above ; the regiment took an oblique line amongst the sand hills, tending to the left, De Roll's Regiment stood next, and then the 78th, with strong picquets in front.

About seven o'clock on the evening of the 8th, the enemy's cavalry appeared in force, whilst a body of infantry attacked the advanced picquet of the regiment, but Colonel Oswald, wishing to cut off the enemy's retreat to the town, lured them on, whilst he moved four companies of the regiment, under Captain Andrew Pack, to carry out his object. Captain Pack advanced with caution and success ; and the enemy's cavalry, who were retreating from the 78th, appearing as if they would charge, he retired a little, making the men fire by subdivisions, placing himself in front of that keeping its fire, "proving his own coolness and his perfect reliance on the discipline and steadiness of his men." This sort of work was too much for the enemy's cavalry, although they were bold and good troops. They

quickly decamped, but not without causing the regiment to lose a gallant officer, in the person of Captain Thomas Joddrell, who was killed. He belonged to the second battalion, but Colonel Oswald, at his earnest wish, took him on this service as his aide-de-camp. Several men of the regiment were wounded in this affair, as was also Brigadier-General Stewart, who now decided that the only way to reduce the place would be by a regular siege. On this the whole force were employed in making batteries, but the sand and fallen trees of which they had to be constructed were continually falling; it, however, made the line much more secure, and the regiment was then partly located in "No. 2 Redoubt." The batteries opened fire on the 10th, but with little or no effect, and the duty was very severe, continual skirmishing with the enemy going on day by day until the 18th, up to which date the regiment had lost one man killed—Lieutenant Richard Cust (brigade-major)—three sergeants, and twenty-six rank and file wounded.

On the night of the 15th an expedition left the camp to cross the river to destroy the enemy's guns. The grenadier company of the regiment formed part of this small party. It was well planned and succeeded, and they were preparing to fall back when they received an order to stand fast, on which the enemy perceived and attacked them whilst on the other side of the river, which at this point was about three hundred yards wide. The force then had to retreat, and the grenadier company of the regiment covered the movement with perfect success, keeping off the enemy until the rest were safe in the boats, then embarking themselves, Sergeant Wright, with his section of the company, being the last to leave the river bank. The garrison of Rosetta made a sortie on the left of the British line on the 19th, chiefly with cavalry; on which two companies of the regiment, with one gun, were ordered into the plain to support the 20th Light Dragoons, and quickly drove the enemy's cavalry off; but General Stewart, thinking that they were not pursued far enough, ordered up the rest of the regiment, exposing them to a galling fire, by which it lost two men killed—Lieutenants Theophilus Daly

and John M. Philpott—with fourteen men wounded. The General, with reference to this affair, says in his despatch—"The 35th and "dragoons were engaged, they repulsed the enemy with much "spirit, and drove him as usual to his walls." The same day the enemy attacked De Roll's Regiment at El-Hamet, but were gallantly repulsed. Their position, however, being rather unsafe, in the evening a detachment, consisting of the light companies of the first battalion of the regiment and of De Roll's, under the command of Captain Henry Tarleton, of the former, left the lines for El-Hamet with orders to try and drive the enemy from a village close to that place; but they were too strong, especially in cavalry, so that Captain Tarleton retired to El-Hamet with his company, sending the company of De Roll's Regiment by a different route to that taken by himself. On their way this company was surrounded by the enemy and nearly annihilated. On this intelligence reaching General Stewart he ordered Lieutenant-Colonel McLeod, with the grenadier company of the regiment (commanded by Captain Charles A. Macalister), Captain Andrew Pack's company, and one company of the 78th, to march to El-Hamet to reinforce the troops already there. On their arrival the enemy retired towards Dileg, and the same day (the 20th) a detachment of three companies, under Captain Tarleton, including his (light) company and Captain Pack's, a few dragoons, and a three-pounder gun, were sent from El-Hamet to occupy a post on the right. The force now at and about El-Hamet amounted to six hundred men.

The next day the enemy, chiefly Albanians, led by Turkish officers, appeared in great force to attack this small body, who were scattered in three different situations, though not very far from each other. The first post attacked was that commanded by Captain Tarleton, composed as above, the light company being that which had so distinguished itself at Maida the year before. The detachment defended this post with the greatest bravery and success until all their ammunition was exhausted, and every officer (except Lieutenant Walker) and most of the men killed; the few that were left were made prisoners of war.

Captain Macalister's (grenadier) company of the regiment had remained at El Hamet with the rest of the force there, amounting to a little over three hundred and fifty men, under Lieutenant-Colonel McLeod, who, seeing it would be impossible to hold the place, attempted to retreat in square on the main body of the army; but the vast swarms of the enemy's cavalry and infantry continually attacked him, causing many casualties, Colonel McLeod himself being one of the first who was killed; on which the command was assumed by Captain Macalister, who writes as follows regarding this terrible affair:—"A portion of the last square at El-Hamet consisted of
"several companies of De Roll's Regiment, principally Germans.
"I frequently consulted their officers about retreating, the enemy
"being fifteen to one in an open field, and the square having but
"a scanty supply of ammunition, provided neither the wounded
"or guns were left behind. Perceiving, however, that prepara-
"tions were being made by them for a retrograde movement, leav-
"ing it entirely to me to deal with the disabled officers and
"soldiers, some sixty or seventy in number, as best I could, and
"finding it impossible to remove them, and also that the proceed-
"ings of De Roll's Regiment had already caused some little un-
"steadiness amongst my own men and the 78th, who formed the
"two sides of the square nearest the enemy, who were on the
"point of attacking them in force, I put the question to them
"whether they would retreat, and was informed by the non-com-
"missioned officers that the men would sooner fight it out than
"abandon their wounded comrades, and it is but justice to add
"that the soldiers and greater part of De Roll's Regiment im-
"mediately cheered, and expressed a determination to follow their
"example. Previous to this the enemy had given no quarter,
"one smaller square on our right had been penetrated and sabred
"to a man, within four hundred yards of the spot where we
"stood. After distributing among the men the last bar-
"rel of ammunition we had in our possession, and desiring them
"when they had expended it, to prepare for a close contest, I
"was struck on the eye by a spent musket ball, and for a few



“minutes stunned, and on my recovery, found the enemy in the square, engaged in a fierce contest with about a dozen soldiers of the 35th and 78th Regiments, who had obstinately refused to deliver up their arms, and who were eventually slain.” During this bloody and unequal contest, one of the grenadiers of Captain Macalister’s company, whose name was Busby, was shot through the head, and lay to all appearance dead, but on Macalister making some remark about him, he rallied, and said, “Captain, keep me up, that I may have one more shot, and I shall die contented,” but the poor fellow did not have another, for he died immediately. The enemy being masters of the situation, took the remains of the gallant square prisoners. There were but thirty men left, fifteen only of whom were unwounded. Whilst surrendering Captain Macalister told one of his men, named John Dyke, to deliver up his arms, on which he replied, “You have been telling us all the morning to die with arms in our hands, and I’ll be d——d if I don’t.” He then thrust his bayonet into a Turk who stood near him, and was of course cut down directly. It was not discipline, but nevertheless showed the spirit of the man. The loss of the regiment in this disastrous affair was—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Totals.	Remarks.
Officers.....	4	2	6	The wounded were all taken prisoners.
Sergeants.....	1	6	7	
Drummers ...	—	2	2	
Rank and file	56	84	140	
Totals.....	61	94	155	

The names of the officers of the regiment killed were Captains Henry Tarleton, Andrew Pack, and Robert Westerman,* and Lieutenant George Wilkinson; of those wounded, Captain Macalister and Lieutenant William Walker. The prisoners, with many others of the 78th and De Roll’s Regiment, were first of all confined in a large building on the right bank of the river Nile, where, under their immediate

* This officer had just received his company in the regiment, although he probably never knew it.

observation, the heads cut from their comrades who had been killed were skinned and stuffed, according to the custom of the Turks. They were then placed in the bottom of the boats, covered with straw, in which the prisoners had to embark, so that the survivors actually had to sleep on them during their passage to Grand Cairo. On their arrival at that city the heads were placed on pikes, and followed by the prisoners, surrounded by Turkish cavalry, led by the Pacha himself, and traversed the city in every direction, much to the delight of the inhabitants. This must have been a fearful ordeal to undergo, as anyone who knows the extent of Cairo, and the weather there in the month of May, will understand. The prisoners were then confined in the citadel, where they remained until exchanged in the month of September—at least those that had not succumbed to the misery of their position.

To return now to the main body of the army that was before Rosetta. Lieutenant-Colonel McLeod having reported that the enemy were appearing in great force about El-Hamet on the 21st, and it being seen from the Tower of Abermandour that the enemy were disembarking fresh troops from boats that had come down the river Nile, General Stewart felt himself bound to break up his position before Rosetta, and fall back to save, if possible, the detachment at El-Hamet. This retreat was carried out well, a fire being kept up on the town as long as possible, whilst the stores, wounded, sick, etc., were assembled in the plain in a square formed of part of the 78th and De Roll's Regiment. The enemy then seeing that a retreat was contemplated, became very bold, swarming out of the town, and some actually entering the works before the British had quitted them. They paid dearly, however, for their temerity, for the regiment still held the batteries, and bayoneted every Turk that set foot in them.

After the magazine had been exploded, the regiment retreated from its strong position from the right of companies in double time, and in this formation descended into the plain, and formed the rear face of the square mentioned above, or to use the words of the despatch—
“The brave 35th then retreated, followed by the picquets. The
“enemy sallying from the town in all directions, surrounded our

“square, but the bold front which the 35th kept, under the command of Captain Riddell, and the flanking position of the light infantry battalion” (in which stood the light company of the second battalion of the regiment), “under Major O’Keefe, of the 35th Regiment, on the heights of Abermandour, prevented him from making any impression. Nothing could exceed the steadiness of the troops you had entrusted to my command. The 35th fired by its wings and platoons retiring, and the 78th with its front rank kneeling, as during the movements of a field-day. Under the direction of Colonel Oswald, who regulated proceedings in the rear, I felt confident of the good conduct of the whole. About ten o’clock our little army advanced across the sandy plain in a direction of Lake Edko, and the right of the El-Hamet position.” The day was very sultry, and toiling through the sand hard work, but the retreat was kept up with great steadiness; although the enemy were very daring, and attacked the scanty two-deep square over and over again with clouds of cavalry, who would suddenly dash off, revealing their infantry lying on the sand, who had crept up close to the square, and were thus enabled to pour in volleys of musketry from a short distance, causing many casualties. This went on, the heat and dust being almost unbearable, until about one o’clock, when the square arrived at the place it was hoped to meet the detachment from El-Hamet. Not a sign of it could be seen. General Stewart, being determined to find out what had become of them, if possible, moved towards El-Hamet, and the enemy getting still more daring, the regiment was ordered to wheel up a little to its right and charge. This was done with rapidity and success, the enemy flying in all directions. Not seeing any signs of McLeod’s detachment, General Stewart continued the retreat, and the enemy, finding they could not break the square, gradually drew off, and ceased to molest it.

There is little doubt that the detachment at El-Hamet might also have retreated successfully had it had a proper supply of ammunition, and not been scattered. During the 19th, 20th, and 21st (retreat from Rosetta) the regiment lost one man killed; Captain John Slessor, four sergeants, and fifty-eight rank and file wounded,

besides Lieutenant George Arthur and a few men of the light company of the second battalion. On the 22nd the remains of the army marched for the Caravansera, and the next day embarked in safety for Aboukir Wells. Thus terminated the second attempt to take Rosetta, as unsuccessful and unnecessary as the first, and productive of greater disaster; notwithstanding the gallantry and discipline of the troops engaged, who for more than three weeks were exposed to every possible hardship, and were under fire day and night nearly the whole time, as was evidenced by the fearful loss sustained by them; the first battalion of the regiment being nearly destroyed, which may also be said of the 78th and De Roll's Regiments. Great loss was, however, inflicted on the enemy, the Vizier acknowledging that at El-Hamet alone a thousand of his men were killed and wounded.

The army remained at Alexandria until September, when despairing of succour from England an exchange of prisoners was effected, and the troops were embarked for Sicily on the 23rd, the Turks firing an ironical salute with shotted guns on their departure. During this ill-advised six weeks' campaign the loss sustained by the regiment was no less than—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Totals.	Remarks.
Officers.....	5	8	13	Many men also died at Alexandria and other places, but the number is unknown.
Sergeants.....	1	14	15	
Drummers ...	—	2	2	
Rank and file	62	190	252	
Totals	68	214	282	

It is a curious circumstance that almost exactly a hundred years before this the regiment was also cut to pieces at the Battle of Almanza.

On the arrival of the troops at Sicily on the 15th of October the first battalion of the regiment was landed at their old quarters of Melazzo, and the second battalion, with the 78th, proceeded to England on the 25th with three battalions of the Guards and the 20th and 52nd Regiments of Foot.

Several officers from the Sussex Militia were gazetted to the regiment during the year.

1808.

The following appears in the "London Gazette" :—

Horse Guards, 10th February, 1808.

His Majesty has been pleased to grant his most gracious permission to the flank companies of the 1st Battalion 35th and 61st Regiments, and such other officers and men of those corps as were serving with the army in Calabria, to assume and wear on their appointments the word "Maida," as an honorable and lasting testimony of the distinguished gallantry displayed by those detachments, in common with the other regiments which were engaged in the action which was fought between the British and French armies on the 4th of July, 1806, on the plains of Maida.

By order of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief,

HARRY CALVERT, Adjutant-General.

The head-quarters of the first battalion of the regiment remained at Melazzo, but small detachments were continually being employed in the desultory warfare carried on on the coast of Calabria, particularly during the months of April, May, and June; Lieutenant A. Robertson on one occasion was severely wounded in gallantly boarding a transport, which had been taken by the French the day before.

During the whole of the month of January the French had besieged the Castle of Scylla, which was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson (who had been promoted out of the regiment in 1807), with a small garrison of two hundred men. The enemy, with a force of six thousand troops, invested and bombarded it, so that not a gun was left mounted; on which Colonel Robertson was obliged to capitulate on the 17th of February, but did not lose a single prisoner. In his despatch regarding this he says that "his adjutant, Lieutenant John Hatfield, of the 35th Regiment, had assisted in the defence greatly, "and had been throughout indefatigably zealous."

On the 4th of April a detachment from the *depôt* in England joined the regiment. The second battalion of the regiment was in England during the year, and about the same time that the Castle of Scylla capitulated, the Sicilian companies of those regiments which had returned from the Mediterranean were formed into a corps called the "Sicilian Volunteers," in

the Isle of Wight, so that the second battalion lost its Sicilian company.

The dress of the regiment about this time consisted of a felt cap, with a brass plate in front; a red coat, with short skirts and orange facings; white breeches; and long black gaiters with fifteen buttons to each leg. The officers still wore the cocked hats, but about a year afterwards wore the same as the men, and the gaiters were abandoned for trousers and short gaiters, the long ones were a nuisance, but the hair dressing and tails were worse; however, the latter were now ordered to be cut off. Colonel Luard tells an anecdote of a regiment that received the order to cut off their tails, which was done with such alacrity, that when a counter order came the next day it was too late, the tails were gone.

This year also was introduced the two-deep formation in the British infantry; some authors however say that it did not take place until 1810.

1809.

The flank companies of the first battalion of the regiment embarked at Melazzo on the 20th of May with a small army, under the command of Sir J. Stuart, and after remaining on board until the 11th of June, sailed. The expedition being joined by some ships from Palermo on the 15th at Policastro Bay, coasted along the shore, and arrived at Capri on the 22nd. The next day a flotilla of gunboats from the Island of Ponza joined them. With these reinforcements the fleet proceeded and anchored in Procida Roads, at eleven o'clock p.m. on the 24th. The Islands of Ischia and Procida were occupied by a French garrison of about eight hundred men. Soon after anchoring, the 81st Regiment of Foot, and the 1st and 2nd battalions of light infantry (in the former of which stood the light company of the regiment), got into boats, and at day-break of the 25th landed in Ischia, and summoned the castle (which was a strong place, situated on a nearly precipitous rock commanding the town) to surrender. This was refused, on which the British gunboats opened fire, but without



doing much damage, and it was seen that batteries must be erected to compel its submission. The troops were then occupied in working parties until the 30th, on which day the French, thinking it useless to resist, surrendered. Procida had already capitulated without firing a shot. Forty gunboats and a hundred guns were taken by the British. On the 2nd of July the seven hundred French prisoners captured were sent to Sicily, and a garrison being left in the two islands the force re-embarked on the 24th, and the flank companies of the regiment re-joined headquarters at Melazzo on the 29th.

During the summer a large army was collected in the south of England with the object of obtaining possession of the islands at the mouth of the river Scheldt, to destroy the French ships in that river, and also the docks and arsenals at Antwerp, besides acting as a diversion in favour of the Austrians against the French. Towards the end of July a magnificent army of forty thousand men were assembled, and placed under the command of Lieutenant-General the Earl of Chatham.

At the same time a fleet, comprising no less than seventy-five ships of war and a number of transports, under Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, were collected to convoy and transport the troops to their destination. The second battalion of the regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Petit, was ordered to join this expedition, and was posted to Major-General Graham's Brigade, composed of the 3rd battalion 1st Foot and 1st battalion 5th Foot, forming part of the first division, under Lieutenant-General Lord Paget, and in the left wing of the army, under Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote, which embarked at Portsmouth on the 28th of July, chiefly in ships of the line.

These troops landed on the 30th at the Bree, which forms the northern point of the Island of Walcheren, one of the Dutch islands in the German Ocean. They met with no opposition from the enemy, and a position was taken up for the night on the Sandhills with East Capelle in front. On the 1st of August the army advanced towards the strongly-fortified town of Flushing to invest it, which movement was warmly contested by the enemy, but the

French were driven from their works with the loss of four guns, by Graham's and Houston's Brigades, and forced to retire. In this attack the regiment bore a part, and lost Captain Charles Frederick and four men killed, and Captain Thomas Tisdall and fourteen men wounded, and eleven men missing. Captain Frederick had only just joined the regiment. The light troops, under Rottenburgh, were also engaged, and met with great approval from the Earl of Chatham. The investment of Flushing was completed the same evening, and batteries commenced to be constructed.

On the 7th the enemy made a sortie in force on the right of the British line, held by Graham's Brigade, composed, it will be remembered, of battalions of the 1st, 5th, and 35th Regiments of Foot. The French attacked the advanced picquets, but they were supported so well by the three regiments, under command of Colonel Hay, and some light troops, that after a sharp contest of some duration, they were forced to retire with great loss; but they also inflicted considerable loss, the regiment having three men killed, and Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Hayes Petit, commanding the second battalion, three sergeants, and fifty-one men wounded. The Earl of Chatham greatly commended the conduct of the troops engaged in this affair, and Captain George Arthur, commanding the light company of the second battalion of the regiment, was particularly mentioned in general orders.

The British batteries being completed, they opened with fifty-two guns, on the 13th of August, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the fleet also joining in the bombardment. This quickly set the town on fire in every direction, the enemy, however, vigorously answered from their batteries, but finding it useless to resist, Governor-General Monnet, who commanded the place, capitulated at two o'clock on the morning of the 16th. Two hundred and twenty-four guns were captured, and nearly six thousand prisoners. The only loss sustained by the regiment during the bombardment was one sergeant killed.

After the fall of Flushing, the expedition prepared to carry out its original design, and the brigade to which the regiment

belonged, embarked to proceed up the Scheldt for the projected attack on the city of Antwerp ; but in consequence of the disease known as the Walcheren fever breaking out among the troops, and finding that the enemy had removed all his ships higher up the river and collected so many troops for the defence of Antwerp, the design was abandoned ; and the Earl of Chatham, leaving Lieutenant-General Don, with fourteen thousand troops, at Flushing, to keep possession of the Island of Walcheren, for the purpose of blockading the Scheldt, embarked for England with the rest of the army on the 14th of September. The second battalion of the regiment was among the troops that remained, where, in common with the rest of the army, it suffered fearfully from the Walcheren fever. At the commencement of October, nearly one half of the army were sick, and very many died, the average number being between two and three hundred a week.

The arsenal, docks, and other works were destroyed by the troops at Flushing, and in December they were at last removed, after losing nearly half their number by death, and returned to England, arriving off Deal on Christmas Day ; the expedition, with the exception of the capture of Flushing, having been a complete failure, and bearing a great resemblance to the campaign of 1799 in Holland. It is said that no less than eight thousand men died of the Walcheren fever.

The second battalion of the regiment returned to England with the rest of the army, but before its arrival its brave Lieutenant-Colonel died of the wound he had received at the siege of Flushing. He died on the 2nd of September, at Deal, where he had been landed with other wounded. The "Gentleman's Magazine" says, "His remains were interred in the burial ground at Deal with military honours. The corpse was pre-
"ceded to the ground by the Royal Anglesea and Cardigan Regi-
"ments of Militia, a detachment of the 12th Light Dragoons, and
"of the 35th Foot, with the band of the Cardigan playing a
"solemn dirge. The pall was supported by the Lieutenant-
"Colonels, Majors, and Captains of the regiments in garrison
"there, and followed by the deceased's brother, naval officers, and

“a vast concourse of the inhabitants, who were drawn together to witness the last obsequies of a brave and much-lamented officer.”

The first battalion of the regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lorenzo Moore, was still quartered at Melazzo, until September, when it joined the expedition formed under Brigadier-General John Oswald (Lieutenant-Colonel 35th Foot), for the reduction and capture of the Ionian Islands, then held in bondage by French garrisons. The force, which only amounted to sixteen hundred men, composed of two companies of the 44th Foot, and the Corsican Rangers, besides the regiment, embarked at Messina on the 22nd of September, on board a small squadron (under Captain Spranger, of his Majesty's ship *Warrior*, 74 guns), detached from Lord Collingwood's fleet, which, with the troops, sailed the next day. The expedition being joined by his Majesty's ships *Spartan*, *La Belle Poule*, *Leonidas*, and *Magnificent*, was directed against the Island of Zante, before which it arrived on the 1st of October, the leading frigate anchoring within shot of the enemy's batteries about dark. The next day the troops were landed about three miles from the town, and invested the castle (situated a considerable height above the town), which, with its garrison of four hundred men, capitulated on the following day, Major Charles William Clarke, with a detachment of the regiment, having previously established himself in the town of Zante, the gates of which were then taken possession of by the grenadiers. On this rapid success Brevet-Major John Slessor, of the regiment, who had first landed with the flank companies, was nominated to the civil government and command of the Militia of the island, the flank companies of the 44th Foot remaining with him as a garrison.

The troops re-embarked on the 3rd, and proceeded to the Island of Cephalonia, which also immediately surrendered with its garrison of two hundred men, who, with the garrison of Zante, were made prisoners of war; the flank companies of the regiment landed at Angostuli, and received their arms. From Cephalonia Major Clarke, of the regiment, was placed in command of

a detachment that embarked on board his Majesty's ship *Spartan*, commanded by Captain Brenton. With this detachment was one company of the regiment, and the object of attack was the Island of Cerigo. The *Spartan* ran into the Bay of St. Nicholas at that place, at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th, under a fire from the forts, which she quickly silenced, whilst Major Clarke and his troops landed in a small cove, only one man of the regiment being wounded. They then marched towards the castle, and occupied a height on a level with it, at about four hundred yards distance, and guns and mortars being dragged up, they opened a fire from them, combined with musketry, which compelled the garrison to capitulate on the morning of the 12th; on this, Major Clarke, with his troops, took possession of their position. This gallant little capture was accomplished with a loss of only one man of the Royal Artillery killed, and two men of the regiment wounded. With regard to this affair, it is stated in the despatch:—"It is to the zeal and ability of Major Clarke, and the judicious arrangement he made of the forces under his command, that the speedy reduction of this strong post may be attributed."

A small detachment of the regiment was also on board a schooner, commanded by Lieutenant Willes, of the *Spartan*, that attacked and silenced Fort St. Joachim, whose garrison of a hundred and four men surrendered prisoners of war. At all these Islands many guns and stores were captured, and the inhabitants received the British everywhere with great joy, looking on them as their deliverers from the tyrannical French.

The head-quarters sailed from Cephalonia on the 21st, and disembarked at Zante the next day, the two companies of the 44th Foot that had been left there proceeding to the former island. On the 30th, Private Edward McGratt of the regiment, was shot for mutiny.

Captain Robert Oswald, of the regiment, was sent to Sicily to carry the news of the capture of Zante and the other Islands to Sir John Stuart, commanding there, who was much gratified at the way Brigadier-General Oswald and the regiment had carried out this service, and reported it in such strong terms that it received the gracious thanks of his Majesty.

The difficulty of obtaining recruits in England about this time caused the bounty to rise to the large sum of forty pounds.

1810.

At the commencement of the year the first battalion of the regiment was quartered in the Island of Zante. It was determined to complete the conquest of the Ionian Islands by the capture of Santa Maura, which was occupied by a French garrison of more than a thousand men. With this view an expedition was prepared, and placed under the command of Brigadier-General Oswald. It was composed of his regiment (the first battalion 35th Foot) and some foreign troops (the Greek light infantry, Royal Corsican Rangers, etc.) These troops embarked in five transports, and sailed from Zante on the 21st of March, under convoy of his Majesty's ships *Magnificent*, 74 guns, *Belle-Poule*, 38 guns, and *Imogene*, 16 guns, with three gunboats. They reached Santa Maura the same evening, and the next day the troops, with seamen and marines, were landed to the south of the town, on which the French governor, with his troops, abandoned it, and retired to the fort and strong field works near the town, of which a detachment of the British then took possession.

The Fort of Santa Maura was situated on a narrow sandy isthmus, three miles long, joining it to the land, and it communicated with the town by a narrow causeway a mile long, on which the enemy had strong works. It being essential, however, to capture this very strong position, arrangements were made for that purpose. A force being left to protect the town, supported by Lieutenant-Colonel Francis John Wilder, of the regiment, with two battalions; the seamen and marines, with four companies of the Greek light infantry, stormed the first redoubt, driving out the enemy, who then retired to another. To support the attack on this second work, which then became necessary, Major Clarke of the regiment, who commanded a battalion of detachments, was sent for from the town. The Greek light infantry first tried to carry the work by storming, but could not effect an entrance, so that

Major Clarke with his battalion (which included two companies of the Calabrian Free Corps, commanded by Brevet-Major Robert Oswald, 35th Foot), was brought to the front, stormed, and drove out the enemy, who fled to the gates of the fort. The despatch says :—“ His flight was accelerated by a previously concerted and “ well-executed movement of Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe, with the “ rifles of his corps, supported by a company of the 35th, and two “ companies of the Royal Corsican Rangers.” The next day batteries were commenced, and a regular siege of the fortress began. On the 7th of April Major Clarke of the regiment was killed in the trenches. The Brigadier-General says of him in his despatch :—“ I am deeply concerned to say that a chance cannon “ shot has deprived the army of Major Clarke, an officer whose “ early exploits and distinguished qualities promised to render him “ one of its brightest ornaments.”

The batteries being completed opened fire on the fortress on the 8th ; on the 15th a reconnoitering party drove the French from an entrenchment they held within three hundred yards of their ramparts. This affair was carried out by Lieutenant-Colonel Lorenzo Moore of the regiment, who led the grenadier company 35th Foot, and other troops, to the assault. They pushed forward through a heavy fire of grape and musketry, carried the enemy’s position at the point of the bayonet, and by incessant labour during the succeeding night turned it into a second parallel ; which, the enemy discovering, and finding it useless to resist longer, capitulated the next day, seventy-four French surrendering themselves prisoners of war. Thus the Island and fortress of Santa Maura was captured with a loss as below :—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Totals.
Army	16	86	17	119
Navy.....	8	33	—	46
Totals.....	24	124	17	165

Of the above the regiment had Major Clarke, one sergeant, and two men, killed ; Brevet-Major Oswald and five men, wounded. The first battalion of the regiment was the only British regiment

employed throughout the capture of the Ionian Islands, and to their Lieutenant-Colonel, Brigadier-General John Oswald, and to it, belong the honour of adding those important possessions to the British Crown. The 35th regiment again received the gracious thanks of his Majesty for their conduct during these operations.

Brigadier-General Oswald received complimentary addresses from the Islands of Zante, Cephalonia, Ithaca, and Santa Maura, accompanied by a sword and other presents, in testimony of the very high estimation in which he was held by the inhabitants of those Islands, and the regiment was distributed in garrison among them, the head-quarters being at Zante, under the command of Colonel Wilder.

1811.

A detachment of two captains, ten subalterns, and three hundred men joined the first battalion of the regiment from England on the 7th of May.

On the 13th of June Major George H. F. Berkeley succeeded to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy vacant by the promotion of Colonel John Oswald, who left the regiment on the 19th of February. The latter officer joined the regiment as a Captain in March, 1791. He served with it in command of the grenadier company throughout the campaign in the West Indies in 1793-4. His promotion was rapid, as he gained his Lieutenant-Colonelcy in March, 1797. He served the campaign of 1799 in Holland, in command of the first battalion, and was wounded at the battle of Bergen on the 19th of September; accompanied the regiment to the Mediterranean, was present at the capture of Malta in 1800; and the battle of Maida in 1806; throughout the campaign in Egypt in 1807; and was in command of the expedition that captured the Ionian Islands; in fact, wherever the regiment was, there he was.

About this time the dress of the officers of the regiment was a felt cap; a double-breasted scarlet jacket with orange facings and silver lace, the epaulettes according to their rank—a field officer wearing two, a captain one on the right shoulder, a subaltern one on the left; the sash was tied round the

waist on the left side ; the sword was carried in a waistbelt ; trousers, gaiters, and boots completed the costume, all of which being made very loose, and the hair worn very long, combined to make a most slovenly appearance.

1812.

The second battalion of the regiment was quartered in the Island of Guernsey this year, under command of Major Charles A. Macalister ; Lieutenant-Colonel Berkeley being on the staff of the British Army in the Peninsula.

A detachment of the first battalion, with a party of marines, under the command of Captain Henry Rutherford of the regiment, embarked in the boats of his Majesty's ship *Eagle*, and stormed and captured from the French a battery at Cape Ceste, in the Adriatic Sea, on the 20th of July ; and another detachment, composed of Brevet-Major Slessor's and Captain May's companies, with other troops, took possession of the Island of Lissa on the 26th of April. Other companies also passed much time on board ship, on small expeditions against the enemy, but returned to Zante.

1813.

The garrison at the Island of Lissa was commanded by Colonel G. D. Robertson, formerly of the 35th Foot, who had under his command the two companies mentioned above. Having determined to attempt the capture of the Islands of Lagosta and Curzola from their French garrisons, he embarked on the 19th of January, with a force of three hundred men (including the two companies of the regiment), on board his Majesty's ship *Apollo*. Lagosta is situated about thirty-five miles from Lissa, and on their arrival there on the 21st, the troops were landed, and marched towards the principal work of the enemy, which was on a high conical hill commanding the town, from whence the garrison opened a well-directed fire. Whilst the British were taking up a good position to reduce this fort, Captain A. May of the regiment,

was sent with a party of about forty men, and succeeded in spiking the guns of one of the enemy's lower batteries, and in destroying a magazine of provisions, both of which were within musket-shot of the fort. On perceiving this, the French garrison of a hundred and forty men surrendered at once, Colonel Robertson offering them easy terms, as he was afraid of reinforcements coming to their aid. Having left a small garrison there, the remainder of the force sailed on the 1st of February to attack Curzola, close by, where the troops, one hundred and sixty strong, with one hundred and twenty sailors and marines, were landed at Port Buffalo. Major Slessor, of the regiment, advanced at day-break with a detachment, and got possession of a fortified building on the height close to the town, the enemy, however, opening on him a smart musketry fire. The Apollo then fired on the enemy's batteries, and after they had been silenced, Major Slessor was sent with a flag of truce, proposing that the women and children should leave the town before it was bombarded, on which the garrison capitulated. Little loss was sustained on either side, a few men being only wounded. Colonel Robertson greatly praised the troops, Major Slessor, and Lieutenant Archibald McDonald (also of the regiment), for his direction of the gun-boats, that were of great utility.

Nearly the whole of the Islands in that part being now liberated from the French yoke, Major Slessor was sent to Fiume, on the coast of Croatia, and from thence to Lippa, to offer Major-General Count Nugent, commanding the Austrian Army, a part of the garrison of Lissa to assist him in his efforts to turn the French out of Trieste and other places. This offer was accepted, and in consequence Colonel Robertson, with the two companies of the regiment, and some foreign troops, landed near Trieste on the 12th of October, and joined Count Nugent's army then beseiging that city, which capitulated on the 23rd, its garrison of eight hundred French troops, with fifty-three guns, being captured. Colonel Robertson's small contingent was not engaged during the few days they were before Trieste, but they continued with the Austrian Army afterwards, serving the winter campaign

with it ; were in action at Ferrara, Reggio, and Parma, eventually crossed the Apennines, and assisted in the capture of the city of Genoa by Lord William Bentinck, in April, 1814. The loss sustained during this time by the two companies of the regiment that went through this campaign is not to be found.

The second battalion of the regiment left Guernsey during the summer, landed at Portsmouth, marched to its county town Chichester, and was quartered there, though not for long ; for on the formation of the army ordered to Holland for the assistance of the Dutch and expulsion of the French once more from that country, under the command of General Sir Thomas Graham, the battalion was held in readiness to proceed with it. Accordingly it marched to Deal, embarked the beginning of the month of December, landed near Bergen-op-Zoom, and was formed in brigade with the 2nd battalion of the 52nd, 73rd, and part of the 3rd battalion of the 95th Regiments of Foot. This brigade was called the Light Brigade, and was commanded by Major-General Kenneth Mackenzie.

1814.

At the commencement of the year, the two battalions of the regiment mustered two thousand and thirty-two men.

The second battalion served at the first investment of Bergen-op-Zoom, being now in the first division commanded by Major-General Cooke, which was composed of the Guards and the second battalions of the 1st, 21st, 33rd, 35th, 37th, 44th, 54th, 55th, 69th, and 91st Regiments of Foot. The second division was commanded by Major-General Mackenzie, and the total number of the two divisions was under ten thousand men. The French army, amounting to twenty thousand men, were stationed on the confines of the Dutch territory, extending several leagues ; and the Prussian army, under General Bulow, were co-operating with the British.

A reconnoissance towards the city of Antwerp, which was occupied by the French, took place on the 13th of January,

ten thousand Prussians forming the centre column, another Prussian column the left, and the right was formed of the British troops, which attacked the enemy about Bergen-op-Zoom, and at the village of Merxem. This attack was made by Colonel McLeod's Brigade, which suffered heavily. The brigade to which the second battalion belonged, moved by Ekeren and Done, on Merxem, supporting McLeod's Brigade; they did not suffer much loss, that sustained by the regiment being Captain Thomas McNeill, Lieutenant J. W. Amos, and a few men wounded. In this action the enemy were forced to retire on all points from their position, and retreated towards Antwerp, having lost heavily, including a thousand prisoners. After this the British portion of the army appears to have returned to nearly its former quarters. The severity of the weather at this time was excessive. In the meantime the French re-occupied Merxem and other places in force.

A serious attack on Antwerp being at last concerted, on the evening of the 1st of February, the army was assembled at Braeschat, and the next morning the village of Merxem was carried once more, notwithstanding that it had been fortified since the last attack. The despatch says, "It was carried in the most gallant style, in a much shorter time, and with much less loss than I could have believed possible;" the army only suffering to the extent of six men killed, and one hundred and forty-five wounded. The loss of the regiment cannot be ascertained from the "London Gazette," although it was engaged on this occasion, Lieutenant Thomas Austin being severely wounded. After the capture of Merxem the regiment followed up the retreating enemy nearly to the gates of Antwerp. The British batteries opened fire on the city (which was garrisoned by twelve thousand French troops) the next day, hoping also to destroy the French fleet in the river. The bombardment was kept up till the 6th, the army losing more than fifty men killed and wounded, when the Prussian army being forced to march to the south, the British gave up the siege, being less than seven thousand strong, and retired to their former position at Odenbach, the head-quarters of the army being at Groot

Zundert on the 27th. The next day the regiment was employed in making a battery near the village of Braeschat, to command the high road from Breda to Antwerp.

A disastrous attack on the fortress of Bergen-op-Zoom was made on the night of the 8th of March by the division to which the regiment belonged. It, however, was not actively engaged, but was present in reserve, and helped to cover the retreat. The division lost three hundred men killed and eighteen hundred taken prisoners, the Guards suffering heavily.

The situation of the army began now to be rather critical, the French garrison of Antwerp alone being equal to it in number. A skirmishing war was kept up till April, and soon afterwards Bonaparte abdicated, and was sent to the island of Elba. Peace followed, and by the convention of Paris of the 23rd of April, Antwerp was delivered up to the British army on the 5th of May, being occupied by the second division and the first brigade of the first division. The second battalion of the regiment marched to Ostend, and was there placed in garrison. The General Peace was signed at Paris on the 30th of May, between the allied powers of Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, and King Louis the Eighteenth of France, who had at last been restored to the throne in place of the usurper.

A small detachment of the first battalion of the regiment, taken from the garrison of the island of Santa Maura, were present at the capture of the island of Paxo on the 13th of February, under Lieutenant-Colonel Church and Captain Taylor, of his Majesty's ship "Apollo;" the French garrison of a hundred and twenty men were taken prisoners. The expedition suffered no loss. Another small detachment assisted at the capture of the islands of Lessina and Brazza, under Captain Hoste, of his Majesty's ship "Bacchante." On the 27th of June Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Cæsar C. Arnett, with a detachment composed of Captains McPherson's, Edgworth's, and King's companies, with two others, sailed from the island of Santa Maura in His Majesty's Ship "Leyden," to the island of Ponza. After a short stay there they embarked on board the ships London, Mary, and Latona,

and were sent to Palermo, in Sicily, where they were put on board an old rotten hulk for forty days' quarantine, landed on the 18th of September, and were then joined by the two companies that had served with the Austrian army, and at the capture of Genoa. The detachment was quartered in an old convent near Palermo.

On the evacuation of Sicily by the British, these companies returned to the Ionian Islands, and the whole battalion was quartered at Corfu.

Lieutenant-General the Duke of Richmond, K.G., Colonel of the regiment, was promoted General on the 4th of June.

1815.

Bonaparte escaped from his captivity at Elba, and landed on the 1st of March near Cannes, and the French declaring once more for him, the King was forced to fly from Paris, which was entered on the 20th by Bonaparte. On hearing of his escape, the Congress at Vienna assembled on the 13th, and agreed to uphold the Treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, 1814. British troops were collected in the Netherlands in all haste to protect it against the avowed intentions of Bonaparte to attack that country; and by the commencement of the month of June the right wing of the army, under General Lord Hill, was stationed about Ath; and the left, under the Prince of Orange, near Braine-le-Comte and Nivelles; with the reserve in and about the City of Brussels, which swarmed with the different troops that made up the Allied army, under the command of the Duke of Wellington.

The second battalion of the regiment, commanded by Major Charles A. Macalister, marched from Ostend, at which place it had been in garrison, and joined Major-General Johnstone's Brigade at Courtray. This was the sixth brigade of the fourth division, and was composed of the 54th, 59th, and 91st Regiments of Foot, besides the regiment, the fourth division being commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Colville. On the night of the 15th the divi-

sion was at Grammont, and the next day moved towards Enghien,* and on the 17th the brigades of the division were collected at Braine-Le-Comte.

On the morning of the 18th, the extreme right of the Anglo-Belgian army, turning rather backwards, extended as far as Merke-Braine, to protect the Nivelles road, while an advanced corps occupied the village of Braine-le-Leud. This was partly composed of the sixth brigade, and the second battalion of the regiment was stationed at a small village close by to watch the movements of a corps of French cavalry, which endeavoured to get towards Brussels by the Hal road. The strength of the battalion on the morning of the 18th of June was—

Field officers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Captains	...	...	...	...	...	5
Subalterns	...	...	...	...	...	23
Staff-officers	...	...	...	...	...	6
Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...	31
Drummers	...	...	...	...	...	16
Rank and File	..	...	...	...	...	481
Total present	...	...	...	...	...	564
All ranks absent from sickness	...	...	...	...	...	94
Total	...	...	...	...	...	658

Nearly all the rest of the fourth division was stationed at Hal to protect Brussels, in case the enemy should succeed in turning the

* The famous ball at Brussels was given by the Duke of Richmond, the Colonel of the 35th Foot, and the following account of what took place at it is taken from Captain Bowles's (Coldstream Guards) memo. on the subject:—
 "After the Prince of Orange, who had whispered to the Duke of Wellington a few minutes, had left the supper table, the latter remained about twenty minutes, and then rose to go, and asked the Duke of Richmond if he had a good map. The Duke of Richmond said he had, and took him into his dressing room. The Duke of Wellington shut the door, and said, 'Napoleon has humbugged me, he has gained twenty-four hours' march on me.' The Duke of Richmond said, 'What do you intend doing?' he answered, 'I have ordered the army to concentrate at Quatre-Bras, but we shall not stop him there, and if so, I must fight him here' (at the same time passing his thumb-nail over the position of Waterloo). The Duke of Richmond was to have had the command of the Reserve if it had been formed."

right flank of the army, and march upon that city. Lord Hill himself commanded this portion of the corps in front of the village of Merke-Braine, with its right resting on Braine-le-Leud. It is said that the foresight of the Duke of Wellington in making this arrangement was amply justified, for though the French did not succeed in turning the right, yet it was found necessary to detach one British brigade and the Hanoverian brigade, to occupy the road from Braine-le-Comte to Hal, the enemy having actually moved a force in that direction. Here stood the regiment throughout the famous battle—so near, yet not taking an active part in it.

The history of the Battle of Waterloo is, or ought to be, so well known, that no attempt at a description is attempted, and the above is merely an explanation of the position occupied by the brigade to which the regiment belonged on that day. On the 19th the conquering army advanced, pursuing the routed French as far as Nivelles. Here the fourth division joined the main portion of the army.

On the 21st the British entered France, and that night the head-quarters of the army were at Malplaquet, the next day the second and fourth divisions marched to Le Cateau and its vicinity. On the morning of the 24th the division took Cambrai, which was stormed by Major-Generals Mitchell's and Johnstone's Brigades; the latter escalated the place at the angle formed by the Valenciennes gateway. Cambrai was taken with little loss, it amounted to eight killed, and twenty-nine wounded. The regiment had one man killed at the assault. The division remained at Cambrai until the 26th, when it rejoined the army at Vernand, and encamped at Gonay. The next day they marched through Peronne (which had been taken by the 1st Brigade of Guards the day before) towards Roye, and encamped at the village of Puzeaux, on the road to Roye. On the 28th they were encamped at Petit Crevecoeur, on the road to St. Just; they marched the next day to Clermont, and on the 30th were upon the high road between Fleurines and Pont St. Maxence, the head-quarters of the army being at Louvres, and the French army within the lines of Paris.

On the 1st of July the British army advanced to Le-Bourget, and took up a position in front of the city of Paris, with its right on the heights of Rochebourg, and its left on the Bois-de-Bondy ; the Prussian army, which had entered France simultaneously, being at and about St. Germain. In taking up the position, three companies of light infantry from Sir Charles Colville's division were thrown into Aubervilliers under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir N. Campbell, of the 54th Foot ; they drove out the enemy, and gained possession of the entire village without much firing. In all probability these three companies belonged to the 35th, 51st, and 54th Regiments of Foot, as the 91st (the other regiment of the brigade), had been left at Cambrai to form part of the garrison at that place. The French army evacuated Paris on the 4th, immediately on which the Anglo-Allied troops occupied St. Denis, St. Omer, Clichy, and Neuilly, and the barriers of Paris on the right of the river Seine on the 6th, whilst the Prussians occupied those on the left ; and on the 7th the Allies entered the city, followed the next day by King Louis the Eighteenth. The regiment marched into Paris with the fourth division, and was encamped in the Bois de Boulogne.

On the 24th the whole of the British army at Paris was formed in contiguous close columns on the great road to Neuilly. At twelve o'clock the Allied Sovereigns arrived and rode down the front. The troops then moved from the right, and in quarter distance columns marched down the Champs Elysée, and marched past the Sovereigns, who were assembled in the Place Louis Quinze. On the 30th of July Sir Charles Colville's division were all near the village of Verrieres, ten miles from Paris, on the road to Orleans. On the 5th of September a magnificent review of sixty thousand British troops was held in the plain of St. Denis, probably the largest number that has ever been seen together. This was followed on the 10th by a review of one hundred and sixty thousand Prussian troops, who formed part of the armies in France. Only thirty thousand British troops being required to remain in France with the Army of occupation, agreed to by the Treaty of the 20th

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of November, Russia, Austria, and Prussia leaving an equal number ; the remainder returned to England. Among these was the second battalion of the regiment, which landed at Dover, but before the end of the year was re-embarked, and proceeded to Ireland.

The first battalion remained at the Ionian Islands during this eventful year, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lorenzo Moore.

1816.

The first battalion left the Ionian Islands in the months of April, August, and September, and was quartered at Malta once more. At this time the Colonel of the regiment, the Duke of Richmond, was governor of Plymouth.

Several alterations had been introduced in the dress of the army ; the shako being very high and heavy, it had cap-lines to hold it on almost, and a long high feather. The officers of the regiment wore a white sword belt over the right shoulder ; and the prices of their commissions, in common with other regiments of the line, were—

	£
Lieutenant-Colonel	3,500
Major	2,600
Captain	1,500
Lieutenant	550
Ensign	400

1817.

The second battalion of the regiment, with many others, was reduced in Ireland on the 25th of April. It had seen a good deal of service during its short life. By this reduction Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George H. F. Berkeley, K.C.B., Majors Phillott and Slessor, ten Captains, and many Subalterns were placed on half-pay, but nearly the whole of the men were transferred to the first battalion. Lieutenant-Colonel Berkeley entered the regiment as a Captain in 1805 from the Royal Horse Guards, and served with it

in Sicily in 1806 and in Egypt in 1807. His promotion was very rapid, for in 1811 he was Lieutenant-Colonel. He saw a great deal of service on the staff in the Peninsula, whilst adjutant-general, being present at the battles of Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, and Nive; he had received for these services the Royal permission to accept and wear the insignia of a knight of the Royal Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword. He also served at the Battle of Waterloo, where he was wounded, and received permission to accept the order of St. Wladimir of Russia of the 4th class, and also the Wilhelm Order of the 4th class.

The officers and men of the second battalion of the regiment who were present on the day of the Battle of Waterloo shared the prize-money that was given to the army this year.

The first battalion, or rather the regiment, sailed from Malta on the 29th of September for England, after serving in the Mediterranean for seventeen years, during which they had seen much service. The regiment landed at Gosport, and marched to Winchester on the 25th of November, at which place it was quartered.

1818.

The regiment only remained at Winchester a short time, marching from there to Brighton, where her Grace the Duchess of Richmond (the wife of the Colonel of the regiment) presented it with the Colours that had been borne by the second battalion. On the 22nd of December the regiment marched from Brighton, arriving at Fort Cumberland, near Portsmouth, on the 28th, and embarking the next day for Ireland. The Duke of Richmond was appointed captain-general and governor-in-chief of Canada on the 6th of April.

1819.

The regiment landed at Cork on the 4th of January, where it went into quarters. A very large brevet took place in the month

of August, which included and promoted Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, Major Macalister, and Captains McPherson, Johnston, Edgworth, and Green.

The regiment had the misfortune to lose their gallant and accomplished Colonel, General the Duke of Richmond, K.G., who died in Canada whilst governor-general of that province, on the 28th of August, from the effects of a bite of a tame fox a few weeks previously. He was at the time on his way from Kingston to Montreal, leaving the former place on the 20th of August in perfect health; but on the 26th symptoms of hydrophobia set in, and the whole of the next day, and until his death, he suffered great agony. He had been an officer of the 35th Foot from the year 1787, when he entered it as a Captain (with the exception of a few months in 1789, during which he was in the Coldstream Guards), and had thus served in the regiment for thirty-two years almost to a day, his commission as Captain being dated the 29th of August. He had not seen much service, filling high posts, such as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland from 1807 to 1813, but was a good friend to the regiment on all occasions, and on rising to be Colonel of it received permission from his Majesty for it to bear the title of his own county, which it still does. He was buried in the Cathedral at Quebec, in which is a monument to his memory. He was succeeded by a gallant soldier, Lieutenant-General Sir John Oswald, K.C.B., who had formerly served for many years in the regiment (see 1811).

1820.

King George the Third died at Windsor on the 29th of January, having reigned for sixty years, during which many eventful battles, both by sea and land, had taken place, and many Colonies been added to the throne of England.

On the 30th of June the regiment left Cork for Waterford, the head-quarters marching from that place to Naas on the 19th of August; and in November the whole regiment marched back to Cork, and embarked in four detachments for the West Indies in December, having only had three years' home service.

1821.

Having reached the Island of Barbadoes in February, the regiment was distributed in detachments at the Islands of Antigua, St. Kitts, Montserrat, and Nevis.

1822.

About this time the dress of the infantry of the army was so tight, says Colonel Luard, that they could with difficulty handle their muskets—pleasant for those regiments in the West Indies. This year no less than six out of the eight Captains of the regiment were Brevet-Majors.

1823.

The same Islands appear to have been garrisoned by the regiment.

1824.

About the beginning of the year the detachments embarked from their various quarters, joined the head-quarters at Barbadoes, and were located in St. Anne's barracks.

1825.

The regiment had ten companies, and the four company depôt system was introduced for regiments serving abroad, in consequence of which order only six companies remained with the head-quarters, their strength being a captain, lieutenant, and ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, and eighty-two privates; whilst those at the depôt had the same number of officers, with three sergeants and corporals, one drummer, and fifty-two privates.

1826.

In February the regiment embarked for its old quarters, the Island of St. Lucia, three companies being detached from there to the Island of Dominica. The reserve companies of the regiment were quartered at Gosport at the end of the year.

1827.

The regiment suffered greatly from sickness during the year, and many officers and soldiers died at St. Lucia, among them Lieutenants Dickens, Jackson, and O'Hara, Ensign Hickson, Surgeon Prosser, and Quartermaster Price. In September the reserve companies were quartered in the Albany barracks in the Isle of Wight, near Newport, but in November they embarked for Jersey.

1828.

The service and reserve companies remained at the same quarters, sickness among the former still causing many deaths.

1829.

The officers of the regiment at this time wore a scarlet coat with silver epaulettes (or wings in the grenadier and light companies), orange facings, and silver lace; a shako, very large at the top, with a long feather; a sash; frogbelt and plate; gorget and rosettes; and trousers of Oxford mixture, or in summer white; with, of course, a sword.

1830.

In March the service companies returned to Barbadoes, and the reserve companies were moved to Gosport in August, under the command of Major George Teulon.

About the end of the year the sergeants of the regiment were ordered to be armed with fuzils, and several alterations in the dress of the officers were introduced by his Majesty King William the Fourth, who ascended the throne on the death of his brother, King George the Fourth. Among others it was directed that they should wear gold lace instead of silver, that the gorgets, and cap lines and tassels on the shako should be abolished, and the feather of the same should only be eight inches long. The band was also ordered to be dressed in white clothing, and the summer trousers were changed from white to lavender colour.

On the 22nd of July, Colonel Lorenzo Moore, C.B., left the regiment on his promotion ; he had commanded it for no less than twenty-one years, and had been in it since May, 1805, joining as a Major on the formation of the second battalion. His services are thus stated by the "United Service Journal":—"He commanded in the Mediterranean the only British regiment (the 35th) employed in the capture of the Ionian Islands, and so distinguished was his conduct in the progress of military operations there, that during the siege of the strong fortress of Santa Maura, he was thrice thanked in public orders ; the last of these called forth by a brilliant achievement, deemed nearly impracticable at the time ; whereby, with a force scarcely one-third of that opposed to him, he carried by assault their last position in front, and within point blank range of their fortress, and so strengthened it during the night, as to enable him effectually to resist the full fire of the batteries from daylight to midday, when the enemy were compelled to surrender. He was subsequently appointed head of the provisional government and commandant in the Island of Zante, which he held for four years, and by his judicious and conciliatory conduct so gained the esteem and regard of the inhabitants as to call forth a flattering testimony of their feelings in requesting permission for the Island to become sponsor to one of his children, born during his government there." In reading the above it should be remembered that Colonel Oswald commanded the troops at the capture of Santa Maura.

Colonel Moore was succeeded in the command of the regiment by Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Macdonald, from half-pay of the 12th Foot.

Just at the close of the year the regiment was ordered to increase its establishment to seven hundred and forty rank and file, it previously having only been six hundred and sixty.

1831.

Major George Teulon succeeded to the command of the regiment on the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald on the 12th of April.

On the morning of the 11th of August a fearful hurricane was experienced at the Island of Barbadoes, causing the loss of many lives. The barracks in which the regiment was quartered suffered severely, several of them being blown down, and burying the men in the ruins. Sergeant-Major Arnold, another sergeant, and five privates were killed on the spot, three men were totally disabled for life, and many others, chiefly of the light company, were severely injured. The Governor, Sir James Lyon, expressed his approbation of the conduct of the regiment during this calamitous event, and the General Assembly of the Island resolved that the thanks of the House were due to the regiment, "for their exemplary and soldier-like conduct, under which protection has been afforded to property, and general tranquility preserved."

The reserve companies moved to Plymouth in March, to Devonport in April, back to Plymouth in May, and to Portsmouth in September, at which time Major Henry Semple commanded them.

1832.

The headquarters of the regiment and three companies, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Teulon, embarked for England on the 11th of February, landed at Gosport on the 22nd of March, and were quartered in Forton Barracks, where they were shortly joined by the other three companies from the West Indies, on which the regiment marched to Northampton, and from thence to Weedon Barracks. Whilst quartered there in June, his Majesty was graciously pleased to direct that the regiment should be permitted to bear the appellation of "Royal," and be called in future "The Royal Sussex Regiment of Foot." In consequence of this the facings of the regiment were changed to blue, and the old orange ones that had been worn by it for a hundred and thirty years, and in many a hard fought action, disappeared. It was supposed at this time that the orange facings would be "susceptible of misconception" if seen in Ireland. It is remarkable that, with the exception of the 14th Light Dragoons, the 35th

is the only regiment in the British army that appears to have ever worn orange facings. The lace of the men's coats was also changed to white with one blue edging.

At the end of July the regiment again moved, the headquarters marching to Blackburn, three companies to Nottingham, and detachments also to Burnley and Bolton.

1833.

The regiment remained at the places mentioned above. Lieutenant-Colonel Teulon exchanged to half-pay in December, with Lieutenant-Colonel George Leigh Goldie, who assumed command of the regiment.

1834.

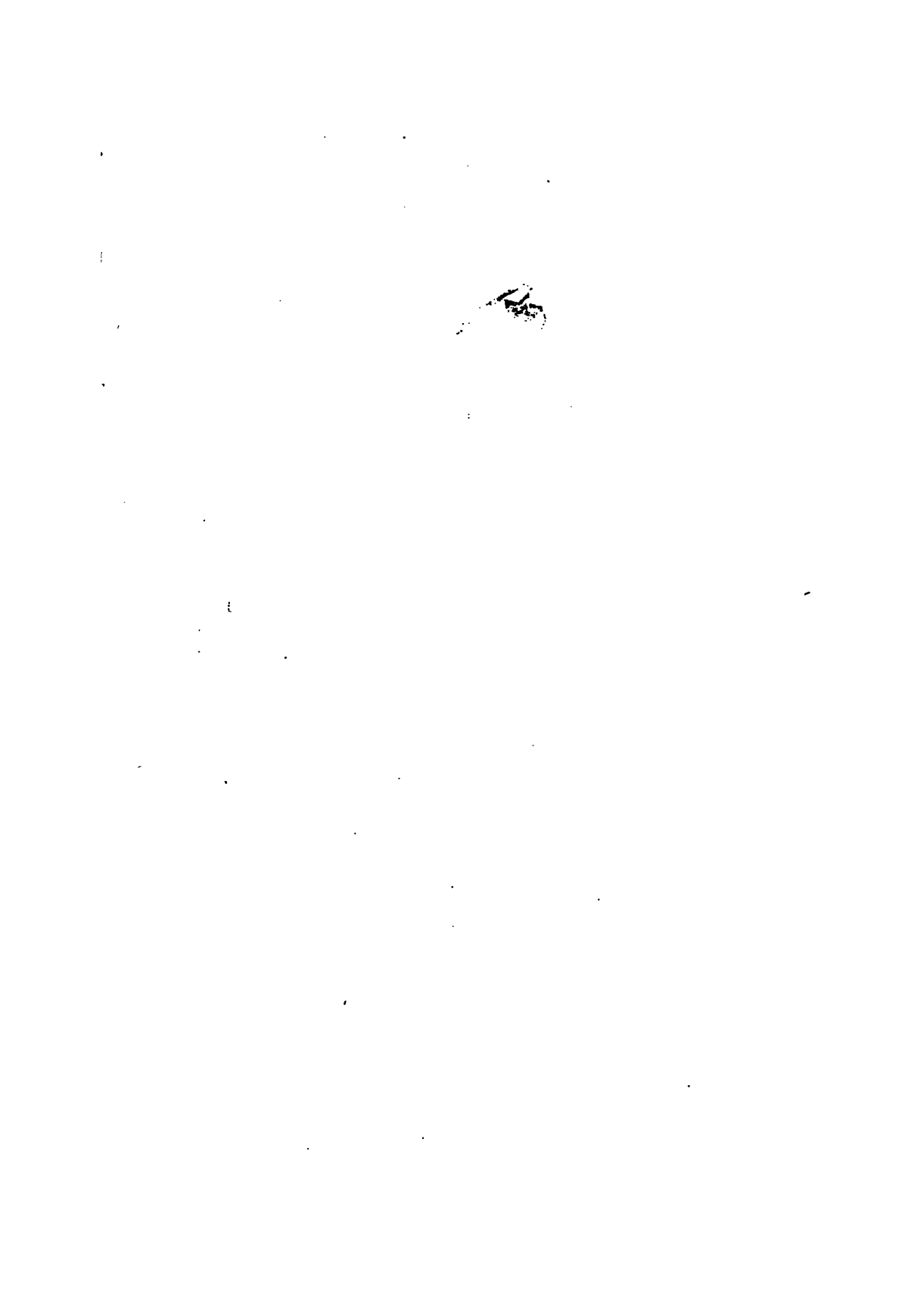
On the 30th of April routes were received to move from Blackburn, Nottingham, Burnley, and Bolton, to Liverpool, there to embark for Dublin, where the regiment landed in detachments on the 5th, 7th, and 18th of May, and was quartered in the Royal Barracks, Palantine Square.

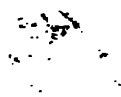
On the 21st of July new Colours were presented to the regiment; the ceremony took place in the quadrangle of the Royal Hibernian School, Phoenix Park. The regiment on this occasion was commanded by its Colonel, Lieutenant-General Sir John Oswald, G.C.B. It was drawn up in front of the building, and the other sides of the quadrangle were occupied by detachments from the regiments in garrison. After the old Colours were marched off and the new ones brought out, prayers were read by the chaplain, on the conclusion of which Majors Semple and Butler advanced with the new Colours to where Lady Vivian (the wife of the Lieutenant-General commanding in Ireland), who had kindly consented to present them to the regiment, stood. On receiving them from the Majors she handed them to Sir John Oswald, and said "Sir John Oswald, it is gratifying to me to place in your hands the Colours of your regiment, and in so doing to express my perfect confidence that whenever they are unfurled before the enemies of their country they will

“be borne to victory and glory.” Sir John Oswald, after thanking her ladyship in the name of the regiment, placed the Colours in the hands of Ensigns Charles Forrest and James Fraser, with a few stirring words; then, turning to the regiment, said—“It is difficult for me to express my feelings properly on being at length enabled to preside over a ceremony which I so long wished personally to superintend, not less on my own account than from the peculiar circumstances that attach me to a regiment in which I passed the best of my days, and whose good conduct has been the means of gaining for me honours otherwise unattainable. The ceremony of presenting or renewing standards has ever been held most sacred by military nations; among the ancients, the man who, after participating in it, traitorously or cowardly deserted or abandoned them was either slain or held to be the most degraded of mortals, and I only add that every time the soldier presents his arms, the serjeant advances his fuze, or the officer drops his sword to these banners, one and all tacitly recognise and renew the sacred obligations we all alike swore to on entering his Majesty’s service. In your name, Royal Sussex Regiment, and my own, I take this opportunity to express the gratitude we feel for the honour our gracious Monarch lately conferred upon us by styling us “Royal,” which occasioned a consequent change in the colour of our facings and of our Regimental Standard. Whatever mark of grace comes to us from our King will be gratefully received by his faithful soldiers, and tend but to excite them yet more to the energetic discharge of every duty. I feel confident, therefore, that the blue flag bestowed upon us by William the Fourth, will be followed and defended by the regiment with the same honour and credit as the orange flag given to us by William the Third; and it has always been asserted that, whether in the advance or in the retreat, in the battle or in the breach, the 35th Regiment was ever esteemed a hard-fighting corps, ready and able to perform its duty as a trustworthy regiment.” Sir John also adverted to the formation and services of the regiment, enumerating the various actions in which it had been en-

gaged, mentioning that when he joined it in 1791 there were several officers still who had served with Wolfe, and continuing as follows:—"I have one more singular circumstance to mention, and although somewhat personal, yet it is one calculated to excite an honorable ambition in the members of the regiment, and this is, with an unascertained exception, the Colonelcy-in-chief of the 35th Regiment has ever gone to a Lieutenant-Colonel previously in its command. I mentioned to you the deeds of General Fletcher, and how they were rewarded; then came our late gallant and beloved Colonel, the Duke of Richmond, who, though born to the highest rank in the State, and longer a representative of Majesty than any other nobleman had been, valued no title higher than that of a 'Good Thirty-Fifther;' and no man having a just claim to that appellation ever approached him without finding in his Colonel a patron and protector; and when, by the favour of his Majesty King George the Fourth, I obtained the appointment most gratifying to my soldier's feelings, yet it came to me clouded by the loss of my earliest and best military friend and patron. May this usage ever continue in the Royal Sussex Regiment, and when I am gathered to my fathers, it is my earnest hope that the corps may pass into the hands of some honest 'Thirty-Fifther,' possessing energy with capacity, a thorough knowledge of, and love for, the service, anxious to maintain discipline, tempering his exertions with mildness and firmness, and sustaining by every means that *esprit-de-corps* which has so long happily pervaded the ranks of the regiment, and is at all times the promoter of military virtues."

After this loyal and soldierly speech, Lieutenant-General Sir Hussey Vivian, G.C.B., commanding the troops in Ireland, came forward and said: "I cannot allow the 35th Regiment to be marched off this parade, without expressing the pleasure I have experienced this day in seeing at the head of a regiment he so long commanded with such credit to himself and advantage to the service, an old, beloved, and gallant friend; nor shall I do justice to Lieutenant-Colonel Goldie, the officers,





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under the command of Major Benjamin F. D. Wilson, went on board ship, and sailed for the above Island.

1837.

The headquarters, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Butler, embarked at the Cove of Cork on the 4th of January, sailed, and arrived at Mauritius on the 16th of May, where Major Wilson's detachment, which had arrived on the 16th of March, joined it. The regiment was quartered at Port Louis, but only until the 19th of June, when it moved to Mahebourg, furnishing in October the whole of the outpost duty of the Island.

King William the Fourth died at Windsor on the 20th, and Queen Victoria came to the Throne.

The reserve companies, under the command of Major Aralander Tennant, remained at Cork on the departure of the regiment on foreign service, but during the year were moved to Omagh and Londonderry.

Sir John Oswald, G.C.B., Colonel of the regiment, was promoted General on the 10th of January.

1838.

The regiment returned to garrison Port Louis on the 9th of May, and in the same month the reserve companies left Londonderry and went to Scotland, being quartered in Stirling Castle. On the 14th of December a detachment of thirty-one men of the regiment, under the command of Lieutenant James Tedlie, was sent from Mauritius to the Island of Seychelles, to garrison it.

1839.

The regiment remained at Port Louis all the year, and the reserve companies moved in May or June to Chatham.

1840.

At the commencement of the year the establishment of the regiment was raised from seven hundred and fifty to eight hundred rank and file; and on the 14th of May it again proceeded from Port Louis to Mahebourg, furnishing detachments throughout the Island. A strong detachment under command of Major Tennant, comprising five officers and one hundred and sixty-seven men, arrived at headquarters from the reserve companies in England by the ship Boyne, on the 13th of June; soon after which Major Wilson returned to England, and Major Tennant assumed command of the regiment (Lieutenant-Colonel Butler being in England), which suffered a great loss in the death of General Sir John Oswald, G.C.B., and G.C.M.G., on the 8th of June, at Dunnikier House, in Scotland. The Colonelcy of the regiment was then given to Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Downes Jackson, K.C.B., who at the time was Commander-in-Chief in North America.

During the year the reserve companies were removed to Forton Barracks, near Gosport, and across to Portsmouth in September. Lieutenant-Colonel Butler retired on the 15th of December, and was succeeded in command of the regiment by Lieutenant-Colonel B. F. D. Wilson.

1841.

The regiment, with its detachments, returned to Port Louis on the 5th of May, and the reserve companies were moved about as usual, being sent from Portsmouth to Dublin, and from there to Carlow, in September, under the command of Major John Gordon.

1842.

The regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, moved again to Mahebourg, sending detachments as before, on the 28th of August; and the reserve companies were not for-

gotten, as they were at Clonmel in June, at Youghal in September, and at Clonmel again in November.

1843.

Port Louis witnessed the arrival of the regiment again on the 9th of May. The reserve companies, under the command of Major George Deedes, were at Youghal in June till the close of the year ; their establishment was fixed at two hundred and sixty rank and file, and that of the service companies at five hundred and forty, by a Horse Guards' circular of the 22nd of May.

1844.

The regiment did not move, but the reserve companies were quartered in January at Templemore, and in July at Nenagh.

1845.

On the 27th, 28th, and 29th of May, the regiment again proceeded to the different posts and detachments throughout the Island ; the reserve companies moving to Charles Fort, where they remained to the end of the year. The Colonel of the regiment, Lieutenant-General Sir R. D. Jackson, K.C.B., died of apoplexy at Montreal, in Canada, on the 9th of June, on which Major-General Sir George Henry Frederick Berkeley, K.C.B., another "old Thirty-Fifther," was appointed in his place.*

1846.

By a Horse Guards' memorandum of the 20th of February, the establishment of the regiment was raised to a thousand rank and

* A Royal Warrant was issued on the 19th of December by which sergeants of distinguished or meritorious conduct were entitled to a medal for the same with an annuity ; and soldiers of twenty-one years' service were also entitled to a medal "for long service and good conduct," with a gratuity according to rank. The Warrant also reduced the period of service by which corporals, drummers, and privates could obtain "good conduct pay," as fixed in 1839.

file by an increase of two hundred to the reserve companies, and on the 9th of June it was again quartered at Port Louis. The reserve companies remained at Charles Fort during the great potatoe famine in Ireland, and opened a soup kitchen, feeding great numbers of starving people, which drew forth a very complimentary letter from the inhabitants, on their departure for Jersey in July, 1847. A large brevet took place on the 9th of November, which included Major A. Tennant, and Captains J. R. Heyland, J. H. O. Moore, and J. Fraser. Sir George H. F. Berkeley was also promoted Lieutenant-General, soon after which he proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, as Commander-in-Chief.

1847.

In the month of September, orders arrivéd for the regiment to be held in readiness to return to England on the arrival at the Mauritius of the reserve battalion of the 5th Foot. In a general order of the 14th of December, Lieutenant-General Sir William Gomm, K.C.B., the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island, thanked the regiment greatly for "its uniform good conduct during its eleven years' service in the repose of Mauritius." The reserve companies in England were commanded at the end of the year by Major John H. O. Moore, and were very strong, numbers of recruits joining, although the standard was 5 feet 6½ inches, at which it had been fixed in 1843.

1848.

On the 1st of January, the regiment, mustering eighteen officers and five hundred and thirty men, under the command of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Aralander Tennant, embarked on board her Majesty's ship "Apollo," and sailed for England on the 3rd, touched at the Cape of Good Hope on the 23rd, at St. Helena on the 12th of February, and arrived at Plymouth on the 7th of April. The regiment landed at Devonport, and marched into

Plymouth citadel, sending detachments to Pendennis Castle, Maker Heights, and St. Nicholas Island. After landing the regiment, the "Apollo" proceeded to Jersey, and from thence brought the reserve companies (consisting of sixteen officers and five hundred and forty-seven men) on the 17th, who landed, and joined the headquarters under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel B. F. D. Wilson. This amalgamation left the regiment with two hundred and sixteen supernumeraries, as its establishment was fixed at—

Officers	39
Sergeants	47
Corporals	40
Drummers	17
Privates	760
Total	<u>903</u>

Whilst at Plymouth, the regiment returned the flint muskets with which it was armed, into store, and percussion muskets were issued in their place. These latter had been introduced into the army in 1842, but the regiment being on foreign service did not then receive them.

On the 28th of July, orders were received for the regiment to be held in readiness for service in Ireland, in consequence of the very disturbed state of that country, and the next morning it was embarked on board her Majesty's ships "Cyclops" and "Driver," and immediately sailed, the detachment of the regiment at Pendennis Castle being put on board the latter vessel on her way down Channel, arriving at Kingstown Harbour on the night of the 30th. The regiment, no less than a thousand and ninety-five strong, was landed the next morning, and marched to Dublin, where it was quartered. Thirty men of the regiment left Plymouth on the 30th in the steamship "Birkenhead," with two hundred and fifty marines for Dublin, at which city the regiment only remained until the 7th of September, when the head-quarters moved to Mullingar, furnishing detachments to Tullamore, Trim, Phillipstown, Strokestown, Castlereagh, Elphin, and Granard,

1849.

Alterations in the uniform of the officers of the regiment again took place, the blue frock coat hitherto worn by them was ordered to be discontinued, and a plain scarlet shell jacket with blue facings, introduced for undress, with a black leather sling sword-belt; the blue cloak was also abolished, and a grey great-coat of the same pattern as that worn by the men, directed to be worn.

During the early part of the year one hundred and thirteen men were discharged from the regiment, and twenty volunteered to the 60th Rifles, which brought down the strength of the regiment to within ten of its establishment by the 1st of April. Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson retired on half-pay on the 11th of December, on which the command of the regiment fell to Lieutenant-Colonel Tennant.

The headquarters remained at Mullingar the whole of the year, but several moves took place among the detachments, which at the end of December were at Ballaghaderin, Carrick-on-Shannon, Trim, and Castlereagh. Lieutenant-General Sir G. H. F. Berkeley, the Colonel of the regiment, was at this time Commander-in-Chief at Madras.

1850.

The headquarters of the regiment marched for Enniskillen on the 11th of April, arriving there on the 17th, and occupying the "Main Barrack," the "Castle," and the "Redoubt," furnishing detachments as usual to Belturbet, Ballyshannon, Balleck, Cavan, Omagh, and Sligo—the regiment being thus cut up into no less than nine portions.

1851.

On the 2nd of May the headquarters and detachments marched for Dublin once more, arriving there on the 10th, and were quartered in the "Royal Barracks," this being the first time all the regiment had been together in one barrack for seventeen years.



Lieutenant-Colonel Tennant retired on full pay on the 8th of July, being succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel James Fraser—the former had served no less than forty-two years in the regiment, having entered it as an Ensign in 1808; he served with the second battalion at the siege of Flushing in 1809.

1852.

After being a year in Dublin, during which “standing orders” for the regiment were published, the headquarters, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser, embarked on the 6th of May, and sailed for Devonport, arriving and landing there on the 8th, and occupying the barracks at Mount Wise, with detachments at some of the places they occupied only four years before, namely, Pendennis Castle, Dartmoor, St. Nicholas Island, and Maker. The companies that were left at Dublin on the departure of the headquarters arrived at Devonport on the 12th, and were quartered at Millbay and Granby. The regiment moved into the citadel at Plymouth on the 19th of October.

Field-Marshal His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G., died at Walmer Castle on the 14th of September, and at the state funeral on the 18th of November detachments of every regiment in the British Army were present; that from the 35th was composed of Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser, Captain Archibald Tisdall, and Ensign William F. G. Forster, with six men.

1853.

On the 22nd of May the regiment again moved to Devonport, and was quartered at Mount Wise, George Square, Granby, Millbay, and the convict prison at Dartmoor, but for a very short time, as on the 16th of July the regiment left by railway for Windsor, from whence it marched to the camp formed on Chobham Common, commanded by Lieutenant-General Lord Seaton, G.C.B. On arrival it was posted to Major-General Sir Richard England's Brigade. Whilst at the camp the regiment took part in all the

field days, etc., and twice had the honour of passing in review before her Majesty.

On the 20th of August it moved to Portsmouth, and was quartered in the Anglesea Barracks, and on the 16th of December received orders to hold itself in readiness to proceed again on foreign service, and on this occasion to India, in which country it had never served.*

1854.

Portsmouth at the commencement of the year witnessed the departure of many regiments for the Mediterranean in consequence of war with Russia being imminent, and on the departure of the Scots Fusileer Guards, about the end of February, the band of the regiment, with those of the 23rd, 42nd, and 79th Regiments of Foot, played them from the railway station to the dockyard. The headquarters and seven companies, under the command of Major Edward Hely Hutchinson, moved across the harbour to Gosport, and occupied Haslar and Fort Moncton Barracks, leaving two companies at Anglesea Barracks under the command of Major Tedlie, and Captain Oliver N. Chatterton's company at Tipnor Castle; but these movements only lasted until the 30th of April, on which day the regiment proceeded to the Tower of London, and did garrison duty there until the 24th of May, when it was sent to Chatham, and occupied Brompton Barracks—its establishment was also raised from eight hundred and fifty rank and file to a thousand.

On the 20th of June Lieutenant-General Sir G. H. F. Berkeley, the Colonel of the regiment, was promoted General, and the regiment received its Indian augmentation of officers, by which Major Hutchinson and Brevet-Major Charles Beamish ob-

* Quarter-Master-Sergeant John O'Connor of the regiment was promoted Quarter-Master in the 14th Foot on the 11th of March, with which regiment he served in the Crimea in 1855. He is now Paymaster of the 6th Foot.



tained promotion, and the former, by the exchange three days afterwards of Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser to the 72nd Foot, succeeded to the command of the regiment, which was now busy preparing for its voyage to India. The first detachment, under the command of Major Tedlie, was composed of Captain Arthur J. Le-Grand's and James Bickerstaff's companies, it proceeded to Gravesend, and embarked on board the ship "Agincourt" on the 15th of July. Captain Matthew V. S. Morton's company also embarked the same day on board the ship "Hotspur," with Major Beamish in command. They were followed on the 19th by Captain Chatterton's and Lieutenant Henry E. Moore's companies, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel William Raikes Faber, who embarked on board the ship "Devonshire."*

On the 1st of August the headquarters embarked on board the "Monarch," under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson, and was composed of Captains Frederick English's, Robert H. Price's, Archibald Tisdall's (grenadiers), Frederick G. Elkington's, and William R. Goates' companies. The whole strength embarked, besides officers, was—

Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Corporals	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Drummers	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Privates	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
							699
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	699

This was three hundred and fifty below its Indian establishment, but this was partly owing to two hundred men having volunteered to the 1st, 34th, and 77th Regiments of Foot on their proceeding to the Mediterranean. Eighty men were left at Chatham, under the command of Captain Thomas Teulon, to form the depôt, and joined the provisional battalion at that place. The headquarters of the regiment arrived at Calcutta on the 13th of November, and were then marched to a place called Dum-Dum, about five miles

* The wearing a moustache, which privilege had been until this confined to the Cavalry, was sanctioned for the Infantry by a Horse Guards' circular dated the 21st of July.

off, and joined the detachments who had before landed. During the voyage seven men died.

On the 16th of December the regiment marched to Calcutta, and encamped outside Fort William, taking part in a grand review on the 18th before Lord Dalhousie (Governor-General of India), and the Burmese Ambassadors. The next day the regiment marched back to Dum-Dum.

1855.

A wing of the regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Faber, marched in February to Fort William, Calcutta, and relieved the 98th Foot, who sailed for England; and on the 20th of August the headquarters and two companies also marched to Fort William, where the regiment was placed under orders to proceed to Burmah, and on the 22nd of October five companies, comprising three hundred and seventeen men, under Lieutenant-Colonel Faber, embarked on board the "Tubal Cain" and "Fire Queen," and sailed for Moulmein, arriving there on the 8th of November, detaching Captain W. R. Goate's company to Bassein. Moulmien is situated about twenty miles from the sea on the left bank of the Salween River at its junction with the Ghyne and Attaran Rivers, and the surrounding scenery is most beautiful. The regiment here found itself in wooden sheds built on piles and roofed with leaves. On the 15th two companies were sent up the river to Shoay Gyeen, and one company to Sittang. The first detachment of recruits from the depôt at Chatham joined headquarters about this time.

During the year the full-dress coatee and epaulettes was abolished, and a scarlet double-breasted tunic introduced, with a crimson sash (for officers) worn over the left shoulder, after the fashion of the reign of King George the Second; the sash was also directed to be worn with the double-breasted blue frock coat in undress, which was completed by a blue forage cap with a scarlet band and 35 in front (the officers of the flank companies wearing a grenade or a bugle instead), and dark blue.



trousers with a narrow scarlet stripe down the outward seams. The shoulder belt was replaced by a white enamelled sling waist-belt for the sword; the shako was made smaller and lighter; and the regiment at this time wore their forage caps with peaks to them, the whole covered with white linen, and a loose piece hanging at the back to protect the neck from the sun; they also wore white jackets and trousers.

1856.

The headquarters of the regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson, mustering three hundred and ninety-two bayonets, embarked on board the ships "Shoay Gyeen" and "Tenasserim," on the 6th of February, and arrived at Moulmein on the 14th, where the companies on detachment all joined them, with the exception of the two at Shoay Gyeen. This detachment was much harassed during the months of April and June, in consequence of the disturbed state of that part of the country, caused by the rebel Karens. Several skirmishes took place with these rebels; one private of the regiment was wounded on the 22nd of April, and two on the 6th of June. At last matters looked so serious that on the 7th of July a detachment of three companies of the regiment, under the command of Major Beamish, was sent from Moulmein to reinforce the two companies at Shoay-Gyeen, and on the 16th Captain Tisdall's (grenadier) company, were sent in native boats to Beeling, but went back to head-quarters soon afterwards.

Two officers and seventy-three men, nearly all recruits, from the depôt at Chatham, arrived at Calcutta in the ship "Octavia" on the 3rd of November, under the command of Lieutenant William H. Ballingall, and were sent to Chinsurah, a few miles up the river Hooghly, until the middle of December, when they were embarked on board the steamship "Oriental," sailed for Burmah, and joined head-quarters on the 3rd of January, 1857.

1857.

The skirmishing with the rebel Karens in the neighbourhood of Shoay-Gyeen was continual during the month of January, and very severe work. On the 22nd Sergeant McAusland and one private were killed, and three privates wounded, chiefly of Lieutenant William G. Massey's company, he having a narrow escape himself; and three days afterwards, in another skirmish with the enemy, two privates were killed, and Lieutenant Mars M. Pohle and five privates wounded, the former dangerously in the head. After this, the country about Shoay Gyeen appears to have been much quieter, and the detachment of the regiment to have had an interval of rest.

A detachment, under the command of Captain Tisdall, composed of his (grenadier), Captain Goate's, and Lieutenant John O. Vandeleur's companies, left headquarters on the 18th of March, and embarked for Rangoon, arriving there the next day, and replacing the 84th Foot, which had been sent to Calcutta in consequence of the alarming state of dissatisfaction in which the black troops in the service of the East India Company were. Major Patrick W. S. Ross joined this detachment at Rangoon, and took the command of it.

On the afternoon of the 23rd of May, the steamship "Oriental" arrived at Moulmein, and as it was expected that the detachment of the regiment at Rangoon would be on board that vessel, two officers rode down to welcome them, but were met by the astounding intelligence of the massacres at Meerut and Delhi in India, and the expected outbreak and mutiny of the whole of the Bengal Native Army, and with orders for every British soldier that could be found to embark at once for Calcutta. This was late on Saturday afternoon, and soon after daylight on Monday morning the head-quarters of the regiment, composed of Captains Le Grand's and Samuel F. Blyth's (light) companies, embarked and sailed for Rangoon, where they arrived the next day at four o'clock in the afternoon. Here the detach-

ment commanded by Major Ross, joined headquarters on board, and many officers and men of the 84th and other regiments also were placed in the ship.

In consequence of the bad weather, it blowing a perfect hurricane, the vessel was detained in the river at Rangoon for two days, but on the 29th at daylight, proceeded on her voyage, which was a most tempestuous one, a fearful gale blowing most of the time, which, owing to the crowded state of the ship, was most dangerous. A man of the grenadier company named Menzies was killed on the forecastle by a block flying loose, striking him on the head, and smashing in his face. The vessel, however, arrived at Calcutta on the 3rd of June, and at the same time the 64th Foot from Persia, also arrived. The next day the regiment disembarked into a river steamer and flats, and proceeded up the river to Barrackpore, landed, and was quartered in the hospital to keep the large garrison of native troops there in order.

Almost immediately, Enfield rifles were issued to the regiment, and "Brown Bess" was returned into store; the former were a vast improvement on the old muskets, and weighed two pounds less.

The inhabitants of Calcutta at this time, and the authorities also, were very uneasy about the large force of native troops at Barrackpore, being so close to Calcutta; and at last it was determined to disarm them. With this object orders were sent on the night of the 13th to the 78th Highlanders at Chinsurah, who had just arrived from Persia, to march at once to Barrackpore to assist. After a long hot march they arrived early on the morning of Sunday the 14th, and shared the temporary quarters of the regiment. At two o'clock in the afternoon the 35th and 78th paraded in a fearful sun, loaded with ball cartridge, and then marched out to the native infantry parade ground, with six field guns manned by sailors. On arrival the two regiments formed line, with the six guns between them, loaded with grape.

The last time the 35th and 78th had stood together was in Egypt in 1807, exactly fifty years before, and now—both put together—did not muster six hundred bayonets. On the line being formed, the native infantry brigade, composed of the 2nd, 43rd, 70th, and part of the 34th, were marched up in front of it in columns, the 2nd Native Infantry alone were eleven hundred strong, it is said. These troops were ordered to pile their arms; they longed to resist, but the small line in front was too much for them, although they were seven or eight to one, so they obeyed. They were then marched off the ground, and on their departure, the grenadier company of the regiment was moved to the front, took charge of the piled arms, which were quickly placed in carts, and guarded by the grenadiers, were taken down to the river-side and placed on board a steamer, but it was far into the night ere this duty was completed. On the 16th the 78th returned to Chinsurah, leaving the regiment to watch over the disarmed native troops, who presented a ridiculous appearance, their only weapon being a ramrod, but as even now they could not be trusted, the duty was very severe, patrols and pickets all and every night.

On the 19th Captain Tisdall, with his (grenadier) company of two subalterns and a hundred men, was suddenly embarked in a steamer, and proceeded up the river to a place called Chabda Ghât, where a number of breaks sufficient to carry all the men were waiting for their arrival. They were ordered to proceed as quickly as possible to Berhampore (a hundred and twenty miles from Calcutta), which was garrisoned by the 11th Irregular Cavalry and the 63rd Native Infantry, both of which were momentarily expected to mutiny. After a rapid march, or rather drive, the detachment arrived, and were only just in time to preserve the place, and the lives of the English there, as they had all left their houses, and taken refuge in the hospital (a large building surrounded by a wall), and so few were they that a captain of the Bengal Engineers was on sentry at the gate when the grenadiers arrived. A company of the 64th Foot also marched into the place the same or next day, on which the English inhabitants returned to their homes. This service was

much commended by the Commander-in-Chief in India, who expressed to Captain Tisdall "his approbation of the praiseworthy exertions of himself and his detachment."

The left wing of the regiment, composed of Captains Frederick G. Elkington's, Matthew V. S. Morton's, and Lieutenant John Harris's, W. G. Massey's, and John H. Nett's companies, amounting to two hundred and thirty-seven men, under the command of Major Beamish, arrived at Calcutta on the 30th of June from Shoay Gyeen, in Burmah, and were at once quartered in Fort William, from whence Captain Robert C. Stewart's company proceeded to Barrackpore and joined headquarters on the 21st of July, on which day Captain S. F. Blyth's (light) company of two officers and a hundred men, under the command of Major Ross, embarked in a steamer for conveyance to Berhampore, to reinforce the detachment of the regiment there.

They arrived on the 26th, on which the company of the 64th Foot left the place, and the two hundred men of the regiment then kept watch over the two native regiments until the 1st of August, when the 90th Foot, seven hundred strong, arrived in a steamer from Calcutta. Colonel Campbell, who commanded them, at once ordered the native troops to parade; and the detachment of the regiment, one hundred and eighty men, joined the 90th, and marched with them to the native infantry parade ground. On arrival the 63rd Native Infantry were at once ordered to lay down their arms, and remain on the ground until the 11th Irregular Cavalry, whose barracks were at some distance, arrived. These last came full of fight, thinking the detachment of the regiment was all they had to deal with. On finding their mistake their rage was great, and on being ordered to give up their arms, not only did so, but many even tore off their long boots. The detachment of the regiment then proceeded to disarm all the native guards at the treasury and other places, and the troopers of the 11th Irregular Cavalry were forced to take their horses down to the hospital, and turn them into the enclosure, where for several days afterwards three hundred horses were loose, tearing at and fighting with one another before they could be secured,

which could only be done by some of the troopers, as the horses would not allow an Englishman to go near them.

The 90th then left Berhampore and proceeded up the river, leaving the detachment of the regiment still at that place to watch the disarmed native troops.

Major Beamish's detachment left Fort William on the 7th of August, and went by railway to Raneegunge, the then terminus of the line, where they remained until the 1st of October, when they joined the head-quarters of the regiment at Barrackpore at last. Two officers and two hundred and nineteen men, under the command of Captain Charles J. Patterson, arrived at Calcutta by the ships "Bucephalus" and "Barham," from the depôt at Chatham, and joined head-quarters on the 28th of October; these were the first troops that had left England on the news arriving there of the massacres and mutiny at Meerut and Delhi. They were quickly followed by a hundred and fourteen more recruits, under the command of Lieutenant John Davis, by the ship "Ellenborough," and eleven by the ship "Monarch;" these joined the head-quarters of the regiment on the 25th of November, making the strength rise to nearly nine hundred bayonets.

General Sir George H. F. Berkeley, K.C.B., the Colonel of the regiment, died at Richmond on the 25th of September, at the age of seventy-two; he was member of Parliament for Devonport shortly before (see 1817). On his death the Colonelcy of the regiment was given to Lieutenant-General John Leslie, K.H.

During the year the double-breasted scarlet tunic was abolished, and a single-breasted one introduced instead.

1858.

The head-quarters of the regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Hutchinson, amounting to thirty officers and six hundred and seventy men, left Barrackpore at last on the 7th of February, crossed the river to Serampore, and proceeded by railway to Raneegunge, where it went into camp, and lost twenty-seven

men by cholera in a few days. It then marched, and arrived at Gya on the 27th..

The next day a detachment, commanded by Captain Elkington, marched to a small fort called Tikaree to seize guns and other weapons supposed to be concealed there. They succeeded in finding twenty guns of various kinds, and large numbers of small arms, ammunition, etc., with which they returned to Gya, and rejoined the regiment, which left that place on the 5th of March, and arrived at Dinapore, on the river Ganges, on the 9th, passing through Patna, where Captain Goate's company was left to garrison a fort at that place. Eighteen men joined from the depôt in England on the 29th.

The country above Dinapore was at this time in a very unsettled state; Lucknow had just been captured, and columns of both British troops and rebels were moving in all directions.

About twenty miles from Dinapore, across the river Soane, stood the civil station of Arrah, and it was thought not improbable that Koer Singh, one of the best leaders the enemy possessed, and who was commanding a column that was being pursued by Sir Edward Lugard, might once again make for his home at Jugdespore, a town situated in the middle of a strip of jungle, about twenty miles from Arrah. With a view of protecting this latter place Captain Le-Grand's and Lieutenant Massey's companies of the regiment, a hundred and fifty strong, with two small twelve-pounder howitzers, drawn by ill-trained ponies, with five artillerymen and an officer, marched from Dinapore on the 9th of April, arrived at Arrah on the 11th, and a few days afterwards were joined by sixty or seventy sailors of the Naval Brigade (raised from merchant ships at Calcutta), and about a hundred Sikh infantry.

All was quiet at Arrah until the morning of the 21st, when alarm was caused by the firing of guns a few miles away. During the day it was ascertained by the magistrate that Koer Singh had succeeded in crossing the river Ganges, notwithstanding the hot pursuit by Sir Edward Lugard, and with his force was making for Jugdespore, which was stated by the magistrate to be only

twelve miles off, on which Captain Le-Grand paraded his whole force, about three hundred men, at seven o'clock in the evening, with the intention of attacking the enemy. They were on the point of starting, when some planters who had just arrived from the country said it would be of no use, as the enemy had not gone there. The next evening however, in consequence of further information being received from the magistrate, the force marched, the two companies of the regiment included. The weather was oppressively hot, and by one o'clock on the morning of the 23rd the little column halted about two miles from the jungle, thoroughly exhausted, and having found the distance much longer than had been reported. What followed can be best told in Lieutenant Richard Parsons's interesting account. He says : "Jaded and breakfastless, at a little after five, we resumed our march under the sickening influence of the morning sun. I commanded the advanced guard; the villagers turned out and stared at us as we passed, but nothing remarkable occurred till six a.m. About that time I saw a native running breathless and frightened towards my party; he begged me to stop, saying there were four thousand Sepoys in front. I directed him to go to the column, and report it the magistrate and Captain Le-Grand, and I continued my march, the country in front being clear, and the main body about five hundred yards in rear. Shortly after this incident we came in sight of the jungle, which stretched away to the right and left as far as the eye could reach, the road we were on leading direct to a village on its outskirts. On arriving within about eight or nine hundred yards of this village, we could see the gun barrels and bayonets of its Sepoy occupants glittering in the morning sun. A large body of Sepoys were drawn up (apparently in column) outside the jungle a long way to our left front; the woods to the right were also lined with them. I continued to advance with my party until within three or four hundred yards of the village, not a shot having been fired by either side; the Sepoys, some still in red, waving their swords, and taunting us by signs to come on. A small entrenchment had here been cut across

“ the road, and the advance guard (by order of Captain Le-Grand)
“ halted. The main body came up, the men were ordered to lie
“ down, and the artillery opened fire on the village, and the woods
“ to the right with shell ; a few straggling musket shots were the
“ only reply. The large body of Sepoys that were to the left front
“ retired into the jungle, those on the right did the same ; our party
“ then made a rush into the village, only to find it deserted ; a
“ few straggling Sepoys, the remnant, as we thought, of Koer
“ Singh's flying and defeated force, disappearing at the end of the
“ street. The excitement had up to this stimulated and supported
“ our little force, but we all felt that to break our fast, after nine-
“ teen miles' march with little or no sleep, would be not only
“ judicious, but was absolutely necessary. Captain Le-Grand,
“ however, was afraid that the prey would slip from his grasp,
“ and although there was an understanding on starting amongst
“ the officers that we were not to enter the jungle, he made his
“ dispositions to pursue the almost unresisting foe into his lair and
“ the net he had prepared for us. Captain Le-Grand's company
“ was extended in skirmishing order, a sub-division on either side
“ of the road (two miles long, that extended the whole width of the
“ jungle to Jugdespore on the other side). Lieutenant Richard
“ Ross commanded the right sub-division, I the left. The two
“ guns advanced by the road, as did also the remainder of the
“ 35th, Seikhs, and sailors, in column, followed by elephants with
“ ammunition and baggage, 'doolies,' servants, camp followers,
“ etc. We commenced our advance hungry and tired, but thank-
“ ful for even the shade of the trees to screen us from the burning
“ sun. A mile-and-a-half passed, and no trace of the enemy, in
“ fact not a soul to be seen, and not a sound but the rustling of
“ the leaves, and the cracking of twigs as we walk leisurely,
“ and now almost carelessly, along, satisfied in our minds
“ that the enemy had gone. The trees are small, and not
“ very close together ; we know we cannot be very far from
“ the other side of the jungle ; we see a few cattle and an old man
“ minding them ; we ask him if he has seen anything of the
“ sepoys, he says 'Yes, they are close,' and sure enough there they

“are ! and we perceive through the trees a low entrenchment, and
“behind it, thick as they can be, are scores, perhaps hundreds,
“with bayonets fixed, and this time evidently meaning business.
“We are still a hundred and fifty yards from them. I
“order my party not to fire until I give the word to Colour-
“Sergeant Russell, who is by my side. Arrived within seventy
“or eighty yards, I say ‘ Now, Sergeant Russell, fire ! ’ which he
“does straight into the middle of them, and his example is fol-
“lowed by the men. Almost immediately we receive a ter-
“rible return fire, not only from those in front, but from
“parties concealed in the bushes some distance to our left. The
“din is deafening, and how so many of us escaped the first volley
“is marvellous, but several of the men were hit, also Lieutenant
“Waller of the Seikhs. After this, those of the skirmishers who
“had not been touched sought shelter behind the nearest trees,
“which were not of more diameter than eight or nine inches, and
“kept up the fire. The guns to the right on the road now joined
“in, throwing shells at a hundred yards or less into the masses of
“sepoys ; but to our astonishment no assistance came to us in the
“shape of infantry. The crash of the first volley over, I looked
“round to see the state of affairs with my own small party ; some
“were behind trees, some were on the ground wounded, and one
“or two had actually got under the bank from behind which the
“sepoys were firing. I was puzzled what to do ; but having heard
“that sepoys would never stand before the bayonet, I called out to
“the few men who were near me to fix bayonets and come on. I ran
“out from the cover of my tree with some of the men nearest me ;
“some of the sepoys turned and fled. Our success was very short-
“lived. Before we had gone ten yards we were between two
“fires. There was nothing for it but to retrace our steps to the
“friendly shelter of the trees. The remainder of our infantry had
“up to the present taken little or no part in the fight. They
“must have been all the time in column on the road, no doubt
“suffering severely from all the shots that passed us. Knowing
“that our position would be untenable in a few minutes, as we
“were partly out-flanked, I told Sergeant Russell to look after our

“ party whilst I ran across to the road to ask Captain Le-Grand
“ for instructions or assistance, and came on our two guns, which
“ had been firing feebly for the last few minutes. The reason was
“ evident. Four out of the five artillerymen were lying dead by
“ the wheels, and at the moment of my appearance, Private
“ Murphy, of the 35th (one of the dozen men of the regiment who
“ had been at gun drill), was shot through the head. I saw in a
“ moment that everything was confusion; neither the Seikhs,
“ sailors, nor 35th were deployed, but were still in column, suffer-
“ ing from the enemy’s fire, but without replying to it. After a
“ short consultation it was decided to retire out of the jungle into
“ the open country. For the next half-hour or so, I altogether
“ lost sight of what must be called the main body of our force.
“ The first thing I did on the retreat being ordered, was to run
“ and tell my skirmishers, who were keeping up the fire as best
“ they might at such close quarters. I then noticed that the guns
“ had been abandoned. Getting three or four of my men and the
“ fifth artilleryman, we seized one gun by the trail and wheel-ropes
“ —the wretched ponies not being forthcoming—and although we
“ drew a very hot fire on ourselves, we managed to drag off this
“ one gun. With our tongues cleaving to our mouths, and our
“ legs tottering under us, we succeeded, however, in bringing the
“ howitzer with us for half a mile or so, till at last it upset over a
“ stump. Efforts were made to spike it, and we left it to its fate,
“ and retreated. For some time a solitary sepoy walked about
“ seventy or eighty yards to my left, deliberately loading and
“ firing at me. The most terrible part of the engagement was our
“ inability to remove our wounded, nearly all of whom were left
“ where they fell; some few were put in ‘doolies.’ On my way
“ I passed some of them broken down, their helpless and bleeding
“ occupants abandoned to their fate; their cries, in some cases to
“ be saved, but in most to be shot, were piteous in the extreme.
“ What could we do? Nothing! Shortly afterwards I saw
“ Lieutenant Ross with a score or so of the 35th on the line of my
“ retreat, and was hastening towards them, when I heard the clat-
“ tering of cavalry behind me. I looked round. Fifty or sixty

“cavalry, with lances down, were galloping at what they no doubt considered an easy prey. For my part I saw nothing for it but to end my days, when the idea struck me to step off the road into the shrubs at the side, and as the cavalry were at a hard gallop, and evidently bent on annihilating Ross's party, they might possibly pass me. I did so in a moment, and they rushed past me, whilst I watched the result—a result they little anticipated. Ross's party halted, faced about, and formed a compact solid group across the road, waited until the cavalry were within a few yards of the points of their bayonets, and then fired with terrible effect into their midst. Men and horses rolled over in the dust, those who escaped galloped back as fast as they came, and Ross's party continued the retreat. Shortly afterwards, with a sense of security and relief, I got out of the jungle, and rejoined the main body of our little force, which was about two hundred yards from the edge of the jungle, behind a tolerably high bank; but they were soon outflanked and compelled to retreat once more towards Arrah, which was eighteen long miles away. If we were weary, hungry, and not fit to fight when we commenced firing on the village two hours before, what were we now? Completely exhausted, clad in English cloth clothes, protected from an April sun with forage caps, led into a jungle to fight a vastly more numerous foe, who had been crossing the Ganges at various points for thirty-six hours after we were told they numbered six hundred, we were, I admit (but even then, with proper disposition, I doubt if we should have been) defeated.” From this time the retreat assumed a disastrous form; the men, sailors and soldiers, were panic stricken, and the enemy received accessions of strength every moment, and when one of the retreating band fell wounded he had to be left, and was murdered by the pursuers, who knew no mercy.

About an hour after they had started Captain Le-Grand was shot; he sank on the ground, asked someone to shoot him, and dropped forward dead in the arms of Drummer Bridger; he had to be left where he fell, but the wounded had to be also. Corporal Barrett, of the light company, was one, but when over-

taken by the enemy was seen to bayonet two of them, and was cut down with the muzzle of his rifle pressing the second one's chest. Lieutenant William Glynne Massey fell about seven or eight miles from Arrah, whether from an enemy's bullet or from sun-stroke is uncertain; and a little further on Doctor William George Clarke, one of the assistant-surgeons of the regiment, who had suffered greatly from the sun, fell a little behind the column, and was run through by the lance of one of the enemy's cavalry, who had become very daring in consequence of the actual inability of most of the men even to fire their rifles. Here the Seikhs behaved splendidly, and as they did not suffer from the heat and sun so much as the Englishmen, they were enabled to keep the enemy at a respectable distance.

The wretched remnant of this badly-conducted and worse-advised expedition arrived at Arrah Fort about four o'clock in the afternoon; it is only wonderful that any escaped from the enemy's fire and the sun. The loss sustained by the little force was fearful—that of the regiment being Captain Le-Grand, Lieutenant Massey, and Assistant-Surgeon Clarke; Colour-Sergeants W. Russell and H. Bush; Sergeants T. Morton, W. Johnston, and W. Britton; three corporals; and ninety-three privates. The artillery lost four men, the sailors twenty-five, and the Seikhs fourteen, altogether about half the force that started. Lieutenant Parsons the next morning volunteered and went out with a party to search for any men who might possibly be still alive; he found five or six, but all dead, among them Sergeant Britton, his face covered with blood, and the Crimean medals torn from his tunic.

Thus ended this disastrous affair, which bore a strange resemblance to that of El-Hamet in 1807, and almost on the same day of the month of April. It is also curious that in this district, and within a few miles of each other, the two greatest misfortunes almost that were sustained by the British troops during the Mutiny campaign happened, the other occasion being in the attempt to relieve Arrah in 1857, by detachments of the 10th and 37th Regiments of Foot. In conclusion, to quote Lieutenant Parsons again, he says—"Still, English clothes, heat, long march,

“want of food and rest, taking everything into consideration, had the whole force been deployed and properly handled, instead of the expedition terminating in a terrible disaster, we should, I am sure, have possessed ourselves of the village of Jugdespore, and held it until assistance came from Sir Edward Lugard’s column.”

Twenty-one men joined the headquarters at Dinapore on the 8th of May from the depôt in England, and fifty-six more on the 14th of June, who had arrived at Calcutta in the ship “Indiana.” On the 15th a detachment, consisting of Captain Ballingall’s and Lieutenant Nott’s companies, under the command of Major Beamish, embarked in a steamer and proceeded to a small station called Chuprah, to protect it from the enemy; and the next day another detachment of three officers and forty-three men marched for Arrah to reinforce the garrison there, which was still further increased by another detachment of a hundred and fifty men, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Walter, leaving headquarters on the 28th for that place. These detachments left the headquarters of the regiment at Dinapore with only one company—Captain Charles F. Browne’s.

On the 7th of July Lieutenant-Colonel Walter, with the troops at Arrah, composed of detachments of the 10th and 35th Regiments of Foot, with Seikh infantry, marched out in the direction of Jugdespore to find the whereabouts of the enemy, with whom a small skirmish took place, during which Assistant-Surgeon Leslie O. Patterson, of the regiment, was slightly wounded; otherwise the detachment of the regiment did not suffer except from sunstroke, of which two privates died.

During the remainder of the month the troops at Arrah, who had been reinforced by a detachment of the 60th Rifles, had continual skirmishing with the enemy, but without much loss, except from sunstroke and exhaustion, to which many men succumbed, the heat being very great and oppressive. Lieutenant-Colonel Walter was now in command of that place.

The detachment at Berhampore, commanded by Major Ross, composed of eight officers and a hundred and ninety-four men,



embarked in a steamer and flats on the 5th of August, after being quietly watching the disarmed native troops at that place for a year. They proceeded up the river on the 6th to join headquarters at Dinapore, where they arrived on the 17th, but received orders to remain on board, and were joined by Brigadier-General John Douglas (commanding the district) and his staff, with whom they proceeded next day to Bhulleah, on the other side of the river, in consequence of information having been received of the enemy from Azimgurh threatening a post called Russerah, which was held by only an English officer and some Seikhs. On the morning of the 20th the detachment landed, and were there joined by detachments of the 84th Foot and the Military Train (who were equipped as cavalry), and some Seikh cavalry and infantry.

The column moved about nine o'clock in the morning, and after a long and harassing march, in consequence of the great heat, halted at three, marched again at five, and bivouacked at one o'clock on the morning of the 21st until six; when again marching, reached Russerah about the middle of the day, the enemy retreating at the approach of the column. The little garrison had made a gallant resistance, inflicting much loss on the enemy, but must soon have surrendered had they not been relieved. It being determined to pursue the enemy, the column again marched, and, through heavy rain, continued the pursuit until the 26th; but without having the satisfaction of being able to bring the enemy to action, except on the part of the cavalry, who overtook and cut up forty or fifty on the 24th. The column marched upwards of a hundred and twenty miles in six days, through a country in many places up to their knees in water, and the heat excessive; it arrived again at Bhulleah on the 26th.

The next day the detachment of the regiment re-embarked, arrived at Dinapore on the 28th, and joined the headquarters of their regiment at last, having been absent from it for more than a year. Their appearance on landing from this expedition led observers to suppose that they had been on service for months instead of days, the "karkee" colour that had been used to dye

their white jackets and trousers had soaked into their belts to such an extent with the continual rain to which they had been exposed, that the jackets and belts were exactly the same colour. The detachment of the regiment from Chuprah, under Major Beamish, were out in pursuit of the enemy also during this time, but they, too, were never successful in overtaking them. The two flank companies were not at headquarters long, for on the 31st, they, with Captain Goate's company (the three companies commanded by Captain Tisdall, of the grenadiers), marched from Dinapore to hold Koelwar, on the river Soane, and keep open the communication with Arrah. During the march three men died of sunstroke. The months of August and September caused the regiment to suffer greatly by deaths from the hard work and exposure to the sickly influence of the rain and heat.

On the 8th of October the headquarters of the regiment (which was two hundred strong, although only one company), commanded by Colonel Hutchinson, left Dinapore with the column under Brigadier-General Douglas, C.B., destined to operate against the enemy in the district about Arrah and Jugdespore, at which latter place the enemy had now a large force. The column marched at four o'clock in the morning, encamped the next day at Koelwar, where great delay was caused by the difficulty of getting the guns across the river in small native boats. On the 12th, however, the column marched on to Arrah, Captain Tisdall's (grenadiers) and Captain Blyth's (light) companies joining the headquarters of the regiment, leaving Captain Goate's company to garrison Koelwar. On arrival at Arrah the detachment of the regiment there also joined the headquarters.

At this time the enemy were chiefly concentrated in and about the town of Jugdespore, which they had fortified; it was also a strong position, in consequence of being surrounded by thick jungle. General Douglas formed the plan of completely surrounding this last stronghold of the enemy in the district, and compelling them to surrender. They were nearly seven thousand strong, and that under the General, all told, nearly nine thousand; many of these, however, had to be left in various garrisons, and

the remainder were in four columns, commanded respectively by General Douglas, Colonel Turner, 97th Foot, Colonel Dunsford, and Lieutenant-Colonel Walter, 35th Foot, which were intended to converge simultaneously on Jugdespore.

On the 14th a small force left Arrah on a reconnoitring expedition, amongst which were a few companies of the regiment; this column fell in with the enemy at Karee Sath, and had a running skirmish with them for several miles, but without much damage being done, and returned to Arrah in the evening.

On the 16th General Douglas left Arrah, his column being composed of the headquarters of the regiment, part of the 84th Foot, the 2nd battalion of the Military Train (cavalry), the Volunteer Cavalry, three batteries of Artillery, with several regiments of Seikh cavalry and infantry.

On the 17th the column moved to Beehea, at the northern end of the Jugdespore Jungle. Shortly after halting, a heavy fire being opened by the enemy (who filled the woods) on the advanced videttes of cavalry, Captain Browne's company of the regiment was ordered out to support them, on which the enemy withdrew out of range very rapidly. The company remained with the cavalry during the night, exposed to continual fire, but without having a man hit. On it getting light enough to aim, they again drove the enemy quickly out of their cover, and were moved forward in skirmishing order into the jungle, driving the enemy before them, until relieved by Captain Blyth's (light) company; and a junction being effected soon afterwards between the right skirmishers of the regiment and the left skirmishers of Colonel Dunsford's column, which was moving on Jugdespore from the east, the advance continued nearly all day, with little or no loss until close before the place, where some resistance was experienced, chiefly on the east side, where Colonel Dunsford was wounded; at last owing to the column which was expected to invest the place on the west side not being able to occupy its position in time, the enemy found that there was one loophole of escape, and quickly took advantage of it, marching out as fast as they could in safety, much to the disgust of the whole force.

Had the place been surrounded according to the General's well-laid plans, the enemy must either have fought hard or surrendered at once. Had they chosen the former course, they would have inflicted great loss on the investing columns, as round a great part of the town of Jugdespore strong earthworks had been thrown up for its defence. On the direction the enemy had taken being quickly ascertained, part of General Douglas's column on the left having actually seen them march out without the power to stop them; the cavalry, under the direction of Major Sir Henry Havelock, Bart., who was on the staff of the General, went in pursuit, and overtook and killed many.

The General's column marched back to Arrah on the 19th (a garrison being left at Jugdespore), and at three o'clock the next morning they also started in pursuit of the now harassed and broken enemy. The column marched this day thirty-five miles, to Peroo, biouacked a few hours, and again moved off in the hope of overtaking the enemy, which was done about five o'clock in the afternoon, after a march of twenty-five miles, making *eighty* miles the column had accomplished in three days. The enemy were at first found to be chiefly in a strip of jungle trying to cover the flight of the rest of their force, but were quickly driven out of this by a few well-directed shells, and the skirmishers of the regiment.

After this a running fight continued until dark, the regiment being in column most of the time, except two companies skirmishing. Wonderful to say, not a man of the regiment was hit, although at first the enemy's bullets fell thickly, knocking up the dust all round the column; the artillery were nearly as fortunate, as they only had two men wounded. A great number of the enemy fell, and the ground was strewn with the relics of their flight, the cavalry again overtaking the flying mass. The next morning the pursuit was continued, and for three days afterwards, but without success, and it was then ascertained that the now discomfited enemy had made their escape into the Rotas Hills, on the other side of the Grand Trunk Road, on which Captain Browne's company of the regiment, with a few Madras cavalry and Sikh infantry, left the column on the 27th, and marched to Bug-



wanpore, at the foot of the hills, as a watch on the movements of the enemy, and formed one of a line of posts established with that object.

During the above hot pursuit, Colonel Hutchinson, commanding the regiment, fell so ill that he was obliged to be sent into Sasseram, on which the command of the regiment devolved upon Captain Tisdall. It remained with General Douglas's column during all the movements about the district around Arrah until the middle of November, when it proceeded up into the Rotas Hills in pursuit of the remnant of the fugitive enemy, who had chiefly been kept from returning to the district by the watch kept on them by the posts at the foot of the hills.

On the 24th this body of the enemy was reported to be at Sulyah. The headquarters of the regiment, composed of four companies, with a company of the 84th Foot, left camp at eight o'clock in the evening, led by Brigadier-General Douglas, to try and surprise the enemy. During the march of thirteen miles, which was made in dead silence, the column was much amused, and at the same time alarmed, by a wild pig rushing through the ranks. After a steady advance for some hours, the force came upon the enemy bivouacked in the village of Dehar, near Sulyah. In fancied security, most of them were asleep. On the skirmishers, composed of Captain Blyth's (light) company of the regiment, arriving within about fifty yards of them, they poured in a volley, and being closely supported by the other companies, rushed in, and a close combat followed; but a very one-sided one, for the enemy had hardly time to rouse themselves before they were bayoneted. Some of them, however, escaped into a small stream that was near, and were there shot, and a few escaped altogether. After the picquets were posted there was continual firing at stragglers from the enemy by the sentries, and one of them, named Ansty, a private of the light company, on three men trying to escape past his post, actually contrived to kill them all. Another private, named Corrigan, jumped into the stream, fought with three of the enemy, and succeeded in killing two of them, the stock of his rifle was completely smashed in the struggle.

Numbers of horses, arms, etc., etc.; were taken from the enemy on this occasion, and among the latter some of the rifles that had belonged to the men of the regiment who were killed in April during the retreat from Jugdespore, which, curiously enough, were recaptured by the regiment.

After this expedition, which completely dispersed the last force of the enemy as a body, the column was broken up, as the district was re-conquered, and the headquarters of the regiment marched to Arrah, and went into camp there on the 8th of December, tents being acceptable and a great luxury after being without them so long. Here Lieutenant-Colonel Walter took command of the regiment, Colonel Hutchinson having proceeded to England on sick leave.

On the 18th Captain Browne's company left the post of Bugwanpore, and marched to Jetourah (a ruined country house that had belonged to Koer Singh), in the jungle, and relieved Captain Ranulph C. Lee's company at that place on the 23rd, which marched at once for Jugdespore, only distant about seven miles. At this time Lieutenant Pohle's company was also at Jugdespore. The regiment suffered very severely during the year from the exposure it was subjected to, the deaths, including those killed in action, reaching two hundred and five, and more than sixty were invalided home to England; the place of these, however, was filled by sixty-five men who arrived from the depôt at Chatham, and joined headquarters on the 11th of December.

1859.

On the 13th of February Lieutenant Richard Trimen's company marched from Jetourah, and joined Captain Lee's detachment at Jugdespore, leaving that place with his and Lieutenant Pohle's companies the next day, and marching to Arrah, where the three companies joined headquarters, which by this accession was again eight companies strong. The regiment marched on the 16th, and reached Dinapore once more the following day, where it went into barracks with the 1st battalion of the 19th Foot. The next day



a company was sent on detachment to Patna, to garrison the fort at that place, which was relieved every month during the stay of the regiment at Dinapore.

On the 24th of May, the detachment under the command of Major Beamish joined headquarters from Chuprah, so that the service companies of the regiment were at last together, with the exception of the company at Patna, which, however, was only a few miles distant. The regiment suffered from cholera during the summer, losing many men; but these were replaced by eighty-one joining from the depôt, and also by fifty volunteers from the 10th, 29th, and 32nd Regiments of Foot, on their leaving the country for England.

Orders were received in the beginning of September for the regiment to be held in readiness to proceed by river steamers to Allahabad, and railway to Cawnpore, there to form part of the escort to the Governor-General of India, Lord Canning, in his progress through the country. This order was heartily welcomed, as Dinapore was a wretched place, the only amusement it offered being the gambols of the "adjutants" at the issue of rations every morning; accordingly, the first detachment, composed of Lieutenant Thomas Lloyd's company, left Dinapore on the 13th of September, followed on the 16th by three companies (Nos. 2, 5, and 7), under the command of Major Beamish, and by Captain Blyth's (light) company on the 22nd. The headquarters, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Walter, C.B., composed of Captain Tisdall's (grenadier) and two other companies, left on the 26th, followed on the 28th by Captains Ballingall's and Davis's companies. The whole regiment had arrived at Cawnpore by the 8th of October, not having been together for five years, and was encamped on the parade ground (near the scene of the gallant defence made against the enemy in 1857), with the other troops composing the escort, consisting of the E troop Royal Horse Artillery, the 2nd Dragoon Guards, a battery of Artillery, and some native regiments of Cavalry and Infantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Walter, C.B., commanding the regiment, was appointed to the command of these troops.

Lord Canning arrived in camp on the 14th, and after a "darbar" had been held, the camp moved on the 17th towards Lucknow by easy marches, by the road made famous by Havelock's force two years before, nearly every mile in consequence being of interest. On the 22nd the camp arrived at Lucknow, and the Governor-General marched into the city with a great display of force, the escort and garrison being combined. Two Cavalry regiments, the 23rd, 35th, and 73rd Regiments of Foot, the 2nd battalion Rifle Brigade, eight batteries of horse and foot Artillery, besides a number of native troops, marched in procession, making an imposing demonstration to the conquered city, and in the presence of a vast mass of the inhabitants. Lord Canning held another "darbar" whilst at Lucknow, and then the camp proceeded back to Cawnpore, arriving at that place on the 31st, and remaining there until the 5th of November. On that day it marched again, leaving the sick, women, and children of the regiment at Cawnpore, under the command of Captain Lee. The regiment continued to form part of the escort, passing through Futtyghur, Agra, and other places, and arrived at Meerut on the 20th of December.

New Colours having arrived from England for the regiment, to replace those presented by Lady Vivian in 1834, they were presented by Lady Canning on the 26th. The ceremony took place on the parade ground at Meerut, in the presence of all the troops of the garrison and escort, who formed a long line, in front of which the regiment stood. The new Colours were presented by her Ladyship to the two senior Ensigns of the regiment, and in doing so she said—"They are presented to you on the scene of the first outbreak of that rebellion in which your distinguished regiment, under circumstances of great trial and difficulty, bore a conspicuous part; but I am happy to think that you receive them at a time when all strife has ceased; and I earnestly hope that you may never have to unfurl them against the subjects of the Queen. In whatever field you may be called upon to carry them, the high and established reputation of your regiment makes me certain that they will always be seen amongst

“the foremost.” After referring to the good conduct of the regiment during its long march of four hundred miles with the camp of the Governor-General, she concluded by saying that she felt confident that, “as the emblems of their Queen, the officers and men of the 35th will ever guard them, and win honour for them, like brave soldiers and loyal subjects.”

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter then returned thanks in the name of the regiment for the honour her Ladyship had conferred upon it by presenting the Colours; after which the regiment broke into column and marched past the Governor-General and Lord Clyde (the Commander-in-Chief in India), at the conclusion of which Lord Canning said:—“Lieutenant-Colonel Walter, I beg you to receive and to convey to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of Her Majesty’s 35th Regiment, the expression of the great pleasure which I have derived from this day’s ceremony, and my hearty wishes for the continued prosperity, honour, and well-being of their distinguished corps. I beg you especially to thank them for the example of high discipline and zeal which they have exhibited during their service in India, and for the perfect manner in which they have supported, in action and in camp, the old reputation of their regiment, and the credit of the Queen’s Army.” After the parade was dismissed the officers of the regiment gave a *déjeuner* in their mess tents, followed by games for the men.

The Colours presented so gracefully by Lady Canning on this occasion were of a different pattern to those in use before, their size being only four feet flying, and three feet six inches deep on the pike, exclusive of the fringe, which, with the cords and tassels, were of crimson and gold mixed. The length of pike, including the spear and ferrel, was nine feet ten inches. The Regimental Colour was, of course, of Royal Blue silk, with the Union in the upper canton, and the number of the regiment embroidered in gold Roman characters in the centre, round which, on a red ground, was the title, “Royal Sussex Regiment,” within the Union wreath of roses, thistles, and shamrocks.

On the 27th the camp of the Governor-General left Meerut for Delhi, taking the left wing of the regiment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Beamish, as part of the escort still. The headquarters remained at Meerut, and went into barracks there, relieving the 75th Foot.

Colonel Hutchinson retired on full pay in September, on which Lieutenant-Colonel Walter succeeded to the command of the regiment, which, about the end of the year, commenced to learn the new system of musketry instruction. Although rifles had been in its possession since 1857, no opportunity had occurred for it to go through a "course."

1860.

In February, a detachment of recruits from the depôt in England, of two subalterns and eighty-two men, under the command of Major Thomas Teulon, joined the headquarters of the regiment; and the left wing, which had marched with the Governor-General's camp through Delhi to Umballa, also rejoined on the 3rd of February. Forty-six volunteers from the 8th, 53rd, and 60th Regiments of Foot also joined headquarters, as those regiments were ordered to England; and the regiment now found itself settled down into Indian habits at Meerut, which was a well laid out "station," with a large garrison, amongst whom were the Carabineers.

1861.

Ninety men from the depôt in England joined headquarters at Meerut on the 14th of January, and on the 19th the regiment was inspected by General Sir Hugh Rose, the Commander-in-Chief in India, to whom the officers of the regiment gave a ball on the 21st. During the month of February a hundred and twenty-six volunteers from the 24th Foot, and thirty-seven from the 37th, 64th, and 73rd Regiments of Foot (which regiments were ordered

home), joined headquarters, bringing the strength of the regiment up to a thousand bayonets.

Lieutenant-General Sir George Leigh Goldie, K.C.B., was appointed Colonel of the regiment on the death at Brighton of Lieutenant-General Leslie, K.H., on the 12th of February. The former had previously commanded the regiment as Lieutenant-Colonel.

The establishment of the regiment was fixed by Horse Guards' circular of the 3rd of May as follows :—

	Ten Service Companies.	Two Depot Companies.	Total.
Field Officers	3	...	3
Captains.....	10	2	12
Lieutenants	12	2	14
Ensigns.....	8	2	10
Staff Officers.....	7	...	7
Sergeants.....	47	10	57
Drummers	21	4	25
Corporals	40	10	50
Privates.....	810	90	900
Totals.....	958	120	1,078

This year the regiment, as well as the others quartered at Meerut, suffered severely from cholera. It commenced on the 15th of July, and by the end of the month thirty-seven men died.

The headquarters of the regiment, composed of Captains Blyth's, Barnes's, Tedlie's, and two other companies, under the command of Colonel Walter, C.B., marched from Meerut on the 15th of November for Agra, where it arrived about the end of the month, and relieved the 42nd Highlanders. The left wing, composed of Captain Lee's and four other companies, being relieved by the 104th regiment, followed on the 29th of November, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Beamish; it joined headquarters at Agra on the 12th of December. At this time the officers of the regiment wore a loose scarlet tunic, with blue facings, except in the summer, when white was worn by all ranks.

1862.

Medals for service during the Indian Mutiny were presented to the officers and men of the regiment on the 14th of January.

During March, in accordance with a circular memorandum, dated Horse Guards, 12th of February, the flank companies of the regiment were broken up, and some of the men of each transferred to the battalion companies. The grenadier company had been in existence since the formation of the regiment, and its deeds would alone make a history, for they fought at Cadiz, Gibraltar, Barcelona, Almanza, Louisbourg, Quebec, Martinique, Havannah, Bunker's Hill, Passage of the Brunx, St. Lucia, Guadaloupe, Holland, Maida, Egypt, Flushing, Ionian Islands, Netherlands, and India. The light company could also boast of sharing in the above from the year 1745, when it was raised. On the destruction of these companies the old grenadiers became No. 1 Company, old No. 1 became No. 2, and so on, the old light company becoming No. 10.

Cholera, the old enemy of the regiment, appeared again in its ranks on the 1st of August in a very severe form, four men dying during the night, on which several companies were moved out of the barracks into camp, two going into the gardens of the famous "Taj" (a beautiful marble building, situated about two miles from the barracks, on the banks of the river), but the disease was worse there, if possible, than before, many men dying and being buried under the trees. In a few days the whole regiment was out of Agra, and in two camps, the headquarters being commanded by Colonel Walter, C.B., and the left wing by Lieutenant-Colonel Beamish. By the 11th of the month thirty-two men had died, and the camps were continually moved until the 30th, by which time the disease had disappeared, so that the regiment marched back to the Agra barracks, having lost more than fifty men.*

After this, in consequence of the unhealthy state of the regiment, it received orders to move to Fyzabad, in Oude.

* The 42nd Highlanders also suffered severely from cholera the year before this when quartered in these barracks, and can it be wondered at, when in the rainy season they may be seen standing like great islands in a lake of water. They have probably cost, or will cost, more lives than would suffice for the winning of fifty battles, as Sir Charles Napier said of another barrack in India.



Accordingly, the headquarters of the regiment, composed of Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 8 companies, left by railway on the 20th of December for Cawnpore; Captain Blyth's company, with the women and children, followed on the 23rd; and the left wing, composed of the other five companies, under the command of Major Edwin T. Blomfield, left Agra on the 26th, and joined the headquarters at Cawnpore, the regiment being encamped on the same ground it occupied in 1859.

During the stay of the regiment at Agra a company was always quartered in the fort, and at one time, two. The heat in this place in the summer was almost unbearable, and unfit for occupation by British soldiers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Beamish was appointed to the command of the convalescent dépôt at Landour in December, and left the regiment for that place. At this time the dépôt companies were still at Chatham, and were commanded by Brevet-Major Tisdall. The regiment marched from Cawnpore on Sunday, the 28th of December, and arrived at Lucknow on the last day of the year.

1863.

Continuing its march the regiment arrived at its destination, Fyzabad, on the 9th of January, relieving a wing of the 107th regiment, who were stationed there temporarily until the arrival of the regiment; the 23rd Foot, which had occupied Fyzabad, having replaced the regiment at Agra.

Lieutenant-General Sir G. L. Goldie, the Colonel of the regiment, died in March, at Southampton, and was succeeded by Major-General Simcoe Baynes.

Volunteers for the 107th regiment being called for, seventy-eight men did so, and left for Lucknow to join that regiment on the 27th of March, under the command of Captain Tedlie. The invalids and time-expired men of the regiment, commanded by Captain Blyth, left for England on the 1st of November. At the close of the year Captain Ballingall was in command of the dépôt companies.

1864.

The regiment remained quietly at Fyzabad (one of the best and most healthy quarters in the plains of India) until the 1st of November, when it marched for Mooltan, situated on the river Indus, a distance of no less than eight hundred miles. Passing once more through Lucknow (where the invalids and time-expired men of the regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Woodford W. Sherlock were left to proceed to England), and Cawnpore, the regiment proceeded by railway in detachments to Delhi, where the camp was again formed. From Delhi it marched through Kurnaul, Umballa, and Loodianah, to Ferozepore, which place it left on the 31st of December, and Captain Henry Grattan's company was detached to march to and garrison a place called Dera-Ismail-Khan the same day.

1865.

The regiment continued its march, and arrived at Mooltan on the 24th of January, relieving the 89th Foot, which proceeded to England. In March, forty men, under the command of Captain Ballingall, joined headquarters from the depôt in England, commanded at this time by Captain Blyth. The heat at Mooltan during the summer was very great, and many men died of heat apoplexy. Brevet-Major Tisdall left the regiment to command the convalescent depôt at Darjeeling, and Captain Barnes that at Dhurmsala, and about the end of the year Captain Robert J. G. Grant's company was sent on detachment to Dera-Ismail-Khan to relieve Captain Grattan's company, which returned to headquarters.

During the year the companies were directed to be distinguished by a letter instead of a number, No 1 becoming letter A Company, and so on.

The Colonel of the regiment, Major-General Baynes, was promoted Lieutenant-General on the 28th of August.



1866.

A detachment of recruits from the depôt at Chatham, commanded by Captain Tedlie, joined head-quarters in January. Captain Ballingall was appointed to the command of the depôt at Dhurmsala in March. Colonel Charles Beamish retired on full pay, after serving for thirty-five years in the regiment, on the 27th of July.

During the year the depôt, commanded by Captain Charles J. Patterson, was removed to Colchester. Captain Grant's company at Dera-Ismail-Khan was relieved by Captain Ballingall's company at the end of November—the former re-joining head-quarters on the 20th of December.

The regiment only lost four men by death this year, thus making it by far the healthiest it had experienced since its arrival in India.

By a Horse Guard's circular, dated the 31st of December, the officers of the regiment were ordered to wear steel scabbards in place of the brass mounted leather ones.

1867.

Captain Grant, with the invalids of the regiment, left Mooltan on the 11th of January for England. By a General Order issued in February, officers of Infantry were directed to wear a blue "patrol jacket" in place of the "blue frock coat."

The establishment of the regiment on the 1st of April, including the depôt at Colchester, was fixed as below :—

Field Officers	3
Captains	12
Lieutenants	14
Ensigns... ..	10
Staff Officers	6
Sergeants	59
Drummers	25
Corporals	50
Privates	820
Total	999

Whilst quartered at Mooltan the sergeants of the regiment erected a monument to forty-one of their number who had died or been killed in action during the service of the regiment in India, and as only forty-seven sergeants landed in India with the regiment in 1854 it will be seen that that number nearly disappeared by death in the short space of thirteen years.

Being placed under orders for England, a number of men volunteered for various regiments remaining in India, but those that stuck to their Colours marched out of Mooltan on the 1st of November down to the river side, and there embarked in a steamer and flats, with the exception of Captain Ballingall's company, which was still at Dera-Ismail-Khan. The regiment reached Kotree, after a hot and uninteresting passage down the Indus, on the 13th, and from that place proceeded by railway to Kurrachee, where it was placed in camp, and passed a dreary time, except for the new and pleasant experience of once more beholding the sea, which many a man in the regiment had not seen for ten years; as one remarked at the time "the very sight of it makes me hate India worse than ever." On the morning of the 1st of December the headquarters, commanded by Colonel Walter, C.B., and two companies, embarked on board the steamship "Sunda," the other seven companies, commanded by Major Blomfield, on board the ship "Agamemnon," for conveyance to Bombay. The former ship towed the latter to that place, arriving there on the 6th, and on the 9th the regiment embarked on board her Majesty's ship "Malabar," one of the magnificent new troop-ships.

The regiment only embarked three hundred and fifty strong, and was composed of the following companies:— Captains Blyth's, Vandeleur's, Barnes's, Tedlie's, Grattan's, Browne's, and Trimen's, and Lieutenants Ross's and Parsons's. Thus the regiment left India after a service there and in Burmah of almost exactly thirteen years, during which it had lost eight officers and upwards of four hundred men by death, three officers and a hundred and five men killed in action, whilst upwards of thirty officers and four hundred men were invalided home to England. On the 10th, after embarking a number of other troops, the "Malabar" steamed out of



Bombay harbour, reached Aden on the 17th, sailed again on the 20th, and proceeding up the Red Sea arrived at Suez on the 26th. Here the regiment remained on board until the end of the year.

1868.

On the 2nd of January the regiment dis-embarked, and left Suez by railway at six o'clock in the evening, reaching Alexandria the next morning, thus crossing Egypt and passing not far from the scene of the severe campaign in which the regiment bore so great a part in 1807.

On arrival at Alexandria the regiment was immediately re-embarked on board her Majesty's ship "Serapis" (a sister ship to the "Malabar"), which sailed at once for Malta, reaching that Island on the 6th, and arriving at Portsmouth, after very heavy weather, on the 17th.

The next morning the 35th Regiment of Foot once more landed in England, after an absence of thirteen years and a-half, "and presenting a fine appearance as it marched through the streets," as the *Times* remarked, was quartered in the Clarence Barracks, relieving the 98th Foot. Here it was joined by the depôt, which had arrived from Colchester a few days previously, and the two depôt companies were broken up and absorbed into the other ten. Out of forty-four officers and seven hundred men who went to India with the regiment in 1854 only five officers and sixty-two men were in it at this date.

Shortly after arrival the new Snider breech-loading rifle was issued to the regiment, and the muzzle-loaders returned into store. The volunteer review taking place this year at Portsmouth the regiment, with the rest of the garrison, took part in it. Captain Ballingall's company arrived from India and re-joined headquarters on the 29th of April.

Lieutenant-General Sir George Buller, K.C.B., commanding at Portsmouth, inspected the regiment on Southsea Common on the 7th of May, and it was hard at work all the summer at drill, etc. (whilst at running drill on the 8th of June, a man of Captain

Blyth's company fell dead) ; and on the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief visiting Portsmouth to inspect the troops, it was present at the field day at Portsdown Hill on the 1st of October, in the evening of which day the officers of the regiment gave a ball, which was honoured by the presence of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.

Another alteration in the full dress tunic worn by the Infantry was made about this time, and by a General Order issued in September, the officers of the regiment were directed to alter the slashed flap on the sleeve to a pointed cuff, with several other minor alterations. A gold lace sash and sword-belt were also introduced to be worn at balls, levées, etc. All sergeants were ordered to wear gold chevrons ; and instead of the spear-head on the pike of the Colours the Royal Crest was borne.

Colonel Walter, C.B., who had commanded the regiment for nearly ten years, exchanged to the 12th Foot with Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Atkinson on the 17th of November. During the year a great many men were discharged from the regiment, and a number of recruits enlisted to fill their places.

1869.

The new Government wishing to reduce the army, raised the standard for recruits to five feet eight inches in March. On the 4th of that month, the old Colours of the regiment, which had been presented to it in 1834, were sent to the county town of the regiment, Chichester, with an escort under the command of Captain Blyth. Here they were received by the Dean and Chapter in due form, and deposited with the usual ceremony in the Lady Chapel of the cathedral, over the tablet to the memory of the fifth Duke of Richmond, and opposite to the old Colours of the Sussex Militia.

Having been under orders to proceed to the camp at Aldershot for some time, the regiment left Portsmouth in three detachments by march route, with the exception of Captain Ballingall's company, which went by railway on the

24th of April. The first detachment marched from Portsmouth on the 26th, under the command of Major Blomfield, and was composed of Brevet-Major Patterson's, Captains Barnes's and Tedlie's companies. It was followed on the 28th by Captains Vandeleur's, Browne's, and Trimen's companies, commanded by Major Tisdall; and the head-quarters of Captains Blyth's, Grattan's, and Grant's companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Atkinson, marched the next day. All three detachments marched by the same route, halting at Havant and Petersfield for the night, the distance from the latter place to Aldershot being a long day's march of twenty-five miles. On arrival the regiment was quartered in the North Camp, again relieving the 98th Foot, and appointed to the 3rd Brigade commanded by Major-General Sir Alfred Horsford, K.C.B. During the summer the regiment took part in all the field days held by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and on the 1st of July had the honour of being reviewed by Her Majesty; it also went on a flying column to Chobham and Sandhurst in August, and received a great many recruits, the standard being again reduced in June.

In consequence of the state of Ireland in December, the Government suddenly ordered two regiments from the north of England to that country, and to fill their places orders were unexpectedly received for the 12th and 35th Regiments of Foot to leave Aldershot, which they did on the night of the 9th of December by railway. The head-quarters of Captains Blyth's, Vandeleur's, Grattan's, and Trimen's companies, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Atkinson, were sent to Bradford in Yorkshire, relieving a detachment of the 40th Foot; Brevet-Major Patterson's, Captains Barnes's, Tedlie's, and Browne's companies, under Major Tisdall, to Liverpool; and Captains Ballingall's and Grant's companies to Fleetwood, under Major Simpson Hackett. These two detachments relieved the 80th Foot.

1870.

In February recruiting was stopped altogether, and the absurd system of attaching the depôts of regiments abroad to regiments

servicing at home being decided on by the Government, the two depôt companies of the 73rd Foot were ordered to join the regiment from Chatham in March.* This caused Captain Blyth's company to be sent from head-quarters to join Major Hackett's detachment at Fleetwood. On the 1st of April the establishment of the regiment was fixed at—

Field officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Captains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Subalterns	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Staff Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Drummers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Corporals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Privates	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	460
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	590

It remained as above until the augmentation of the army in the autumn, in consequence of the Franco-Prussian war on the Continent, when the establishment of privates was increased to six hundred and sixty. On the regiment opening its ranks to recruits, a great many enlisted, the standard being reduced to five feet, five and a half inches.

The "Field Exercise and Evolutions of Infantry" having been revised, a new edition was issued from the Horse Guards on the 1st of September.

On the 4th of October the head-quarters of the regiment (Captains Vandeleur's and Grattan's companies) left Bradford by railway for Newcastle-on-Tyne, again relieving the 98th Foot. The same day the detachment at Liverpool (Captains Barnes's and Tedlie's companies) under Major Tisdall, arrived at Bradford by

* It is an almost incredible fact that this depôt of the 73rd Foot moved with the regiment all the way to Newcastle-on-Tyne in October, 1870, and two or three months afterwards nearly the whole depôt was ordered to embark for Ceylon, to join the service companies of their regiment, and to do so proceeded to Gravesend, within ten miles of the place they had been moved from less than a year before! This is called Army reorganization.

railway, and joined Captain Trimen's company, which had remained there on the departure of the head-quarters.

The detachment at Fleetwood, commanded by Major Hackett, also left by railway the same day, and proceeded to Tynemouth near Newcastle, with the exception of Captains Blyth's and Ballingall's companies, which went to Sunderland. Captains Grant's and Browne's companies joined Major Hackett's detachment at Tynemouth. The regiment was thus now broken up into four parties.

Towards the end of the year the regiment was directed, in common with the other "Royal" regiments, to wear a red "pompon" on their shakos (which were also slightly altered), in lieu of the red and white one used till now.

1871.

The regiment obtained a number of recruits at all the places it was quartered at during the winter, in fact, the companies were composed of little else in the spring; and to show the great drain of men that passed through the regiment from the 1st of January, 1857 (on which date the new numbering commenced), it is sufficient to state that to the 1st of March in this year the last recruit that joined was numbered 2,351, or an average of more than one hundred and sixty a-year.

The headquarters of the regiment left Newcastle-on-Tyne by railway on the 9th of August, and proceeded to Sheffield, where they were joined by Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Tisdall's detachment from Bradford the same day, and went into barracks.

On the 31st of October, the 35th Regiment of Foot was thus quartered:—The headquarters at Sheffield, under Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Atkinson, with the companies commanded by Captains Vandeleur, Barnes, Tedlie, Grattan, and Parsons; a detachment at Tynemouth, under Major Hackett, with the companies commanded by Captains Grant, Browne, and Buscarlet; and a detachment at Sunderland, with the companies commanded by Captains

Blyth and Ballingall—the average service of these Captains, excluding Captain Buscarlet, being nearly twenty years.* The establishment of the regiment as fixed on the 1st of April was—

Officers...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Sergeants and Drummers	...	...	...	...	...	70
Corporals	...	...	...	...	...	40
Privates	...	...	...	...	...	560
						<hr/>
Total...	...	..	...	...	...	701

* No change in the quarters of the regiment has taken place up to this date, viz., 1st of December, 1872.

OFFICERS

OF THE

35TH (ROYAL SUSSEX) REGIMENT OF FOOT,

FROM THE 28TH OF JUNE, 1701, TO THE 31ST OF OCTOBER, 1871.

Name.	Joined 35th as	* Refers to the year in the Memoir. (<i>M.</i>) Medal. (<i>W.M.</i>) Medal for Waterloo.
Abercromby, James	Lieut., 26th Mar., 1758	Served in America, 1759*; out of regt., 1763; aft. Capt. in 3rd F.
Adams, Randal	Capt., 1745	Died when Maj. in Ireland, 1748.
Adderley, Randolph Ralph...	Ens., 15th Feb., 1850	Exch. to 79th F., 21st May, 1850; aft. in 60th F., from which he ret., 1855.
Addison, John Claxton	Ens., 22nd Feb., 1861	Ret. when Capt., 26th Sept., 1871.
Addison, Thomas	Major, 19th May, 1760	Out of regt., 1761.
Adey, William Gyde	Ens., 20th Oct., 1780	Prom. in Ind. Comp., 18th Dec., 1781; aft. in 12th F.; died when on H.P., 1847.
Alcock, Nathaniel	Asst.-Surg., 19th Aug., 1862	Trans. from Med. Staff; now Asst.-Surg. in the regt.
Alefounder, Robert	Quar.-Mast., 29th Oct., 1766	Out of regt., 1770.
Allen, <i>Hon.</i> Richard	Ens., 8th Apr., 1755	Served in America, 1757-60,* twice wounded; also at capture of Martinique and Havannah, 1762*; ret. when Lieut.-Col., March, 1775.

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Allen, Ralph	Ens., 29th Sept., 1795	Trans. from 125th F.; ret. when Lieut., 16th May, 1797.
Alleyne, John Gay	Ens., 7th Dec., 1826	Ret., 26th Apr., 1831.
Alves, Gilmore... ..	Ens., 13th Mar., 1789	From 33rd F.; ret. 30th Apr., 1793.
Amos, J. W.	Ens., 4th Aug., 1807	Served at Flushing, 1809*; and in Netherlands and France, 1814-15,* wounded (<i>W.M.</i>); ret. when Capt., 31st Dec., 1833.
Anderson, Charles Frederick	Ens., 7th Dec., 1781	Exch. to H.P., 7th Nov., 1783.
Anderson, Jas. Jocelyn, <i>K.H.</i>	Capt., 20th Sept., 1826	From Paym. 89th F.; form. in 10th and 46th F.; served in West Indies and in India; exch. to H.P., 12th June, 1828; died when Maj. and Knight of Windsor, 30th July, 1844.
Anderson, Robert	Asst.-Surg., 4th May, 1802	Placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802.
Andrews, Thomas	Capt., 28th June, 1808	Prom. from 75th F.; exch. to 74th F., 16th March, 1813; aft. in 24th F., in which he served in Peninsula at Fuentes D'Onor, wounded; died when on H.P., 24th Feb., 1845.
Annesley, Charles, <i>M.D.</i> ...	Asst.-Surg., 20th Aug., 1808	From Chasseurs Britanniques; served at capture of Ionian Islands, 1810,* Trieste, Genoa, etc., 1813-14*; prom. Surg. 1813; aft. in 2nd Drs.; died when on H.P., 1859.
Ansell, William Meadows ...	Ens., 7th July, 1854	Trans. when Lieut. to Canadian Rifles, 5th March, 1858, from which he ret.
Anton, James	Capt., 1st Feb., 1821	Exch. from H.P. 4th W.I. Regt.; form. in 70th F.; prom. when Brevet-Maj. to H.P., 1st August, 1826; ret. when Lieut.-Col. unatt., 23rd Sept., 1845.
Armstrong, Andrew George	Ens., 5th May, 1801	Exch. from 38th F.; placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802.
Armstrong, Charles	Major, 19th July, 1864	Exch. from 16th F.; retired on H.P. 3rd Sept., 1867; now Governor of Durham Gaol.
Armstrong, John	Ens., 24th Nov., 1775	Served at capture of St. Lucia, 1778,* where he died, when Lieut., 1779.
Armstrong, Thomas	Ens., 9th Apr., 1756	Served in America, 1758-59,* wounded; still Ens. in 1769; out of regt., 1770.

Arnett, Cæsar Colclough ...	Ens., 17th Apr., 1798	Served at capture of Malta, 1800,* Egypt, 1807,* and capture of Ionian Islands, 1810.* When Maj. and Lieut.-Col. he, with his wife and children, embarked at Bristol on board the "Berwickshire," to join the regiment at Cork, 24th Feb., 1819, but the vessel foundered with all on board during the passage.
Arthur, Sir George, <i>Bart.</i> , [<i>K.C.H.</i> , <i>D.C.L.</i>]	Lieut., 24th June, 1805	Prom. from 91st F.; served in Italy, 1805;* Egypt, 1807,* wounded; and at Flushing, 1809,* wounded; prom. when Capt. in 7th W.I. Regt., 15th Nov., 1812; aft. Gov. of Honduras, Van Dieman's Land, Canada, and Bombay; created <i>Bart.</i> , 1841; died when Lieut.-Gen. and Col. 50th F., in London, 19th Sept., 1854.
Arthur, Oliver	Ens., 1706	Served in Spain, 1707,* taken prisoner.
Arthur, Oliver	Capt., 1744	This officer may be the same as the above, but it cannot be traced; out of regt., 1753.
Ashe, Henry	Ens., 31st Oct., 1791	From H.P. 90th F.; exch. when Lieut. to 64th F.; 31st Oct., 1793; aft. in 16th F.
Atkinson, Richard	Lieut.-Col., 17th Nov., 1868	Exch. from 12th F.; now Lieut.-Col. of the regt.
Austin, Thomas	Ens., 19th May, 1810	From West Middlesex Mil.; served in Netherlands, 1814,* wounded three times (leg amputated); app. when Lieut. to 5th Vet. Batt., 24th Sept., 1815; Fort. Maj. of Duncannon Fort, Ireland, 1820-70! now ret. on F.P.
Bacon, William	Ens., 13th Aug., 1799	From Lieut. South Middlesex Mil.; placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802.
Badham, Thomas	Ens., 16th Feb., 1811	Adj. 1st batt., 1811-17; exch. when Lieut. to H.P., 14th Aug., 1817; died 19th May, 1847.
Baillie, Richard	Ens., 1744	Adj. 1756-59; served in America, 1757-59;* out of regt. when Capt., 1765; out of army, 1774.
Baird, William	Ens., 23rd Feb., 1765	Served in America, 1775,* killed in action when Lieut. Father of Gen. Sir David Baird, <i>Bart.</i> , G.C.B., of Egypt.
Baker, Benjamin	Ens., 6th July, 1779	Exch. when Capt. to Ind. Comp., 28th Feb., 1794; aft. on H.P.
Baker, George Granville ...	Ens., 1st Aug., 1834	Prom. when Lieut. to unatt., 18th Aug., 1848, and is so now.

Baldock, William	Ens., 20th Feb., 1835	Ret. 29th Dec., 1837.
Ballingall, William Henry ...	Lieut., 20th Oct., 1848	From H.P. 21st F.; now Capt. in the regt.
Bamford, William	Ens., 1745	Served in America, 1758-59,* out of regt. when Capt., 1778.
Banks, H.	Ens., 17th June, 1806	Died Dec., 1806.
Banks, Joseph	Ens., 12th July, 1773	Served in America, 1775-76,*wounded; out of regt., 1777.
Barber, Ralph	Lieut., 1748	Placed on H.P. on red. of 4 comp., 1749.
Barclay, George, <i>M.D.</i> ...	Asst.-Surg., 5th July, 1821	From H.P. 44th F.; prom. in 21st F., Dec., 1824, from which he was app. again to the regt., 17th Aug., 1832; exch. to staff, Jan., 1839; died when Dep.-Ins. of Hosp., at Hong-Kong, China, 28th Aug., 1844
Barker, Emanuel	Lieut., 16th Sept., 1771	Prom. in 16th F., 23rd April, 1774.
Barnewall, Aylmer	Ens., 11th Nov., 1809	Served in Netherlands and France, 1814-15.* (<i>W.M.</i>); placed on H.P. when Lieut., on reduction of 2nd batt., 1817.
Barnes, Edward Robt. Bigsby	Capt., 29th Jan., 1861	Exch. from 37th F.; form. served at Cape of Good Hope, 1851-53 (<i>M.</i>); now Capt. in the regt.
Barrett, Edward	Ens., 26th Sept., 1787	Out of regt., 1788.
Barton, James Ormsby	Ens., 10th Mar., 1814	Ret. 1st Sept., 1814.
Battye, Frederick Drummond	Ens., 11th Jan., 1867	Trans. to 62nd F., 2nd May, 1868, in which he now is.
Battye, Legh Richmond	Ens., 5th Sept., 1862	Trans. to Beng. St. Corps, 11th Jan., 1867, in which he is now Lieut.
Baxter, Alexander, <i>M.D.</i> ...	Asst.-Surg., 30th Aug., 1799	Served in Holland, 1799*; prom. in Roy. Corsican Corps, 12th April, 1805; aft. in 48th F., with which he served in Peninsula; died when Ins. Gen. of Hosp., 1842.
Bayley, Richard Albert W....	Ens., 24th Jan., 1865	Superseded for being absent without leave, 10th July, 1866.
Baylis, John	Lieut.-Col., 7th Aug., 1799	Prom. from 63rd F.; served in Holland, 1799,* and capture of Malta, 1800.* He was a noted duellist, and was tried for murder of Capt. Newman, 20th F., but acquitted. Ret. 17th Sept., 1802.

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Bayly, George	Lieut., 11th Jan., 1831	Trans. from 44th F.; went on H.P. when Capt., 25th June, 1852; aft. Staff-Officer of Pensioners at Woolwich, where he died, when Major, 1865.
Baynes, Simcoe	Colonel, 27th Mar., 1863	Form. in Royal Navy; served at capture of Ionian Islands, 1809-10; aft. in 8th F., and Royal Malta Fencibles; now Lieut.-Gen. and Col. of the regt.
Beamish, Charles	Ens., 26th Apr., 1831	Ret. on F.P. when Lieut.-Col., and Col. 27th July, 1866; now Maj.-Gen.
Beard, William	Ens., Aug., 1799	From Lieut. North Lincoln Mil.; placed on H.P. on reduction of 2nd batt., 1802; brought in again 2nd April, 1803; prom. in 66th F., 2nd Nov., 1805; aft. Capt. 12th Vet. Batt.
Beetenson, Charles Augustus	Ens., 13th Aug., 1799	From Lieut. East Suffolk Mil.; served at capture of Malta, 1800*; died Aug., 1803.
Beetham, William	Lieut., 18th July, 1805	Prom. from 83rd F.; served in Egypt 1807,* and capture of Ionian Islands, 1810.* Prom. in 26th F., 16th January, 1812; aft. in 54th F.; died when Col., 1858.
Beetson, Henry R.	Ens., 25th June, 1861	Form. served in Volunteer Cavalry during Indian Mutiny, 1857-58 (M.); ret. 31st Jan., 1865.
Belcher, James	Lieut., 1751	Out of regt., June, 1759.
Bellew, William	Lieut., 1744	Served in America, 1758-59*; out of regt., 1761.
Bendyshe, John	Ens., 14th Feb., 1840	Trans. to 62nd F., 24th Sept., 1841; aft. in 10th F., from which he ret. when Lieut., 9th May, 1851.
Berclay, George	Major, 30th Oct., 1776	Prom. from 22nd F.; out of regt., June, 1778.
Berkeley, Sir George Henry [Frederick, K.C.B., [K.T.S., K.S.W.	Capt., 1st May, 1805	Died when Gen., 1857.*
Berkeley, George Lennox [Rawdon	Capt., 14th May, 1852	Exch. from 36th F.; ret. 28th March, 1854. Son of the above.
Berkeley, Richard	Lieut.-Col., 1708	Out of regt., 1738.
Bernard, George	Lieut., 1744	Out of regt., 1752.
Bernard, Hodson	Ens., 1744	Placed on H.P., when Capt., on red. of 4 comp., 1749.

Best, John Stratford	Lieut., 21st June, 1827	Exch. from 8th Drs. ; ret. 4th Apr., 1831.
Best, Thomas	Ens., 17th Mar., 1801	Exch. to 38th F., 3rd May, 1801.
Bettesworth, Richard	Ens., 1748	Placed on H.P. on red. of 4 comp., 1749.
Betty, Christopher Stewart...	Lieut., 5th May, 1825	Exch. from H.P., 27th F., in which he served in Peninsula at Orthes and Toulouse, and in America, 1814 (<i>M</i>); died at Enniskillen, 6th Aug., 1838, having been a Lieut. 24 years.
Bevan, —	Ens., 23rd Nov., 1775	Out of regt., 1779.
Bickerstaff, James	Ens., 11th Nov., 1845	Died when Capt. at Liverpool, 30th May, 1857.
Bingham, Charles	Ens., 25th Dec., 1776	Out of regt., 1779.
Birch, George	Lieut., 25th Mar., 1800	Exch. from H.P.; ret. 22nd Jan., 1803.
Bishop, Edward	Surg., 14th Nov., 1782	Prom. from 19th F.; exch. to H.P., 23rd Oct., 1798.
Blake, John Henry	Lieut., 20th June, 1854	Trans. from 25th F.; trans. to 3rd F., 19th Sept., 1856.
Blakeney, Theophilus	Ens., 12th Mar., 1754	Served in America, 1758-59*, wounded; and at capture of Martinique, 1762*; died or ret. when Lieut., 1772.
Blanchard, John	Chaplain, 28th Feb., 1793	Exch. to H.P., 30th Nov., 1793.
Bliss, J. Murray	Ens., 25th Nov., 1809	Ret., 1812.
Bliss, John Murray	Ens., 29th Dec., 1812	Served in Netherlands and France, 1814-15* (<i>W.M.</i>); placed on H.P. when Lieut. on red. of 2nd batt., 1817; died 1826.
Blomfield, Thomas Edwin ...	Major, 10th June, 1862	Exch. from 25th F.; exch. to 26th F., 12th June, 1869; now Lieut.- Col. on H.P.
Blood, Joseph Nugent	Ens., 14th Sept., 1826	Adj., 1831-36; exch. to H.P. when Lieut. 10th June, 1836; died 20th Dec., 1836.
Blundell, Bryan	Lieut., 10th Feb., 1777	Prom. from 46th F.; prom. in a regt. of Foot, 13th June, 1778.
Blyth, Samuel Fritche	Ens., 28th Apr., 1846	Served in Indian Mutiny, 1858* (<i>M</i>); now Capt. in the regt.

Boireau, —	Major, June, 1737	Out of regt., 1740.
Bomford, Thomas . . .	Capt., 30th July, 1776	Prom. from 64th F.; out of regt., 1780.
Bowen, John Watts	Ens., 21st Feb., 1807	Prom. in 10th F., 28th Jan., 1803; now Capt. on H.P.
Bowman, Henry Samuel . . .	Private, 23rd May, 1833	Prom. Ens. from Sergt.-Maj., 13th Oct., 1843; Adj., 1843-54; exch. when Capt. to H.P., 24th Nov., 1854; aft. Adj. Edinburgh Co. Mil.; now Asst.-Commissioner City of London Police.
Bowmer, Michael	Ens., 1702	Served in Spain, 1702-7*; wounded and taken prisoner when Capt.; out of regt., 1708.
Brackenbury, J. McPherson..	Lieut., 3rd Sept., 1799	Exch. from 25th Drs.; ret. 25th March, 1800.
Braithwaite, George	Chaplain, 14th Nov., 1795	Out of regt., 1800.
Bray, Edward	Surg., 11th Oct., 1762	Died or ret., 1774.
Brearey, Christopher Spencer	Ens., 23rd July, 1803	Served in Netherlands and France, 1814-15* (<i>W.M.</i>); placed on H.P. when Lieut. on red. of 2nd batt., 1817; exch. back 14th Aug., 1817; exch. to H.P., 5th May, 1825; died 1869.
Brereton, William Paul Barry	Ens., 17th July, 1863	Exch. when Lieut. to 89th F., 9th Nov., 1869; in which he now is.
Briscoe, Thomas Henry	Ens., 10th Dec., 1813	Died June, 1814.
Bristow, Peter	Lieut.-Col., 1701	Served in Spain, 1702*; out of regt., 1706.
Brock, William Angier	Ens., 3rd Aug., 1869	Died when Lieut., at Fyzabad, India, 22nd Oct., 1863.
Brockman, Francis Head	Ens., 17th Aug., 1832	Left the regt., Nov., 1833.
Bronwin, St. John	Ens., 21st July, 1779	From Lieut., Suffolk Mil.; out of regt., 1786, then Lieut.; aft. on H.P.
Brookman, William	Ens., 9th May, 1809	From Lieut., Roy. South Gloucester Mil.; died, Dec., 1812.
Broun, Thomas	Ens., 8th July, 1856	From Forfar Art. Mil.; ret. when Lieut., 3rd Oct., 1862.
Brown, George	Major, 23rd June, 1848	Exch. from 44th F.; form. in 29th F.; ret., 17th May, 1850.

Brown, Montford	Lieut., 4th May, 1762	Placed on H.P., 1763.
Brown, Thomas	Ens., 2nd May, 1751	Served in America, 1758-60,* twice wounded; out of regt., 1762, then Lieut.
Brown, Warham	Ens., 24th Jan., 1758	Out of regt., 1764.
Brown, William	Ens., 16th Feb., 1756	Served in America, 1758-60,* and 1775*; died when Capt., 1775.
Browne, Charles Frederick ...	Capt., 7th July, 1854	Exch. from 25th F.; served during Indian Mutiny, 1858* (<i>M.</i>); trans. to Beng. St. Corps (in which he is now Lieut.-Col.), 24th March, 1863.
Browne, Edward Francis ...	Capt., 24th Mar., 1863	Trans. from Beng. St. Corps; form. served during Indian Mutiny, 1857-58 (<i>M.</i>); now Capt. in the regt.
Browne, Gore	Ens., 5th July, 1780	Adj., 1793; prom. when Lieut. to Ind. Comp., 8th June, 1793; aft. in 83rd and 40th F.; commanded the latter in Holland, 1799, Egypt, 1801, America, 1807, and at Flushing, 1809, severely wounded; aft. Gov. of Plymouth; died when Gen. and Col. 44th F., at Weymouth, 12th Jan., 1843.
Browne, Henry	Ens., 31st Dec., 1793	Out of regt., 1800.
Browne, Lyde	Lieut.-Col., 30th May, 1800	Prom. from 90th F., form. in 3rd and 20th Drs.-and 40th F.; trans. to 85th F., 10th April, 1801; aft. in 21st F., and being called out by the civil power in Dublin to quell the rebels, after the murder of Lord Kilwarden, was killed by them at the head of the troops, 23rd July, 1803.
Brownrigg, Sir Robert, <i>Bart.</i> , [<i>G.C.B.</i>]	Capt., 8th Oct., 1784	Exch. from 100th F., formerly in 14th F.; exch. to 52nd F., 25th June, 1786; aft. in 49th and 88th F.; served with Colds. Gds. in Holland, 1794 and 1799, also at Flushing, 1809; died when Gen. and Col. 9th F., at Helston House, Monmouth, 27th April, 1833.
Bruce, Alexander	Ens., 1744	Out of regt., 1754, then Lieut.
Bruce, Lewis	Chaplain, 20th May, 1767	Form. in 47th F.; out of regt., 1775.
Bruyeres, John Des	Ens., 27th July, 1759	Placed on H.P. on red. of comp., 1763.

Buchan, David Stuart, <i>Earl of</i>	Ens., 22nd Oct., 1833	Prom. in 31st F., 20th Feb., 1835.
Buchanan, William	Ens., 22nd Feb., 1769	Out of regt., 1777, then Lieut.
Buchanan, Neil Snodgrass	Capt., 15th Aug., 1848	Exch. from 93rd F. ; ret. 13th July, 1849.
Buckland, Thomas	Ens., 10th Oct., 1816	Placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1817.
Bunbury, William Henry	Capt.-Lieut., 29th Sept., 1795	Trans. from 128th F. ; served in Holland, 1799* ; prom., when Maj., in 3rd F., 31st Dec., 1806, in which he served in the Peninsula (<i>M.</i>) ; died, or ret., 1814.
Burke, Edmund	Lieut., 11th May, 1815	Exch. from H.P. 16th Drs., with which he served in Peninsula ; prom. in 3rd Garr. Batt., 10th Nov., 1815 ; aft. in 38th F. ; died when Capt. on H.P., 1850.
Burnell, Roger V.	Ens., 21st Aug., 1799	From 2nd Sussex Mil. ; placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802 ; died 1837.
Burroughes, E. P.	Ens., 7th July, 1843	Died at Baden-Baden, 30th Aug., 1843.
Burry, George Christopher	Ens., 31st Oct., 1793	Served at Guadaloupe, 1794,* where he died.
Bury, William	Private probably.	Prom. Quar.-Mast. from Quar.-Mast.-Sergt., 11th Nov., 1795 ; and Paym. 7th Jan., 1808 ; served in Holland, 1799,* and in Netherlands and France 1814-15* (<i>W.M.</i>) ; placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1817.
Buscarlet, Jules Robert Bowen	Ens., 21st Oct., 1862	Now Capt. in the regt.
Butler, Charles Eyre	Ens., 24th Sept., 1841	Trans. to 30th F., 5th Aug., 1842 ; aft. in 69th F., from which he ret. when Lieut., 6th Aug., 1852.
Butler, Edward Kent S.	Capt., 17th Oct., 1826	From H.P. ; form. in 1st F. ; ret. when Lieut.-Col. 15th Dec., 1840.
Butler, Pierce	Ens., in 1746	Placed on H.P. on red. of 4 comp., 1749.
Butler, Richard Edward	Ens., 24th Sept., 1808	Prom. to H.P., 30th Jan., 1812 ; ret. 1825.
Butler, Thomas	Ens., 30th Apr., 1793	Ret. 31st Oct., 1793.
Butler, Walter	Lieut., 14th June, 1827	Exch. from H.P. 1st Vet. Batt. ; prom. to Unatt. 26th Oct., 1830 ; aft. Paym. 65th F. ; died or ret. 1838.

Byrne, John, <i>C.B.</i>	Capt., 1st Dec., 1823	From H.P. 22nd F.; trans. to 20th F., 29th Jan., 1824; aft. in 31st and 53rd F.; served in India, severely wounded at Moodker, 1845; ret. when Lieut.-Col., and died at Simla, India, 21st July, 1851.
Cadogan, William Hodgson ...	Capt., 20th July, 1826	From H.P. 5th Dr. Gds.; prom. to Unatt. 19th Sept., 1826; ret. 1840.
Cafe, Charles Haydon W. ...	Ens., 30th Oct., 1871	Now Ens. in the regt.
Caldecott, John Alexander ...	Capt., 28th Dec., 1866	Exch. from 38th F., in which he served in Crimea 1855 (<i>M.</i>), and Indian Mutiny 1857-58 (<i>M.</i>); ret. 26th Sept., 1871.
Calderwood, Samuel	Ens., 14th Sept., 1761	Placed on H.P. on red. of 2 comp., 1763.
Caldwell, Clerk	Capt.-Lient., 17th Sept., 1799	Prom. from 52nd F.; placed on H.P. when Capt. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802; aft. in 11th F., and 2nd Vet. batt.; ret. when Maj. 1826.
Cameron, Ewen	Ens., 30th Nov., 1815	Ret. 5th Dec., 1816.
Cameron, Robert	Lient., 26th June, 1805	Prom. from 79th F.; served in Egypt 1807*, wounded; capture of Ionian Islands, 1810*; and in Netherlands and France 1814-15* (<i>W.M.</i>); placed on H.P. when Capt. on red. of 2nd batt., 1817; died 1822.
Campbell, Colin, <i>Sir, K.C.B.</i>	Lient., 25th Aug., 1801	Prom. from 1st W.I. Regt.; form. in Breadalbane Fencibles, in which he served during the rebellion in Ireland; exch. to 78th F., 23rd Feb., 1802; aft. served throughout the Peninsula war on the personal staff of the Duke of Wellington (Cross), also in Netherlands and France, 1815 (<i>W.M.</i>); was Commandant at headquarters during the occupation of Paris; aft. in Colds. Gds. and Gov. of Nova Scotia and Ceylon; died when Lieut.-Gen. and Col. 72nd F., in King-street, 13th June, 1847.
Campbell, Colin	Ens., 16th Feb., 1756	Ret. when Lieut.-Col. and Col., 30th March, 1797*.
Campbell, Colin	Ens., 23rd Aug., 1758	Served in America 1759-60-75-76*; exch. when Capt. to H.P., 23rd June, 1787.
Campbell, David	Lient., 29th Dec., 1775	Prom. from 4th F.; prom. in 73rd F., 2nd Jan., 1779.
Campbell, Francis Selwyn ...	Ens., 6th July, 1870	Now Ens. in the regt.

Campbell, Hugh	Ens., 15th Aug., 1775	Exch. to H.P. when Lieut., 8th Oct., 1784.
Campbell, John Alexander	Ens., 25th July, 1834	From H.P. 21st F.; ret. 1st Aug., 1834.
Campbell, Robert	Ens., 22nd Nov., 1775	Out of regt., 1780.
Campbell, William Howe	Ens., 4th July, 1787	Exch. from 65th F.; Adj., 1793-94; served at Guadaloupe, 1794,* and Holland, 1799*; placed on H.P. when Lieut.-Col. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802; aft. in 31st F., with which he served in the Peninsula; died at Trocical, 2nd Jan., 1811.
Campbell, —	Ens., Oct., 1799	Served as a volunteer in Holland, 1799,* for which he received his commission; placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802, probably.
Candler, Edward	Ens., 11th June, 1760	Served at capture of Martinique and Havannah, 1762,* wounded; prom. in 48th F., 12th Aug., 1762.
Cane, Edward	Lieut., 1751	Served in America, 1758-59-60*; prom. when Capt.-Lieut., in 43rd F., 8th April, 1762, from which he ret. when Maj., and was the founder of the house of Cane, army agents, Dublin.
Cane, Hugh	Capt., 1746.	Out of regt., 1756.
Cane, —	Ens., 30th Apr., 1793	Prom. in Ind. Comp., Oct., 1793.
Carmichael, Frederick Bous- [field]	Ens., 5th Apr., 1833	Died at Royal Barracks, Dublin, 14th July, 1834.
Carnie, George	Ens., 26th July, 1821	Adj., 1827-31; prom. when Lieut., in 97th F., 15th April, 1842, from which he exch. to H.P.; died at Cheltenham, 21st Jan., 1844.
Carr, Robert	Lieut.-Col. 5th Mar., 1775	Prom. from 24th F., served in America, 1775-76*, killed in action.
Carrol, William Hutchinson	Ens., 24th July, 1835	Trans. when Lieut. to 6th Drs., 21st Aug. 1840, from which he ret. when Capt., 1847.
Carter Thomas	Ens., 14th June, 1796	Ret., when Lieut., 30th Sept., 1797.
Carter, Thomas	Ens., 28th Sept., 1815	Ret. 22nd Aug., 1816.
Cary, Byron Plantagenet	Lieut., 23rd Oct., 1867	Exch. from 49th F.; now Lieut. in the regt.

Catton, Richard Thomas [Goltz]	Ast.-Surg., 7th May, 1858	From Med. Staff; trans. to 3rd Dr. Gds., 19th Aug., 1862; died at Ahmednuggur, India, 23rd May, 1863.
Caulfield, Raphael	Lieut., 1741.	Out of regt., 1749.
Cavendish, Charles Tyrrell ...	Ens., 12th June, 1869	Now Lieut. in the regt.
Chambers, James Walker, [M.D.]	Surg., 6th Aug., 1847	Prom. from 12th F.; served during Indian Mutiny, 1855* (M); prom. in Med. Staff., when Surg.-Maj., 5th May, 1863; now Ins.-Gen. of Hosp. on H.P.
Chaplin, Clifford Waterman	Ens., 27th Jan., 1854	Trans. to 56th F., 3rd Feb., 1854; Died when Lieut. 49th F., 1858.
Chapman, Arthur Thomas ...	Ens., 27th Feb., 1867	Now Lieut. in the regt.
Chatham, John <i>Earl of, K.G.</i>	Capt., 30th June, 1779	Prom. from 39th F., in which he served in America, 1776; prom. out of regiment, May, 1780; aft. in 86th F. and 3rd Gds.; served in Holland, 1799, and at Flushing, 1809; was 1st Lord of Admiralty, and Mast.-Gen. of Ordnance; died when Gen. and Col. 4th F., in Charles-street. Berkeley-square, 24th Sept., 1835.
Chatterton, Oliver Nicholls ...	Ens., 14th Feb., 1834	Trans. from 3rd F.; exch. to H.P. when Capt., 14th Oct., 1856; aft. Staff Off. of Pensioners; now ret. Lieut.-Col. on F.P.
Chatterton, Thomas Justly [Green]	Ens., 25th Aug., 1829	Ret. when Lieut., 3rd May, 1844; brother of the above.
Chester, William	Maj., 17th Nov., 1780	Prom. from 69th F.; exch. to H.P., 26th Aug., 1788; died, 1817.
Cheyne, William	Capt., 22nd July, 1800	Prom. from 76th F.; placed on H. P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802; aft. in 47th F., with which he served in Peninsula; died, when Lieut.-Col., at Edinburgh, Oct., 1842.
Chiles, R. D.	Ens., 2nd Aug., 1805	Prom. in Roy. W. I. Rangers; 21st Feb., 1807; died or ret. 1809.
Chitty, Charles... ..	Capt., 2nd July, 1818	Exch. from H.P. 27th F.; exch. to H. P., 12th Oct., 1820; aft. Paym. 2nd Dr. Gds., and on H.P.
Chrichton, James	Asst.Surg., 13th June, 1826	Prom. from Hosp. Asst.; died in West Indies, Dec. 1826.
Christian, —	Lieut., in 1706.	Served in Spain, 1707,* taken prisoner; out of regt. 1708.

Christie, Robert	...	...	Ens., 14th June, 1796	Exch. when Lieut. to Keppel's Regt., 22nd Aug., 1797.
Christmas, Thomas	...	...	Ens., 20th Nov., 1825	Exch. when Lieut. to 8th Drs. 21st June, 1827; ret., 1833.
Churchill, Mackenzie	...	...	Ens., 1st Feb., 1868	Trans. from 50th F.; trans. when Lieut. to 58th F., 5th July, 1870, in which he now is.
Clapham, William	...	...	Ens., 26th Sept., 1787.	From H. P., Pringle's Corps; served at Guadaloupe, 1794; * died, when Lieut., 1796.
Clarges, Christopher	...	...	Ens., 29th June, 1793	Served at capture of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe, 1794; * and in Holland, 1799; * placed on H.P. when Maj., on red. of 2nd batt., 1802; killed when Brevet Lieut.- Col. 69th F. at capture of Java, Aug. 1811.
Clarina, Nathaniel	William,	[Lord	Lieut.-Col., 6th Aug., 1799	From H. P., 33rd Drs.; exch. to 27th F., 30th May, 1800; died, when Maj.-Gen. at Barbadoes, Jan., 1810.
Clarke, Bernard	...	...	Ens., 19th Apr., 1806	Trans. to 6th W. I. Regt., 19th March, 1808.
Clarke, Charles William	...	...	Maj., 31st Dec., 1806	Prom. from 84th F.; served at capture of Ionian Islands, 1810, * killed in action.
Clarke, John	...	...	Ens., 14th Jan., 1784	Served at capture of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe, 1794; * died, when Capt., at St. Domingo, 1794.
Clarke, William	...	...	Ens., 1st May, 1772.	Served in America, 1775-76; * died, when Capt., 1790.
Clarke, William George	...	...	Asst.-Surg., 16th Apr., 1852	Served during Indian Mutiny, 1858, * killed in action.
Clough, John H.	...	...	Ens., 25th Feb., 1806	Exch. when Lieut. to 4th Garr. Batt., 24th May, 1808; aft. on H.P.
Coast, William	...	...	Capt., 16th Dec., 1800	Prom. from 46th F., prom. in 96th F., 18th Sept., 1802; died or ret. 1805.
Cochrane, Robert	Mortimer	...	Paym., 2nd Apr., 1829.	From Capt. H. P. Glengarry Fen- cibles; formerly in Canadian Fen- cibles, and served in America, 1814; ret. on H.P., 24th Feb., 1837; died, 1860.
Cockburn, Peter	...	...	Ens., 1st Feb., 1781	Died or ret., 1783.
Cockburn, William	...	...	Ens., 17th Oct., 1778	Prom. when Lieut. in 92nd F., 3rd May, 1783.
Cockburn, W. J.	...	...	Ens., 21st May, 1850	Exch. from 79th F.; ret. 29th July, 1853.

Cockburne, James	Lieut., 26th Nov., 1756	Adj., 1757-72; served in America, 1758-59*, twice wounded; also in 1775-76;* cashiered when Col. for suffering himself to be surprised by the enemy, when Gov. of the island of St. Eustatius, and giving up his garrison of the 13th and 15th Regts. of Foot, 26th Nov., 1782; he was tried by a court-martial, 31st May, 1783.
Colclough, Gladwin	Lieut., 30th Apr., 1808	Prom. from 66th F.; trans. to 20th F., 28th June, 1808.
Cole, George	Private. 3rd Oct., 1818	Prom. Quar.-Mast. from Sergt.-Maj., 15th Dec., 1840; ret. on H. P. 13th Jan., 1854, and is so now.
Cole, Richard	Lieut., 21st June, 1805	From H.P. 101st F.; served in Italy, 1805;* prom. in 9th Garr. Batt. 25th Nov., 1806; taken prisoner by French on his voyage home; aft. in 81st F., with which he served in Peninsula, at Corunna, etc., twice wounded, (M.); Walcheren, 1809; America, 1814; died, when Lieut.-Col., Unatt., 2nd Sept., 1849.
Collins, T.	Capt., 12th Mar., 1754	Ret. 14th Apr., 1759.
Collum, Richard	Lieut., in 1702	Served in Spain, 1702;* out of regt., 1707, probably.
Cannon, John	Quar.-Mast. 4th Mar., 1836	Exch. from 74th F., in which he served in Peninsula, at Busaco and Fuentes D'Onor, as a Private; at Cuidad Rodrigo and Salamanca, as a Corporal; and at Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthes, and Toulouse, as a Sergeant, wounded (M); ret. on H.P., 15th Dec., 1840; died, Jan., 1848.
Conolly, William	Ens., 31st Jan., 1865	Trans. to 7th F., 30th June, 1865, in which he is now Lieut.
Conyers, John	Ens., 23rd Sept., 1813	Exch. to H.P., 29th June, 1815.
Conyngham, John	Lieut., 1745	Out of regt., 1758, then Capt.
Cooke, Edward Bowen	Ens., 16th Aug., 1842	Exch. when Capt. to 83rd F., 28th Nov., 1851, from which he ret. when Maj.; now Adj. Yorkshire West Riding Volunteers.
Cooke, Sir John Henry	Capt., 27th July, 1838	From H.P. unatt.; form. in 43rd F., in which he served in Peninsula, at Cuidad-Rodrigo, Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse, twice wounded (M); prom. to H.P. 15th Dec., 1840; ret. when Lieut.-Col.; aft. a Gentleman-at-Arms, and Lieut. of Yeomen of the Guard; died 1870.

Cooke, Thomas Ivy	Ens., 22nd July, 1772	Out of regt., 1775.
Cooper, Edward Russell	Ens., 23rd Mar., 1866	Trans. to 96th F., 23rd Nov., 1869, in which he now is.
Cooper, Henry	Capt., 25th Jan., 1839	Trans. from 99th F.; form. in 8th F. with which he served at Flushing, 1809, and America, 1814; ret. when Brevet-Maj., 12th May, 1848; died at Plymouth 30th Oct., 1848.
Cope, Robert	Lieut., 1743	Out of regt., 1752.
Cotgrave, Jonathan	Surg., 18th Oct., 1798	Exch. from H.P. 69th F.; served in Holland, 1799*; prom. Surg. to the Forces, 20th Oct., 1807; died when on H.P. at Henley, Dec., 1845.
Cotter, Edmond	2nd Lieut., 1744	Out of regt. when Lieut., 1755; ret. when Maj. in the army.
Courtenay, Edward James	Ens., 30th June, 1865	Now Lieut. in the regt.
Cowan, William	Asst.-Surg., 27th Aug., 1803	From H.P. 56th F.; superseded for being absent without leave 24th Sept., 1808.
Cox, Douglas Leith	Lieut., 15th Aug., 1826	Trans. from 9th F.; exch. to H.P. 16th March, 1832; aft. Paym. 47th F.; died when on H.P. at Cleve- don, Somerset, 14th Feb., 1869.
Cradock, Thomas	Capt., 5th Feb., 1824	From H.P. 64th F.; form. in 27th F., in which he served in Penin- sula, at Busaco, Albuera, Talavera, Cuidad-Rodrigo, Badajos (where he entered the town in command of the regt.), Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyre- nees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Tou- louse; in America, 1814 (<i>M.</i>); also in Netherlands, 1815, severely wounded at Waterloo (<i>W.M.</i>); app. to 34th F., 8th April, 1825; died when Maj. and Knight of Windsor, at Loughborough, 5th April, 1851.
Craig, Henry	Lieut., 31st Oct., 1804	Exch. from H.P. 89th F.; prom. in Sicilian Regt. 11th Feb., 1808; aft. in 100th F.; died when Col. on H.P., 6th Dec., 1846.
Craig, Thomas W.	Ens., 24th Aug., 1815	Placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1817; ret., April, 1831.
Craig, William	Ens., 14th Apr., 1795	When Capt.-Lieut. made Paym. 12th Nov., 1799; placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802.
Craster, Richard Longfield	Ens., 23rd June, 1848	Ret. when Lieut., 15th June, 1855.

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Craufurd, Alexander Spiers...	Capt., 23rd Sept., 1806	Prom. from 16th Drs. ; ret. 7th May, 1800.
Craufurd, George	Major, 1st June, 1750	Prom. in 53rd F., 23rd Dec., 1755; out of army, 1774
Craven, Abel	Ens., Dec., 1794	Ret., when Lieut., 9th April, 1799.
Cresswell, William	Ens., 13th Aug., 1799	From Lieut. 2nd Sussex Mil. ; placed on H.P. when Lieut. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802; died, when Capt. on H.P. at Harfleur, 20th Feb., 1843.
Cribb, Richard... ..	Ens., 13th Dec., 1765	Died or ret. when Lieut., 1773.
Crookshank, Arthur Chiches- [ter W.]	Ens., 11th Jan., 1859	Trans., when Lieut. to Beng. St. Corps, 4th Jan., 1869, in which he is now Capt.
Crosbie, J. Talbot	Ens., 26th Aug., 1836	Ret. 26th June, 1840.
Crosbie, William	Major, 20th Sept., 1778	Prom. from 38th F. ; exch. to 7th F. 29th Oct., 1778 ; aft. Lieut.-Col. 22nd F.
Cross, William... ..	2nd Lieut., 1745.	Placed on H.P. on red. of 4 comp., 1749.
Crow, John Hammond	Ens., 1st Nov., 1800	Ret. 17th March, 1801.
Crowe, John, <i>K.H.</i>	Ens., 3rd June, 1800	Trans. to 32nd F. 1st Nov., 1800, with which he served in Peninsula at Ciudad-Rodrigo, Badajos, Salamanca, Burgos, Bayonne, and Orthes ; also in Netherlands, 1815, severely wounded at Quatre-Bras (<i>W.M.</i>) ; ret. on H.P. when Maj., 1826 ; died when Lieut.-Col. 1846.
Crutchfield, John	Lieut., 19th Mar., 1764	Out of regt., 1767.
Cudmore... ..	Capt., in 1707.	Served in Spain 1707*, wounded and taken prisoner ; out of regt. 1708.
Cumberland, Thomas	Ens., 16th Feb., 1756	Out of regt., 1758.
Cumberland, Charles Brown- [low]	Ens., 21st Dec., 1820	Prom. in 96th F. 20th Nov., 1825, from which he ret. on F.P., with rank of Maj.-Gen., and is so now.
Cuming, Walter	Ens., 20th May, 1842	Prom. in 24th F. 14th April, 1846 ; died Sept., 1852
Cunningham, John	2nd Lieut., 1744.	Out of regt. May, 1756, when Capt.

Cust, Richard	Ens., Aug., 1799	From 1st Sussex Mil.; served in Egypt, 1807*, wounded; prom. when Lieut. in 31st F. 18th Aug., 1808, with which he served in Peninsula; died when Maj. 59th F., at Manchester, 3rd Aug., 1830.
Dally	Lieut., in 1707.	Served in Spain 1706-7*, taken prisoner; out of regt. 1708.
Dalrymple, John	Lieut., 9th May, 1805	Trans. from 6th Dr. Gds.; ret. 2nd July, 1808.
Daly, Theophilus	Ens., 13th Aug., 1799	From Lieut. 1st Sussex Mil.; served in Egypt 1807*, wounded; died when Capt. 1816.
Dancer, Thomas	Capt., 1701.	Served in Spain, 1702*; out of regt. 1707, probably.
Daveney, Charles Beevor	Ens., 31st Dec., 1844	App. to 21st F. 8th May, 1846; died when Lieut. 3rd W. I. Regt., 1853.
Davidson, Donald Macgil- [livray, <i>M.D.</i>	Asst.-Surg., Dec., 1861.	Trans. to Med. Staff 2nd Oct., 1866; now in R. H. Art.
Davies, Edward	Ens., 1st Aug., 1805	Served at capture of Ionian Islands, 1809-10*; exch. to H.P. when Lieut. 28th Jan., 1819.
Davies, Thomas Hart	Lieut., 27th July, 1820	Trans. from 30th F.; trans. to 94th F., 1st Dec., 1823; died when Capt. on H.P., 1837.
Davis, Dudley	Ens., in 1702.	Served in Spain 1702*; out of regt. 1707, probably.
Davis, Edward	Lieut., 27th June, 1827	From H.P.; ret. when Capt. 20th March, 1835.
Davis, John	Ens., 13th Feb., 1852	Served during Indian mutiny, 1858* (<i>M.</i>); exch. when Capt. to 37th F., 29th Jan., 1861, of which he is now Lieut.-Col.
Dawkins, Clinton Francis [Berens	Lieut., 10th Apr., 1849	Trans. from 7th F.; form. in 60th F.; ret. 30th Jan., 1852; died in West Indies.
Dawson, George Edward	Ens., 5th Dec., 1816	Placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt. 1817; died in Jamaica, 16th Feb., 1847.
Dawson, William	Ens., Aug., 1799	App. when Lieut. to 1st Drs., 5th Apr., 1806.
Deane, Matthew	Ens., 13th Aug., 1799	From Lieut. Nottingham Mil. Served in Holland, 1799*, wounded; placed on H.P. when Lieut. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802.
Deedes, George... ..	Major, 24th Feb., 1843	Exch. from 17th F.; ret. 31st Dec., 1847.

Deel, Henry	Lieut., in 1702.	Served in Spain, 1702 6 7,* taken prisoner when Capt.; out of regt., 1708.
Delamain, Thomas Maple ...	Ens., 12th Mar., 1774	Out of Regt., 1780.
Delany, Joseph... ..	Capt. Lieut. in 1702.	Served in Spain, 1702*; out of regt., 1707, probably.
Delavallée, John	Ens., in 1745.	Out of regt., 1757; then Lieut.
Delhoste, George Augustus ...	Capt., 23rd Nov., 1820	Exch. from H.P., 4th W. I. Regt.; died when Brevet-Maj. at Fort George, Mauritius, 22nd July, 1838.
Dempster, James Carroll, [M.D.]	Surg., 5th May, 1863	Trans. from Med. Staff; form. in 79th, 33rd, and 93rd F.; placed on H.P. 2nd Apr., 1867, and is so now.
Dennis, George... ..	Lieut., 9th Mar., 1802	Exch. from 43rd F.; placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802; aft. in Holy Orders.
Dennison, Alfred	Ens., 19th Aug., 1806	Exchanged when Lieut. to H.P., 25th March, 1819.
Denny, John	Ens., 15th Sept., 1807	From Lieut. Sussex Mil.; served at capture of Ionian Islands, 1809-10*; placed on H.P. when Lieut. on red of 2nd batt., 1817.
Despard, Philip	Capt., 30th Nov. 1792	Exch. from H.P., 72nd F.; ret. 30th Apr., 1793.
Devall	Lieut., in 1707	Served in Spain, 1706-7,* taken prisoner; out of regt., 1708.
Dewson, Jeremiah Wilkes ...	Ens., 7th Oct., 1813	Served in Netherlands, 1814*; ret. on H.P. when Lieut., 2nd Oct., 1823; ret., 1840.
Dickins, Mark	Ens., 16th Nov., 1820	Exch. from H.P. 34th F.; Adj., 1825-27; died when Lieut. in West Indies, 26th May, 1827.
Digby, Francis Lloyd... ..	Ens., 9th June, 1846	Ret. when Lieut., 27th Jan., 1854; and died shortly aft.
Digby, Jeremiah	Ens., 27th May, 1797	Died when Lieut., 1805.
Dillon, Timothy John... ..	Ens., 15th May, 1857	Served during Indian Mutiny, 1858*; (M). Prom. when Lieut. to H.P., 1st April, 1870; now in 16th F.
Dod, James A'Court	Ens., 25th May, 1791	Died, 1792.
Donegall, Arthur, <i>Earl of</i> ...	Col., 28th June, 1701	Served in Spain, 1702*; defence of Gibraltar and capture of Barcelona, 1705*; defence of Barcelona, 1706,* killed in action.

Dormer, Evelyn Pierrepoint, [Lord]	Capt., 8th Apr., 1800	From Oxfordshire Mil.; placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802; aft. in 14th Drs., in which he served in Peninsula at Talavera, taken prisoner; was a famous epicure; died at Terrier's House, Bucks, 9th Dec., 1826.
Dowdall, Aylmer Peter Gerald	Ens., 3rd Oct., 1862	Trans. from 3rd F.; now Lieut. in the Regt.
Doyle, Charles Simon, <i>M.D.</i>	Surg., 31st Mar., 1808	Prom. from 85th F.; served in Netherlands and France, 1814-15* (<i>W.M.</i>); prom. Surg. to the Forces, 7th Sept., 1815; aft. on H.P.; died at Demerara, Oct., 1836.
Doyle, James	Asst.-Surg., 11th Jan., 1816	Prom. from Hosp. Asst.; placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1817.
Drassen, Matthew	Lieut., 21st Dec., 1799	Prom. from 55th F.; placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802.
Drew, Edward	Ens., 3rd Feb., 1769	Served in America, 1775,* wounded; died or ret. when Maj., 1780.
Drewe, Richard	Lieut., 3rd Aug., 1805	Prom. from 5th F.; app. to 61st F., 17th June, 1806; aft. in 73rd F.; died when Lieut.-Col. on H.P., at Weymouth, 20th May, 1834.
Dromgoole, Nicholas Fleming	Lieut., 4th July, 1805.	Prom. from 24th F.; served at capture of Ionian Islands, 1809-10,* and in Netherlands and France, 1814-15* (<i>W.M.</i>); placed on H.P. when Capt. on red. of 2nd batt., 1817; died 1864.
Drummond, Duncan	Lieut., 25th Sept., 1787	From H.P., 95th F.; prom. in Ind. Comp., 27th Jan., 1791; aft. in 94th F.; ret. when Maj., and died at Edinburgh, 1st Oct., 1813.
Duberley, James	Ens., 19th Aug., 1806	Prom. in 11th Drs., Mar., 1807, in which he served in Peninsula at Salamanca (<i>M.</i>); ret. when Capt., 25th Nov., 1831.
Duff, Hugh Robert	Ens., 18th Apr., 1789.	Prom. in Ind. Comp., 16th Feb., 1791.
Dunbar	Capt., 1706	Served in Spain, 1706-7,* taken prisoner; out of regt., 1708.
Dunbar	Ens., in 1707	Ditto.
Dunbar, William Rowe	Lieut., 23rd Oct., 1798	Exch. from 61st F.; exch. to 28th Drs., 9th April, 1799; aft. in 21st Drs.; died or ret. 1808.
Dundas, Donald William	Lieut., 20th June, 1854	Trans. from 96th F.; ret. 9th May, 1856.

Dunkin, Henry	Ens., 8th Oct., 1808	Ret., 4th Feb., 1812.
Dunn, Robert James	Lieut., 7th Nov., 1799	Prom. from 18th F. ; exch. to H.P., 25th Mar. 1800.
Duntze, Samuel Lewis	Ens., 2nd June, 1789	Prom. in 62nd F., 16th Sept., 1791 ; out of army, 1800.
Eagar	Capt., in 1707	Served in Spain, 1707*, taken pri- soner ; out of regt., 1708.
Eagle, Solomon... ..	Ens., Jan., 1776	Trans. from 43rd F. ; served in Ame- rica, 1776*, killed in action.
Edgworth, Thomas	Capt., 30th May, 1805	Prom. from 6th F. ; served at cap- ture of Ionian Islands, 1809-10* ; ret. when Brevet-Maj., 12th June, 1823 ; died at Hawthorn, Berks, 20th July, 1847.
Edon, Ralph	Asst.-Surg., 24th Sept., 1808	From Herefordshire Mil. ; served at capture of Ionian Islands, 1810* ; exch. to H.P. when Surg. 25th Nov., 1821 ; died 1828.
Edwards, John... ..	Ens., 4th May, 1805	Ret., 6th Aug., 1805.
Eiston, George	Ens., 18th Oct., 1778	Adj. 1787-93 ; served at Gaudaloupe, 1794* ; died when Capt., Feb., 1795.
Eley, John	Lieut., 22nd Oct., 1802	Prom. from 61st F. ; placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802 ; aft. in 69th F. ; died or ret. 1808.
Elkington, Frederick George	Ens., 4th Sept., 1840	Served during Indian Mutiny, 1858,* and died at Arrah, when Capt., 28th Aug., 1858.
Ella, John	Ens., 11th Aug., 1799	From Lieut. Leicester Mil. ; placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802 ; aft. in 2nd Vet. Batt.
Ellis, Crofton	Ens., 21st Nov., 1795	Exch. when Lieut. to Nicoll's regt., 30th Sept., 1797.
Ellis, Phineas	Ens., 28th Nov., 1805	Placed on H.P., when Lieut. on red. of 2nd batt., 1817 ; died 16th Apr., 1836.
Elliston, Peter Headman	Capt., 8th Oct., 1775	Prom. from 64th F. ; trans. to 17th Drs., 30th July, 1776.
Else, Stephen	Lieut., 25th Nov., 1799	From Nottingham Mil. ; placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802.
Emerson, John W.	Ens., 4th Aug., 1807	Served at capture of Ionian Islands, 1809-10* ; prom. when Lieut. to H. P., 13th Feb., 1827 ; aft. in 22nd F. ; died when Capt. Unatt., 1860.

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Emy, —	Capt., in 1706.	Served in Spain, 1706-7,* killed in action.
English, Frederick, <i>C.B.</i> ...	Ens., 21st June, 1833	Exch. from 2nd F.; exch. when Major to 53rd F., 13th Jan., 1857, in which he served during Indian Mutiny, 1857-58 (<i>M.</i>); now Maj.-General on F.P.
Enright, John	Surg., 8th Mar., 1808	Prom. from 8th Drs.; app. to 94th F., 2nd Apr., 1808.
Eustace, Edward	Ens., 16th Nov., 1794	Served in Holland, 1799*; placed on H.P. when Capt. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802.
Eustace, Thomas	Ens., 25th Mar., 1806	Died when Lieut., June, 1819.
Evance, John	Ens., 9th May, 1809	From Lieut. South Gloucester Mil.; served at Flushing, 1809,* and died there.
Evans, John	Ens., 27th May, 1797	Trans. from 5th W. I. Regt.; out of regt., 1800.
Evans, Thomas... ..	Ens., 26th June, 1805	Died, when Lieut., May, 1808.
Ewart, John Alexander, <i>C.B.</i> , <i>A. D. C. to the Queen.</i>	Ens., 27th July, 1838	Exch. when Capt. to 93rd F., Aug., 1848, with which he served in Crimea, 1854-55 (<i>M.</i>), and during Indian Mutiny, 1857-58 (<i>M.</i>); commanded the stormers at assault of the Secunderabagh, Lucknow, on which occasion he captured a colour from two native officers; wounded three times, arm amputated; aft. in 78th F.; now Col. on H.P.
Ewdis, Isaac	Ens., in 1702.	Served in Spain 1702*; out of regt. 1707, probably.
Eyre, Thomas	Lieut., 28th Oct., 1778.	Prom. from 23rd F.; exch. when Capt. to H.P., 30th Nov., 1792.
Faber, William Raikes	Lieut.-Col., 23rd June, 1854	Exch. from 72nd F.; form. in 49th F., with which he served in China (<i>M.</i>); exch. to 53rd F., 9th Jan., 1857, with which he served during Indian Mutiny (<i>M.</i>); now Maj.-Gen. and Col. 17th F.
Fairbairn, William Home, [<i>M.D.</i>]	Asst.-Surg., 23rd July, 1844	Trans. from Med. Staff; form. in 41st F., with which he served in Afghanistan, 1842; prom. in Med. Staff, 16th April, 1852; died when on H.P.
Falconar, Hugh	Ens., 23rd Oct., 1789	Prom. in 71st F. 9th Feb., 1791, with which he served in the Peninsula.
Faris, Theophilus	Ens., 8th Apr., 1826	Adj. 1836; ret. when Capt., 11th May, 1849; died since.

Farquharson, Robert	Ens., 31st July, 1758	Served in America 1759-60* ; died, when Lieut. in West Florida, 1764.
Farrant, William Broome	Ens., 3rd Sept. 1808	Served in Netherlands and France 1814-15* (<i>W.M.</i>) ; placed on H.P. when Lieut. on red of 2nd batt., 1817 ; aft. in 69th F., from which he exch. to H.P. when Capt. ; died at Taunton, 19th May, 1846.
Field, James	Lieut., 29th Nov., 1756	Served in America 1758-59,* wounded ; out of regt., 1763.
Finnan, Roger	Lieut., 9th Apr., 1799	Exch. from 28th Drs. ; ret. 27th Feb., 1802.
Fitton	Quar.-Mast., 27th June, 1805	Prom. from Quar.-Mast.-Serg. 48th F. ; died 1817.
Fitzgerald, Alexander	Ens., 31st Oct., 1793	Placed on H.P., when Capt., on red of 2nd batt., 1802.
Fitzgerald, Francis	Lieut., 31st Jan., 1794	Prom. from 38th F. ; died, March, 1797.
Fitzgerald, Hunt	Ens., 25th Sept., 1759	Served at capture of Martinique and Havannah, 1762,* wounded ; and in America, 1775-76,* wounded ; out of regt. when Brevet-Maj., 1786 ; out of army, 1800.
Fitzgerald, James	Ens., 12th May, 1783	Served at Gaudaloupe, 1794* ; died when Capt., 1795.
Fitzgerald, Robert	Lieut., in 1744	Out of regt., 1752.
Fitzgerald, Samuel	Ens., 28th June, 1775	Out of regt. when Lieut., 1784.
Fitzmaurice, Ulysses	Ens., 7th Nov., 1809	Exch. to Canadian Fencibles, 21st May, 1811, from which he ret. on H.P. when Lieut. ; died 26th Nov., 1829.
Fitzroy, Sir Charles Augustus, <i>[K.C.B.]</i>	Major, 22nd Mar., 1833	From Brevet Lieut.-Col. H.P. ; form. in Roy. Horse Gds., in which he served in Netherlands and France, 1815 (<i>W.M.</i>) ; ret. 29th Mar., 1833 ; aft. Gov.-Gen. in Australia ; died in Clarges St., Piccadilly, 16th Feb., 1858.
Flemming	Lieut., 1702	Served in Spain, 1702* ; out of regt., 1707, probably.
Fletcher, George	Ens., 1743	Served in America, 1758-59,* killed in action when Capt.
Fletcher, Henry	Major, 25th Dec., 1755	Died when Gen., 1803.*

Fluker, George F. Waldo ...	Capt., 8th Aug., 1807	From 90th F., prom. in Bourbon regiment, 20th Feb., 1812; died when Lieut.-Col. York Chasseurs, at Woolwich, 19th June, 1817.
Foley, Samuel	Ens., 1748	Placed on H.P. on red. of 4 comp. 1749.
Foote, Robert	Quart.-Mast., 2nd Dec., 1813	Served in Netherlands and France, 1814-15* (<i>W.M.</i>); prom. Ens. in 2nd Vet. Batt., 7th Dec., 1820; aft. on H.P.
Forbes, William	Major, 31st Oct., 1762	Trans. from 56th F.; out of regt., 1768; out of army, 1774.
Ford, Alfred John	Lieut., 20th June, 1854	Trans. from 96th F.; served during Indian Mutiny, 1858; * (<i>M.</i>); prom. to Unatt., 4th Jan., 1861; now in 1st F.
Fordyce, John	Lieut., 31st Oct., 1834	Exch. from 60th F.; app., when Capt., to 11th F., 25th Jan., 1839; killed in action when Lieut.-Col. 74th F., at Cape of Good Hope, 6th Nov., 1851.
Forrest, Charles	Ens., 6th Dec., 1827	Prom. in 31st F., 19th Dec., 1834; brought back, 13th Feb., 1835; ret. 27th Sept., 1839.
Forsteen, William Henry ...	Lieut., 8th Apr., 1800	Exch. from H.P. 77th F.; exch. to 8th F., 5th May, 1801; died, when Lieut.-Col., 12th F., 1828.
Forster, William F. Godolphin	Ens., 8th July, 1851	Adj., 1854-57; prom. when Lieut. in 1st W.I. Regt., 30th Jan., 1857; served during Indian Mutiny on the staff of Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, and died at Lucknow, 15th May, 1858.
Fortye, Thomas	Lieut., 8th Mar., 1757	Out of regt., 1764; out of army, 1774.
Foulkes, George	Lieut., in 1702.	Served in Spain, 1702*; out of regt., 1707, probably.
Foulkes, John	Capt., in 1702.	Served in Spain, 1702*; out of regt., 1707, probably.
Fowden, Reginald	Ens., 8th July, 1797	Placed on H.P. when Capt., on red. of 2nd batt., 1802.
Fox, Hopkins	Chaplain, 21st Feb., 1775	Served in America, 1775-76*; died Feb., 1793.
Fox, Jeremiah	Ens., Dec., 1798	Placed on H.P. when Lieut., on red. of 2nd batt., 1802; brought in again, 2nd April, 1803; prom. in Lowe's Corps, 7th April, 1804.
Fraser, Alexander	Lieut., 21st Dec., 1799	Prom. from 42nd F.; placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802, probably.

Fraser, James, <i>C.B.</i>	Ens., 4th Apr., 1831	Exch. when Lieut.-Col. to 72nd F.; 23rd June, 1834, from which he ret. when Col.; aft. Chief Constable of Berkshire; now Commissioner of City of London Police.
Frederick, Charles	Capt., 25th May, 1809	Exch. from 60th F.; form. in 74th and 94th F.; served at Flushing, 1809,* killed in action.
Freeman, John	Ens., 27th June, 1805	Prom. when Lieut. in 27th F., 9th April, 1825, from which he ret. on H.P.; died, 1838.
French, John	Ens., 15th Dec., 1758	Placed on H.P. when Lieut., on red. of 2 comp., 1763.
French, John	Ens., 27th May, 1797	Prom. in 4th Dr. Gds., 17th April, 1798.
French, John	Ens., 15th Sept., 1807	From Lieut. Sussex Mil.; died when Lieut., Jan., 1812.
French, Joseph	Ens., 28th Dec., 1776	Exch. when Capt. to Ind. Comp., 31st Oct., 1793.
Fryer, Henry Edmund	Ens., 30th Jan., 1857	Drowned when Lieut., in a swimming bath at Meerut, India, 17th March, 1861.
Gabriel	Lieut. in 1759.	Served in America, 1759,* wounded; out of regt., 1764.
Galloway, John	Ens., 25th Mar., 1778	Out of regt., 1780.
Gardiner, Luke	Lieut., 29th Oct., 1745	Served in America, 1758-59,* wounded; out of regt., 1763, then Capt.; out of army, 1774.
Gardner	Lieut. in 1707.	Served in Spain, 1707,* taken prisoner; out of regt., 1708.
Gardner, Daniel	Lieut., 27th Feb., 1802	Prom. from 43rd F.; exch. back, 9th March, 1802; killed in action at Talavera, 28th July, 1809.
Garnett, John	Mate, in 1754	Out of regt., 1762.
Garstin, J. B.	Ens., 11th Aug., 1779	Exch. to 65th F., 4th July, 1787, from which he ret. when Maj., 16th Oct., 1810.
Gaul, William	Capt., 31st May, 1765	Out of regt., Jan., 1776, then Maj.
Gaulter, Thomas Coke, <i>M.D.</i>	Asst.-Surg., 7th Oct., 1836	Trans. from Med. Staff; app. to 8th Drs., 6th Dec., 1839; died when Dep.-Ins.-Gen. of Hosp. on H.P., 1863.
Gem, Arthur S. H.	Ens., 28th Oct., 1871	Now Ens. in the regt.

Gentleman, Francis	Lieut., in 1748	Placed on H.P. on red. of 4 comp., 1749.
Gentleman, Patrick	Capt., in 1743.	Out of regt. 1748.
Georges, W. P.	Ens., 30th Dec., 1806	Ret. 23rd July, 1808.
Gethin, John	Lieut., 22nd Aug., 1770	Died or ret., 1772.
Gibbs, John Dedwith... ..	Ens., 28th June, 1808	Exch. when Lieut. to 45th F., 1st Dec., 1814, from which he was placed on H.P.
Gillespie, Franklin, <i>M.D.</i>	Asst.-Surg., 7th July, 1862	Trans. from Med. Staff; trans. back 21st June, 1864; now in 33rd F.
Gillon, John	Major, 25th Sept., 1780	Prom. from 55th F.; out of regt. March, 1781.
Gipps, Frederick Bowdler	Ens., 6th Aug., 1858	Ret. when Lieut. 24th Jan., 1865.
Gisborne, Thomas	2nd Lieut., in 1744.	Out of regt. 1752.
Glubb, Frederick Philip	Lieut., 11th Feb., 1842	Trans. from 34th F.; prom. to Unatt. 8th Dec., 1846; died when in Cape Mounted Rifles, at sea, 6th Aug., 1851.
Goate, Edward	Brevet-Major, 17th Aug., 1832	From H.P. Unatt.; form. in 8th F., in which he served at Hanover, 1805, and Martinique 1809; also in India with 87th F.; ret. on F. P. with rank of Lieut.-Col. 8th May, 1846 (having been a regimental Capt. for 35 years), and is so now.
Goate, William Ranby	Ens., 15th Apr., 1842	Died of cholera when Brevet-Maj., on board the "Holmsdale," at Cal- cutta, 21st March, 1863; son of the above. There is a tablet to his memory at St. Helier's, Jersey.
Goddard, Norris	Lieut., 20th June, 1854	Trans. from 98th F.; prom. to Unatt. 14th Aug., 1858; aft. in 17th F., from which he ret.
Goldie, <i>Sir</i> George Leigh, [<i>K.C.B.</i>]	Lieut.-Col., 31st Dec., 1833	Exch. from H.P.; form. in 66th F., in which he served in the Peninsula at Albuera and Pyrenees, severely wounded (<i>M.</i>); exch. to 11th F., 29th May, 1835; died, when Lieut.- Gen., 1863.* There is a tablet to his memory in Millbrook Church, Hants.
Goldsmith, Edward	Lieut., in 1744	Out of regt. when Cap., 1751.

Gordon, George <i>Duke of, G. C. B.</i>	Ens., 4th Sept., 1790	Prom. in 67th F., 15th Oct., 1790; aft. in 42nd F. and 3rd Gds., and served in Holland, 1793 and 99, wounded; then Lieut.-Col. 92nd F.; and at Flushing, 1809; died, when Gen. and Col. Scots Fus. Gds. in London, 28th May, 1836.
Gordon, Lord Alexander ...	Lieut., 16th Aug., 1803	From H.P. 10th Drs.; prom. in 5th F., 19th Feb., 1805; died when Maj. Aberdeen Mil., at Edinburgh, 8th Jan., 1808; brother of the above.
Gordon, Archibald, <i>M.D.</i> , [<i>C.B.</i>]	Asst. Surg., 14th Oct., 1836	From Med. Staff; app. to 53rd F., 23rd July, 1844, with which he served in India 1846-49 (<i>M.</i>); aft. in 95th F., with which he served in Crimea, 1854-55 (<i>M.</i>); also in China, 1857 (<i>M.</i>); now Ins.-Gen. of Hosp. on H.P.
Gordon, James Farquhar ...	Ens., 5th Aug., 1836	Ret. when Lieut., 7th July, 1843; aft. in Holy Orders.
Gordon, John	Ens., 14th June, 1827	Exch. when Maj. to 17th F., 24th Feb. 1843; aft. in 60th F., with which he served in India, and was killed at siege of Mooltan, 27th Dec., 1848; brother of the above.
Gordon, Lewis	Lieut., 27th May, 1802	Prom. from 8th W.I. Regt.; placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802.
Gordon, Hon. Lockhart ...	Capt., 16th Aug., 1776	Died or ret. when Brevet-Lieut.-Col., 1779.
Gordon, Robert... ..	Lieut., 27th Dec., 1775	Prom. from 44th F.; out of regt. 1781.
Gore, Charles	Ens., 24th Jan., 1752	Served in America, 1758-59*, twice wounded; and capture of Martinique, 1762*, wounded; out of regt., 1763, then Capt.; out of army, 1774.
Gorges, Hamilton	Lieut., 6th Dec., 1793	Prom. from 39th F.; died, or ret., 1799.
Gorges, Richard	Col., 21st Apr., 1706	Served in Spain, 1706-7*; out of regt., when Brigadier, 26th July, 1717; died when Maj.-Gen., 12th April, 1728.
Graham, Greenville	Ens., in 1748.	Placed on H.P. on red. of 4 comp., 1749.
Graham, John	Ens., 20th Oct., 1774	Out of regt., 1779, then Lieut.
Grant, Robert Joynt Gordon	Lieut., 28th July, 1854	From 2nd W.I. Regt, with which he served at Sabajee, 1853; now Capt. in the regt.

Grattan, Henry	Capt., 6th Feb., 1863	Exch. from 2nd F., with which he served in China, 1860 (<i>M.</i>); now Capt. in the regt.
Gray, Robert	Ens., 9th Nov., 1764	Out of regt., 1770.
Green, Thomas Charles	Ens., 14th Apr., 1794	From Lieut. Hereford Mil.; Adj., 1795-1804; prom. when Lieut. in 24th F., 4th Aug., 1804; aft. in 20th F., from which he ret. when Lieut.-Col., 1837.
Green, William, <i>K.H.</i>	Ens., 16th Feb., 1797	Served in Italy, 1805*, and at Maida, 1806* (<i>M.</i>); prom. when Capt. to Unatt., 19th Sept., 1826; died when Lieut.-Col., at Hagley, Oct., 1850.
Gregory, Charles	Ens., 2nd Mar., 1805	Served in Egypt, 1807*; Adj. 1st batt., 1809-13; placed on H.P. when Capt. on red. 2nd batt., 1817; aft. in 49th F., with which he served in China, 1842; died when Brevet-Maj. on board "Duke of Bedford," Hong-Kong harbour, 30th Nov., 1842.
Greville, <i>Hon.</i> Robert Fulke	Capt., 28th Mar., 1833	From H.P. Unatt.; ret. 5th April, 1833; aft. served at San Sebastian, 1835, with the British Legion; died when Col. Pembroke Volunteers, at Milford, Pembrokeshire, 12th Sept., 1867.
Griffith, Henry	Ens., in 1702	Served in Spain, 1702,* out of regt., 1707, probably.
Griffith, Henry Darby, <i>C.B.</i>	Lieut., 16th Mar., 1832	Exch. from H.P.; exch., when Capt., to 2nd Drs., 14th June, 1839, with which he served in Crimea, 1854-55, wounded (<i>M.</i>); now Maj.-Gen.
Griffith, James	Lieut., in 1702	Served in Spain, 1702,* out of regt., 1707, probably.
Grove, Charles	Capt., 26th Feb., 1794	Exch. from Ind. Comp.; served at Guadaloupe, 1794,* killed in action.
Grove, Henry Charles	Ens., 9th Nov., 1869	Now Lieut. in the regt.
Gurey, William... ..	Ens., 1st Apr., 1800	From Lieut., Sligo Militia; placed on H.P. when Lieut., on red. of 2nd batt., 1802.
Hackett, Simpson	Major, 12th June, 1869	Exch. from 26th F., with which he served in Abyssinia, 1868 (<i>M.</i>); form. in 28th F., with which he served in Crimea, 1854-55 (<i>M.</i>), now Maj. in the regt.
Haig, Thomas	Ens., May, 1779	Prom. in 93rd F., 29th Apr., 1780, from which he was placed on H.P. when Capt., and entered the regt. again 23rd June, 1787; ret. 31st May, 1792.

Haigh, Charles	Ens., Oct., 1799	Placed on H.P. when Lieut., on red. of 2nd batt., 1802.
Hall, Andrew Haliday	Ast.-Surg. 19th July, 1831	Trans. from Med. Staff; exch. to Staff 4th July, 1834; died, 1839.
Hall, Charles Rainsford	Ens., 12th July, 1794	From H.P., Invalids; prom. in 108th F., Apr., 1795; aft. on H.P.
Hall, James Gallopine	Ens., 30th Mar. 1826	From H.P. 21st Drs.; prom. to H.P. 8th Apr., 1826; ret. Oct., 1835.
Hall, Jasper Taylor	Capt., 13th Nov., 1823	Prom. from Colds. Gds.; exch. back Jan., 1824; ret. when Lieut.-Col. on H.P., 1843.
Hall, Thomas	Lieut.-Col., 17th Aug., 1764	Out of regt. March, 1768; aft. Col. on H.P.
Hallam, George	Capt., 6th Oct., 1787	From H.P. 102nd F.; prom. in 17th F., 14th Dec., 1793; out of army, 1800.
Hamilton, Alexander Duke	Ens., 27th Oct., 1814	Served in Netherlands and France, 1815* (<i>W.M.</i>); prom. in 16th F., 21st Dec. 1820; aft. in 73rd F., from which he ret. on H.P. when Maj., 18th May, 1838; ret. 1841.
Hamilton, David	Capt.-Lieut., 6th Mar., 1779	Prom. from 4th F.; died or ret., 1779.
Hamilton, William	Major, in 1702	Served in Spain, 1702-6-7*, wounded and taken prisoner when Lieut.-Col.; out of Regt., 1709.
Hamilton, William	Lieut., 15th Apr., 1756	Served in America, 1758-59*, killed in action.
Hankisson, Richard	Capt., in 1744	Out of regt., 1748.
Harding, T. Goldie	Ens., 1st Aug., 1834	Ret., when Lieut., 20th Sept., 1844.
Harding, <i>Sir</i> Henry Charles, <i>Bart.</i>	Ens., 14th June, 1850	Ret. 23rd Nov., 1853.
Hardy, John	Ens., 14th Apr., 1795	Exch. when Capt. to 4th Garr. Batt., 16th May, 1807; died when Lieut.-Col. on H.P., 1825.
Hare, Edward	Lieut., 21st Dec., 1799	Prom. from 2nd F.; exch. to H.P. 4th June, 1803; aft. in 1st Garr. Batt., and Capt. 5th Vet. Batt.
Harris, John	Ens., 30th Dec., 1847	Served during Indian Mutiny, 1858 (<i>M.</i>); ret. when Capt., 3rd June, 1859.
Harris, William Thomas	Ens., 27th Sept., 1839	Ret. when Capt., 17th Oct., 1851. Brother of the above.

Hart, George	Lieut., 7th Nov., 1795	Prom. from 80th F. ; ret. 25th Mar., 1800.
Hart, John	Lieut., 25th Mar., 1819	Exch. from H.P. 74th F. ; form. served in Netherlands, 1815 (<i>W.M.</i>). App. to 86th F., 23rd Nov., 1820 ; aft. prom. to H.P. ; died, 1838.
Haslam, Antony	2nd Lieut., in 1745	Placed on H.P., on red. of 4 comp., 1749.
Hatfield, John	Ens., 16th June, 1804	Served in Italy 1805,* at Maida and Scylla, 1806 ;* prom. when Lieut. in 4th Garr. Batt., 13th May, 1809 ; aft. ret. on F.P.
Hawley, Vernon	Capt.-Lieut., 8th Apr., 1762	Out of regt. 1764.
Hawthorn, Arthur Philip	Ens., 24th Jan., 1865	Now Lieut. in the regt.
Hawthornthwaite, William	Ens., 31st Mar., 1807	Died, when Lieut., 1811.
Hay, Adam	Ens., 18th Jan., 1778	Served at Gaudaloupe 1794,* and in Holland, 1799,* severely wounded ; ret. when Maj., 7th Aug., 1801.
Hay, James	Lieut., 1740.	Out of regt., 1755, then Capt.
Hay, William	Capt., 11th June, 1823	Trans. from 67th F. ; form. served in Peninsula at Vittoria, severely wounded ; also in America, 1814 ; app. to 91st F., 1st Dec., 1823 ; died, when Col. on H.P., at Edinburgh, 11th Apr., 1844.
Heathcote, Charles	Lieut.-Col., 22nd Dec., 1769	Ret., 25th Dec., 1772.
Hedding, William Levitt	Ens., 12th Jan. 1813	Served in Netherlands and France, 1814-15* (<i>W.M.</i>) ; placed on H.P. when Lieut. on red. of 2nd batt., 1817 ; died, 2nd July, 1846.
Heise, William Augustus (<i>M.D.</i>)	Asst.-Surg., 6th Dec., 1839	Trans. from Med. Staff ; prom in 26th F., 4th Feb., 1848 ; ret., 19th Oct., 1849.
Hely, Frederick	Ens., 18th Aug., 1778	Prom. in 28th F., 1779.
Henderson	Ens., 25th July, 1805	Ret. 25th Feb., 1806.
Henry, Frederick Hugh	Ens., 20th Mar., 1835	Ret. when Lieut., 9th June, 1846.
Herbert, Maurice	Lieut., 24th Jan., 1752	Served in America, 1758-59 ;* out of regt., 1761.

Herries, John	Capt.-Lieut., 12th Aug., 1799	Prom. from 52nd F. ; served at capture of Ionian Islands 1809-10 ; * prom. when Maj. in 102nd F., 16th Sept., 1813 ; ret. when Lieut.-Col. 96th F., 1826.
Hewetson, John	Ens., 13th May, 1813	Served in Netherlands and France, 1814-15* (<i>W.M.</i>) ; placed on H.P. when Lieut. on red. of 2nd batt., 1817 ; died at Liscard, near Liverpool, 6th Sept., 1848.
Hewson, John Lysaght	Lieut., 7th Apr., 1865	From H.P. 5th W.I. Regt. ; form. in St. Helena Regt. ; exch. to 49th F., 23rd Oct., 1867 ; now Capt. 2nd F.
Hewson, John Mills	Paym., 5th May, 1854	Exch. from 94th F. ; form. in 78th F. ; trans. to 37th F., 6th Aug., 1867, in which he now is.
Heyland, John Rowley	Capt., 22nd Feb., 1833	Exch. from H.P. ; ret. on H.P. when Brevet-Maj., 23rd June, 1848—now Lieut.-Colonel.
Hickson, Richard Edward	Ens., 12th May, 1826	Died in West Indies, Oct. 1827.
Hildebrand, George	Ens., 21st Sept., 1815	Placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1817 ; ret. 7th Apr., 1825.
Hildebrand, John	Ens., 19th Sept., 1809	Served in Netherlands and France, 1814-15* (<i>W.M.</i>) ; placed on H.P. when Lieut. on red. of 2nd batt., 1817.
Hill, William	Lieut., Aug. 1799.	Prom. from 49th F. ; placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802.
Hill, William Henry	Asst.-Surg., 11th June, 1861	Exch. from Med. Staff ; died at Agra, India, of cholera, 7th July, 1862.
Hobart, George Vere	Ens., 10th Sept., 1784	Exch. from 101st F. ; prom. in 7th F. 1st Oct., 1789 ; out of army, 1799.
Hockley, Thomas	Lieut., 16th June, 1779	Prom. from 25th F. ; exch. when Capt. to H.P., March, 1791.
Hogan, Owen	Ens., 25th Nov., 1809	From 2nd W. I. Regt. ; ret. 1812.
Holmes, Thomas	Ens., 27th Jan., 1795	Prom. from Quar.-Mast. 2nd batt. Lt. Infantry ; placed on H.P. when Lieut., 15th Nov., 1796 ; died 1822.
Holmes, James Gustavus [Hamilton]	Paym., 24th Feb., 1837	From Lieut. 82nd F. ; app. to 15th Drs. 24th May, 1844 ; now on H.P.
Home, Antony Dickson, <i>M.D.</i> , [<i>C.B.</i> , <i>V.C.</i>]	Surg.-Major, 2nd Apr., 1867	Trans. from Med. Staff ; form. in 8th Drs., with which he served in Crimea 1854-55 (<i>M.</i>) ; served during Indian Mutiny 1857-58 (<i>M.</i>), where he gained the Victoria Cross 26th Sept., 1857, at Lucknow ; also in New Zealand 1863-65 (<i>M.</i>) ; trans. to Med. Staff 15th Feb., 1868, in which he now is.

Heme, David	Paym., 20th June, 1798	From H.P. 2nd Lieut. of Marines; first Paym. of the regt.; ret. on H.P. 2nd Apr., 1818; died 1853.
Hopley, Richard	Ens., 13th Aug., 1799	From Dorset Mil.; exch. to H.P. when Lieut., 10th Nov., 1804; out of army, 1815.
Horsford, George Fahie	Ens., 30th Jan., 1823	Exch. to H.P. 11th Aug., 1825; aft. in 2nd W. I. Regt., from which he ret. on H.P. when Capt., 2nd Aug., 1842, and is so now.
Houston, Archibald M.	Ens., 31st Oct., 1795	Ret. when Lieut., 1800.
Howard, Thomas	Ens., 8th Aug., 1807	From Lieut. King's Co. Mil.; exch. to 6th Garr. Batt., 11th June, 1811; aft. on H.P.
Howe, William	Private (probably).	Prom. Quar.-Mast. from Quar.-Mast.-Sergt. 29th March, 1827; served in Netherlands and France, 1814-15* (<i>W.M.</i>); died in West Indies Oct., 1831.
Hudson, Richard	Ens., 29th Sept., 1795	Trans. from 120th F.; prom. in 49th F. 11th May, 1796.
Hughes, Charles Clarke, <i>M.D.</i>	Asst.-Surg., 30th June, 1825	Prom. from Hosp. Asst.; app. to 14th Drs. 15th June, 1826; aft. on H.P.
Hughes, Gordon Stonhouse	Ens., 14th July, 1854	Trans. when Lieut. to 92nd F. 2nd Oct., 1855, from which he ret. 1861.
Hughes, Henry Francis	Ens., 21st May, 1811	Exch. from Canadian Fencibles; prom. in Glengarry Fencibles 1st Sept., 1812; now on H.P.
Hughes, James	Lieut., 9th Nov., 1764	Out of regt. 1767; out of army, 1774.
Hugonen, George	Surg., 1st June, 1762	Out of regt. Oct., 1762; out of army, 1774.
Hull, Edward	Ens., 14th June, 1796	Prom. in 43rd F. 21st Feb., 1797, with which he served in Peninsula, at Vimiera, and left when Lieut.-Col.
Humfrey, William Charles	Asst.-Surg., 18th Jan., 1827	Prom. from Hosp. Asst.; app. to 95th F. 19th July, 1831; aft. in 85th F.; served in Crimea 1854-55 (<i>M.</i>); died when Ins.-Gen. of Hosp., 1862.
Huntly, George, <i>Marquis of</i> <i>[K.T., A.D.C. to the Queen]</i>	Major, 25th Aug., 1788	Exch. from H.P. of his corps; form. in 1st Gds., 81st F., and 9th Drs.; exch. when Lieut.-Col. to Colds. Gds. 15th June, 1789, from which he ret. 1792; aft. Col. Aberdeen Mil. when Earl of Aboyne, and succeeded to the Marquisate of Huntly on the death of his kinsman, the 5th Duke of Gordon (which see); died in Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, 17th June, 1853, aged 92.

Hutchinson, Edward Hely ...	Capt., 8th June, 1838	Exch. from H.P. ; form. in 88th and 12th F. ; served during Indian Mutiny 1858* (<i>M</i>) ; ret. on F.P. when Lieut.-Col. and Col. with rank of Maj.-Gen. 16th Sept., 1859 ; died at Brighton 1st Dec., 1867.
Ince, Charles	Lieut., 10th Mar., 1742	Adj. 1754-56 ; served in America 1758-59-60* ; twice wounded, of the latter he died when Capt. He was well known for his fine voice, great taste, and greater judgment in music.
Ingram, Edward	Ens., 29th June, 1815	Exch. from H.P. ; exch. to H.P. 18th July, 1822.
Irvine —	Ens., 28th Feb., 1794	Served at Guadaloupe, 1794* , where he died, when Lieut.
Irwin, Edward	Lieut., Aug., 1799	Prom. from 25th F. ; prom. in 8th W. I. Regt., 7th April, 1804.
Ivory, John	Ens., 11th Aug., 1804	Died, when Paym. of 2nd batt., Dec., 1807.
Jackson, George	Ens., 31st May, 1792	Prom. in Murray's Regt., Jan., 1794 ; aft. in 96th, 85th, 94th, and 99th F. ; ret. when Lieut.-Col, 3rd May, 1810.
Jackson, Sir Richard Downes [<i>K.C.B.</i>]	Col., 15th June, 1840	Trans. from 81st F. ; form. in 2nd F. and Colds. Gds ; served in Irish rebellion, 1798 ; Germany, 1806 ; Copenhagen, 1807 ; in Peninsula, at Barrossa, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse (cross) ; died, when Lieut.-Gen., 1845.*
Jackson, Thomas William ...	Lieut., 17th May, 1827	From H.P. ; died at Pigeon Island, St. Lucia, 7th Oct., 1827.
Jackson, William John ...	Ens., 10th July, 1866	Trans. from 64th F. ; trans. to 49th F., 1st Aug., 1871, in which he now is.
James, Godfrey H.	Capt., Feb., 1824	Exch. from H.P. ; form. in 95th F ; exch. to H.P., 5th July, 1827.
James, Haest	Capt., in 1744	Out of regt., 1749.
Jameson, John	Ens., 27th Jan., 1795	Exch. when Lieut. to 64th F., 16th Dec., 1797, from which he ret., when Maj., 1826.
Jenkins, Henry	Ens., 2nd Apr., 1762	Died or ret. when Capt., 1775.
Jephson, William	2nd Lieut., in 1745	Placed on H.P. on red. of 4 comp., 1749.
Jetherill, Thomas	Ens., in 1745	Out of regt., 1757, then Lieut.

Joddrell, Thomas	Capt., 26th July, 1806	Trans. from 24th F. ; served in Egypt, 1807*, killed in action. There is a tablet to his memory in Ch. Ch. Cathedral, Oxford.
Johnston, John... ..	Lieut., in 1744	Out of regt., 1749, then Capt.
Johnston, John... ..	Surg., in 1745.	Out of regt., 1747.
Johnston William	Capt., 22nd May, 1805	Prom. from 41st F. ; died, when Brevet-Maj., at Antigua, 2nd May, 1821.
Johnstone, James	Lieut., 24th Sept., 1787	Served at Guadaloupe, 1794*, where he died, when Capt.-Lieut.
Johnstone, William	Ens., 28th Oct., 1778	Prom. in 37th F., 20th July, 1783.
Jones —	Ens., in 1707	Served in Spain, 1707*, taken prisoner ; out of regt., 1708.
Jones, Edward Douglas	Ens., 19th Mar., 1861	Prom. in 3rd W. I. Regt., 21st Oct., 1862, from which he ret., 1865.
Jones, John	Ens., in 1799	Served in Holland, 1799*, wounded ; died, when Lieut., 1808.
Keating, Edmond	Capt., in 1702	Served in Spain, 1702* ; out of regt., 1707, probably.
Keightley, John	Lieut.-Col., 29th May, 1835	Exch. from 11th F. ; form. in 57th F., with which he served in West Indies, 1795-96, wounded ; in 33rd F., at Flushing, 1809 ; and in 14th F., in Netherlands, 1814-15 (<i>W.M.</i>) ; ret. 17th June, 1836 ; was Lieut.-Col. 21 years.
Kelly, John	Ens., May, 1780	From Lieut., Warwick Mil. ; placed on H.P. on red. of 11th comp., 24th Dec., 1787.
Kelly, William	Ens., 26th Oct., 1799	Served as a volunteer in Holland, 1799*, for which he received his Ensigncy ; prom. in 17th F., 23rd July, 1804 ; died when Capt., on F.P., 1852.
Kent, William	Ens., Oct., 1799	Placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802 ; aft. in 61st F.
Keogh, Daniel	Lieut., 2nd Oct., 1823	Trans. from 20th F. ; form. in 54th F. ; ret. on H.P., 19th July, 1825.
Keoghoe, William, <i>M.D.</i>	Asst.-Surg., 22nd Feb., 1810	Prom. from Hosp. Mate ; served in Netherlands and France, 1814-15* (<i>W.M.</i>) ; exch. to H.P., 5th July, 1821 ; aft. in 1st Vet. Batt.

Kerr, Beauchamp	Capt., 12th June, 1828	Exch. from H.P.; form. in 1st F.; exch. to H.P., 22nd Feb., 1833; died or ret. 1837.
Kerr, Lord Schomberg	Ens., 7th Dec., 1813	Served in Netherlands and France, 1814-15* (<i>W.M.</i>); placed on H.P. when Lieut. on red. of 2nd batt, 1817; died when Capt. 32nd F., at Corfu, 11th Aug., 1825.
King, Thomas	Lieut., 18th Apr., 1805	Exch. from H.P. 56th F.; served in Italy, 1805*, Egypt, 1807*, and cap- ture of Ionian Islands, 1809*; went on H.P., when Capt. 1816; died when in 20th F., at Canterbury, Sept., 1823.
Kirwan, Thomas	Ens., 29th June, 1793	Prom. in French's Corps, Feb. 1794.
Knight, Henry	Major, 21st May, 1778	Prom. from 43rd F.; trans. to 45th F., Oct. 1778; out of army, 1800.
Lake, Viscount Francis Gerard	Ens., 15th Oct., 1790	Prom. in Colds. Gds., 30th Nov., 1790; aft. in 1st Gds, 54th, and 60th F.; died when Lieut.-Gen., 12th May, 1836.
Lamb, James	Ens., 27th Dec., 1770	Adj. 1775-80; served in America, 1775-76*; out of regt., 1785, then Capt.
Lane, Nathaniell	Lieut., in 1702	Served in Spain, 1702-6-7*, killed in action when Capt.
Langley, George	Ens., in 1744	Out of regt., 1752.
Law, James	Ens., 31st Dec., 1793	Exch. to H.P., 12th July, 1794.
Lawrie, George... ..	Ens., 14th June, 1796	Exch. when Lieut. to Keppel's Regt., 22nd Aug., 1797.
Laws, Edward	Ens., 13th July, 1858	Ret. 19th March, 1861; died since.
Layard, Julian Henry... ..	Ens, 2nd Sept., 1870	Trans. to 37th F., 13th Sept., 1870, in which he now is.
Layton, Charles Miller	Ens., 6th Dec., 1844	Exch. when Capt. to 25th F., 7th July, 1854, from which he ret.
Leader, John	Capt.-Lieut. in 1744	Out of regt., 1756; then Capt.
Lee, Ranulph Charles	Ens., 21st Aug., 1849	Served during Indian Mutiny, 1858* (<i>M.</i>): ret. when Capt., 20th Feb., 1863.
Lees, George Cholmondeley	Ens., 6th Dec., 1839	Trans. to 61st F., 14th Feb., 1840, from which he ret. in 1842.

Legge, Francis	2nd Lieut., in 1745	Prom. in 46th F., 16th Feb., 1756.
Le-Grand, Arthur John	Capt., 7th July, 1854	Exch from 63rd F.; killed in action, 1858*.
Lely, Edward	Lieut., in 1744	Out of regt., 1752.
Le-Mesurier, Thomas John	Ens., 30th Apr., 1770	Died or ret., 1774.
Leslie, John, <i>K.H.</i>	Col., 26th Sept., 1857	Form. in 69th F., with which he served at capture of Bourbon and Mauritius, 1810, and Java, 1811 (<i>M.</i>); died, when Lieut.-Gen., 1861*.
Lewis, John	Ens., 23rd Feb., 1765	Out of regt., 1770.
Lister, David	Surg., 1st Nov., 1842	Trans. from Med. Staff; form. in 57th F.; died on board the "Hindoostan," off Ascension, 15th June, 1847.
Lizar, Robert	Ens., 1st Sept., 1814	Died in West Indies, when still Ens., Jan., 1823.
Lloyd, Thomas	Ens., 3rd Mar., 1854	Now Capt. in the regt.
Loftus, Charles... ..	Lieut., 17th Apr., 1835	From H.P., Colds. Gds.; ret. 24th July, 1835.
Ludin, James	Ens., 28th July, 1759	Served in America, 1760*; ret. when Lieut., 1773; aft. in 2nd batt. Roy. Highland Emigrants.
Ludlow, John Henry... ..	Asst.-Surg., 10th Dec., 1811	Prom. from Hosp. Mate; trans. to Med. Staff, 25th Feb., 1819; died or ret. 1821.
Lynch, John Blake	Capt., 7th Apr., 1826	From 3rd Vet. Batt.; form. served in Holland, where he was prom. Lieut. by H.R.H. the Duke of York, on the field of battle. In 63rd F., at Walcheren, 1809; and Gaudaloupe, 1815—dangerously wounded. Prom. when Brevet-Maj. to H.P., 8th June, 1826; died when Lieut.-Col. Unatt. at Skeg Hall, Essex, 28th May, 1844.
Lyon, James	Ens., 30th Aug., 1761	Served in America 1775,* died of wounds when Capt.
Lysaght, Cornelius	Ens., 24th Jan., 1758	Served in America 1758-60,* wounded; died when Lieut. in West Florida, 1764.
Lysaght, James Douglas	Ens., 19th June, 1868	Trans. to 66th F., 28th May, 1869; now Lieut. on H.P.

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Maberly, Thomas Astley ...	Ens., 10th July, 1863	Exch. when Lieut. to Rifle Brigade, 6th Nov. 1868, in which he now is.
Macalister, Archibald ...	Lieut., 4th May, 1767	Ret. when Lieut.-Col. and Col. 10th Aug., 1801.*
Macalister, Charles A., <i>K.H.</i>	Ens., 29th Sept., 1795	Served in Holland 1799*; capture of Malta 1800*; in Italy 1805*; at Maida and Scylla 1806* (<i>M.</i>); Egypt 1807*, wounded and taken prisoner; capture of Ionian Islands 1810-11*; and in Netherlands and France 1814-15,* (<i>W.M.</i>); prom. when Maj. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. to H.P. 8th June, 1826; aft. in Ceylon Rifles, from which he ret.; died Sept., 1869.
Macalister, John ...	Ens., 2nd Nov. 1815	Placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1817; died, Dec. 1833.
Macalister, William ...	Ens., 10th June, 1813	Served in Netherlands and France, 1814-15* (<i>W.M.</i>); placed on H.P. when Lieut. on red. of 2nd batt., 1817; aft. in 20th and 77th F.
Macarthy, James ...	Ens., 8th Apr., 1825	Exch. when Lieut. to 60th F., 31st Oct. 1834; died or ret. 1835.
Macartney, Francis ...	Capt., 23th Oct., 1745	Out of regt. 1756.
Macdonald, Robert, <i>C.B.</i> ...	Major, 8th June, 1826	From H.P.; form. in 1st F., with which he served at Martinique, 1809; the Peninsula at Burgos, Vittoria, San Sebastian (where he commanded two companies ordered to the breach in advance of 1st Brigade 5th Division, severely wounded), Bidassoa, Nivelle, Nive, and Bayonne; campaign in Ne- therlands, 1815, at Quatre Bras, and Waterloo, severely wounded (<i>W.M.</i>); prom. in 44th F., 25th Aug., 1829; entered the regt. again as Lieut.-Col. from H.P., 22nd July, 1830; ret. 12th April, 1831; died when Col., 1865.
Macdonell, Charles ...	Ens., 29th July, 1819	Trans. from 85th F.; exch. to H.P. 24th May, 1821; aft. in 50th F.; ret. 1840.
Macfarlane, A. ...	Ens., 7th Nov., 1809	Ret. 30th Apr., 1811.
Mackenzie, Alexander ...	Lieut., 23rd Feb., 1802	Exch. from 78th F.; placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802; now Capt. on H.P.
Mackfield — ...	Private probably	Prom. Quar.-Mast. from Quar.-Mast.- Sergt., 30th Apr., 1808; died, 1813.

MacLachlan, Archibald ...	Ens., 21st Oct., 1794	Prom. in 69th F., 6th July, 1799, from which he was placed on H.P. when Maj. on red. of 2nd batt. 1817, severely wounded at the mutiny at Vellore, India, 1806; died when Lieut.-Gen., at Southampton, 29th Dec., 1854.
Maclean, Donald ...	Lieut., 21st Dec., 1799.	Prom. from 42nd F.; exch. when Lieut. to H.P., 21st May, 1803; died or ret., 1805.
Macleod, Sir Henry George [K.H., C.B.]	Capt., 8th Dec., 1813	From 4th Garr. Batt.; form. in Royal Art., in which he served at siege of Dantzic; also served in Peninsula, at Talavera and Busaco (<i>M.</i>); served in Netherlands and France, 1814-15*, wounded (<i>W.M.</i>); placed on H.P. when Brevet-Maj., on red. of 2nd batt., 1817; aft. in 52nd F., and Gov. of Trinidad; died, when Col. on H.P. at Bishopsgate, Windsor, 20th Aug., 1847.
Macpherson, Philip, C.B. ...	Lieut., 12th Oct., 1826	Exch. from 46th F.; form. in 43rd F., in which he served in Peninsula, at Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Cuidad Rodrigo, Badajos (wounded), Salamanca, Nivelles, Nive, and Toulouse (<i>M.</i>); prom. to H.P. 13th March, 1827; aft. in 17th F., in which he served in Scinde (<i>M.</i>) and Crimea, 1854-55 (<i>M.</i>); died, when Maj.-Gen. and Col., 13th F., at Clifton, York, 2nd Feb., 1864.
Macrae, Rawston ...	Lieut., 21st Dec., 1799	Prom. from 72nd F.; placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802; aft. in 87th F.
Madden, John ...	Ens., 18th June, 1775	Was a volunteer at Bunker's Hill, 1775*, wounded whilst A.D.C. to Gen. Howe, for which he received his commission; out of regt., 1779.
Madden, William Sterling ...	Lieut., 21st Dec., 1799	Prom. from 72nd F.; rem. to 52nd F., 18th Feb., 1800, with which he served in Peninsula, and was killed at Badajos when Capt. 7th Apr., 1812.
Mahon, John ...	Asst.-Surg., 19th July, 1859	Exch. from Med. Staff; resigned 22nd Oct., 1861; died at Calcutta, 1862.
Major, Thomas Conolly ...	Ens., 11th Mar., 1800	From Londonderry Mil.; exch. to H.P. when Lieut., 23rd Apr., 1805; died or ret. 1812.
Maling, Irwin Charles ...	Lieut., 9th Nov., 1869	Exch. from 89th F.; form. served with Volunteer Cavalry during Indian Mutiny, 1857-58 (<i>M.</i>); now Lieut. in the regt.

Mallery, James	... ..	Lieut., in 1702	Served in Spain, 1702* ; out of regt., 1707, probably.
Manchester, William Mon- [tagu, Duke of	...	Ens., 27th Oct., 1787	Prom. in 50th F., 25th Dec., 1787 ; aft. in 26th and 73rd F., and Gov. of Jamaica ; died when Col., Hun- tingdon Mil., at Rome, 18th March, 1843.
Manners —	... ..	Ens., 25th June, 1805	Went on H.P. when Lieut, 1813
Manoury, James Bennett	...	Capt.-Lieut., 11th Aug., 1799	Prom. from 52nd F. ; served in Hol- land, 1799* ; wounded ; died, when Capt., April, 1809.
Mansell, George	... ..	Ens., 15th Nov., 1796	Ret. when Lieut., 8th July, 1797.
Marshall, Robert	... ..	Ens., 4th Feb., 1812	Ret., 12th Jan., 1813.
Martin, Peter	... ..	Ens., in 1702	Served in Spain, 1702* ; out of regt., 1707, probably.
Martin, William	... ..	Lieut., 16th Sept., 1778	Prom. from 37th F. ; Adj., 1780-87 ; out of regt., 1788.
Mason, William	... ..	Ens., 16th Feb., 1756	Served in America, 1858-59* ; killed in action when Lieut.
Massey, Hugh	... ..	Ens., 25th Dec., 1762	Served in America 1775-76* ; twice wounded ; ret. when Capt., July, 1789 ; aft. in 16th batt. of Reserve, and on H.P. ; died, 1812.
Massey, William Glynne	...	Ens., 16th June, 1848	Served in Burmah, 1857* ; and during Indian Mutiny, 1858* ; killed in ac- tion when Lieut.
Master, William	... ..	Lieut.-Col., 22nd Feb., 1768	Died or ret., 1770.
Matthews, John	... ..	Quar.-Mast., 7th Dec., 1820	From H.P. 2nd Greek Lt. Infantry ; died at Barbadoes 10th May, 1825.
Maturin, Gabriel	... ..	Ens., 24th Jan., 1752	Served in America, 1758-59* ; wound- ed ; and at capture of Martinique and Havannah, 1762* ; exch. when Capt. to 31st F., 17th June, 1767 ; out of army, 1774.
Maunsell, John	... ..	Capt., 5th Jan., 1751	Served in America, 1758-59* ; wound- ed ; prom. when Maj., out of regt., 31st Oct., 1762 ; aft. on H.P.
Maxwell, George	... ..	Capt., 17th June, 1767	Exch from 31st F. ; died or ret., 1780.
Maxwell, Robert Alexander	...	Ens., 10th Sept., 1825	Ret. when Capt., 21st Feb., 1834.

May, Francis	Capt., 4th Feb., 1808	From York Lt. Inf. Volunteers; served at capture of Ionian Islands, 1809-10*; died, 1817.
Mayberry, Walter	Ens., 4th May, 1805	Ret., 2nd July, 1805.
McAdam, George C.	Surg., 29th Aug., 1805	Prom. from 6th Drs.; app. to 20th Drs., 8th March, 1808.
McCarthy, Edward F. A.	Ens., 23rd Apr., 1861	Exch. from 24th F.; ret., 7th Nov., 1862.
McCavland	Ens., 29th Aug., 1793	Prom. in 56th F., Nov., 1794; out of army, 1801.
McCurdy, Daniel	Sergeant (probably)	Prom. Quar.-Mast. from Serj.-Maj., 25th Nov., 1831; form. in 25th F., with which he served at Guadeloupe, 1815 (<i>M.</i>); exch. to 74th F., 4th March, 1836; died when on H.P., 1859.
McDermott, Terence	Ens., 18th Apr., 1777	Out of regt., 1781, then Lieut.
McDonald, Archibald	Ens., 10th Nov., 1804	Served at capture of Ionian Islands, 1808-10;* placed on H.P. when Capt., on red. of 2nd batt., 1817; ret., Oct., 1830.
McDonald, William	Lieut., 31st Oct., 1805	Prom. from 67th F.; placed on H.P., when Capt., on red. of 2nd batt., 1817; died, Oct., 1823.
McDonnell, Antony Joseph	Ens., 7th Apr., 1814	Served in Netherlands and France, 1814-15* (<i>W.M.</i>); exch. to H.P., 2nd April, 1818; aft. in 10th Drs.; ret. when Capt., 1831.
McDonough, Thomas	Ens., 29th Sept., 1807	From Sussex Mil.; served in Netherlands and France, 1814-15* (<i>W.M.</i>); ret. when Lieut., 1816; died at Castle Blakeney, Co. Galway, 15th July, 1849.
McGibbon, David Moyes [<i>M.D.</i>]	Asst.-Surg., 23rd Dec., 1824	Prom. from Hosp.-Asst.; ret. on H.P. when Surg., 1832.
McGuffey, James	Lieut., 3rd May, 1801	Exch. from 8th F.; placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802.
McKinnon, John	Chaplain, 30th Nov., 1793	Exch. from H.P. 74th F.; ret., 14th Nov., 1795.
McKinnon, Robert	Capt.-Lieut., 4th Apr., 1759	Prom. from 1st F.; served in America, 1760*; prom. when Capt., out of regt., 1770; out of army, 1774.
McLachlan, Angus	Ens., 3rd Apr., 1798	Ret. when Lieut., 27th July, 1799.

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McLeod, F. W. Blake	Lieut., 10th June, 1836	Exch. from H.P.; form. in 91st F.; died at sea, 1838.
McLoughlin, Michael... ..	Private, 16th Jan., 1835	Prom. Quar.-Mast. from Sergt.-Maj., 13th Jan., 1854; served during India Mutiny, 1858* (M.); ret. on H.P., 11th Apr., 1865, and is so now.
McNeill, Thomas	Ens., 11th Mar., 1800	From Lieut. Londonderry Mil.; placed on H.P. when Lieut. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802; aft. in 74th F., from which he exch. back to the regt. when Capt., 16th March, 1813; served in Netherlands, 1814,* wounded; trans. to 7th Vet. Batt., 3rd Aug., 1815.
McPherson, Angus	Ens., 27th Aug., 1808	Served at capture of Ionian Islands, 1810*; placed on H.P. when Lieut. on red. of 2nd batt., 1817; aft. in 18th F., from which he was prom. to H.P., 12th Feb., 1827.
McPherson, Duncan	Lieut., 22nd Aug., 1797	Exch. from Keppel's Regt.; prom. in 78th F., 1804, in which he served at Maida, 1806 (M.), and from which he ret. when Brevet-Lieut.-Col.
McPherson, Phineas	Capt., 21st May, 1805	Prom. from 42nd F.; served at capture of Ionian Islands, 1809-10*; prom. when Brevet Maj. to H.P., 9th Oct., 1826; died or ret., 1834.
Mead, Joshline... ..	Capt., in 1702	Served in Spain, 1702-5*; out of regt., 1707, then Lieut.Col.
Menzies, Charles	Lieut., 15th Aug., 1775	Prom. in 71st F., 3rd June, 1780; aft. on H.P.
Meredith, Evan John... ..	Ens., 1st May, 1805	Died, when Lieut., Jan. 1807.
Meredith, John	Ens., 9th Dec., 1813	Died 8th Oct., 1814.
Messiter, Sussex Lennox [Aubrey Beauclerk	Lieut., 15th Aug., 1848	From H.P. 28th F., to which he was trans., 20th Oct., 1848; ret. when Capt.; aft. a Gentleman-at-Arms.
Middleton, H.	Lieut., 1st Dec., 1814	Exch. from 45th F.; served in Netherlands and France, 1815* (W.M.); exch. to 2nd Garr. Batt., 14th Sept., 1815.
Mildmay, H. St. John	Capt., Jan., 1824	Exch. from Colds. Gds.; exch. to H.P., March, 1824.
Milne, William... ..	Asst.-Surg., 4th July, 1834	Exch. from Med. Staff; form. in 1st F.; placed on H.P., 14th Oct., 1836; died or ret., 1837.
Mitchell, Charles	Ens., 15th Nov., 1796	Died or ret., 1798



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Monday, James	Ens., 26th Dec., 1797	Exch., when Lieut. to 61st F., 23rd Oct., 1798; died or ret., 1805.
Money, James	...	...	Capt., 13th Aug., 1799	From H.P. 84th F.; placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802; aft. in 82nd F.
Monro, George	...	...	Capt., in 1744.	Died when Lieut.-Col., 1757.*
Montfort, John	...	...	Lieut., 3rd July, 1805	Prom. from 15th F.; died, Nov., 1812.
Montgomery, William	...	...	Ens., 11th Mar., 1800	From Lieut. Carlow Mil.; placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802; died 6th Oct., 1830.
Moore, Fowke	...	...	Lieut., 23rd Sept., 1824	Trans. from 87th F.; form. in 104th F., with which he served in America, severely wounded; prom. to Unatt., 17th April, 1835, having been a Lieut. 23 years; aft. in 89th F.; died or ret., 1839.
Moore, Henry Edward	...	...	Ens., 3rd Sept., 1847	Exch. to 95th F. when Capt., 13th May, 1857; died since.
Moore, James	...	...	Ens., in 1702	Served in Spain, 1702*; out of regt., 1707, probably.
Moore, James	...	...	Private (probably).	Prom. Ens. from Sergt.-Maj., 28th Aug., 1838; prom. in 29th F., May, 1842; died, 31st Dec., 1843.
Moore, John Hildebrand [Oakes]	...	...	Ens., 25th Oct., 1827	Exch. when Maj. to 44th F., 23rd June, 1848; died at Oakfields, 18th Sept., 1850.
Moore, Sir Lorenzo, C.R., [K.C.H.]	...	...	Maj., 1st May, 1805	Prom. from 10th F.; form. in 34th F.; prom. when Lieut.-Col. and Col., 22nd July, 1830*; died when Maj.-Gen., at Dresden, March, 1837; father of the above.
Morgan, Evan	...	...	Asst.-Surg., 17th May, 1806	Placed on H.P., 20th Aug., 1808; died, 1849.
Morris, Roger	...	...	Maj., 16th Feb., 1758	Served in America, 1758-60*; out of regt., June, 1760; out of army, 1774.
Mortashed, John	...	...	Ens., 24th May, 1821	Exch. from H.P. 32nd F.; form. served in Peninsula at Pyrenees, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse (M); placed on H.P., 25th Oct., 1821; died, 13th Jan., 1871.
Morton, Matthew Villiers [Sankey]	...	...	Ens., 3rd May, 1844	Served in Burmah, 1856-57*, and during Indian Mutiny, 1858* (M); ret. when Capt., 10th July, 1863.
Moulson, George	Ens., 12th Aug., 1806	Placed on H.P. when Capt. on red. of 2nd batt., 1817; aft. Paym. of the regt.; and exch. to H.P., 14th June, 1821.

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Mukins, Francis	Ens., 26th Jan., 1791	Served in West Indies, 1794, where he died, when Lieut.
Munro, William	Surg., 25th Nov., 1821	Exch. from H.P. 8th W. I. Regt.; prom. Surg. to the Forces 5th Jan., 1826; died when Ins.-Gen. of Hosp., 1861.
Munton, John Oliver	Lieut., 17th May, 1833	Exch. from 33rd F.; drowned when Capt. at Flacque, Mauritius, 29th May, 1845, from a small bark canoe which he had brought from the West Indies.
Murdock, Peter	Ens., 30th Apr., 1811	Served in Netherlands and France, 1814-15* (<i>W.M.</i>); placed on H.P. when Lieut. on red. of 2nd batt., 1817.
Murphy, Stephen	Paym., 7th Aug., 1867	From 3rd W. I. Regt.; form. in 52nd F.; now Paym. in the regt.
Murray, James	Ens., 13th Aug., 1799	From East Suffolk Mil.; served in Holland, 1799*; trans. to 1st Gds., 18th Jan., 1800.
Napier, Francis, <i>Lord, D.C.L.</i>	Capt., 17th Nov., 1779	Prom. from 31st F.; placed on H.P. on red. of 2 comp., 1783; ret. when Maj. 4th F., 1787; died at Dacre Lodge, Middlesex, 1st Aug., 1823.
Nash, Michael	Ens., 30th Nov., 1793	Served at Guadaloupe, 1794,* where he died.
Nepean, Henry	Ens., Oct., 1799	From H.P. 39th F.; died, May, 1803.
Nesbitt, Cairncross	Lieut., 11th June, 1811	Exch. from 6th Garr. Batt.; ret., 1813.
Netterville, Nicholas	Ens., in 1748	Placed on H.P. on red. of 4 comp., 1749.
Newman, Michael	Ens., 28th Dec., 1776	Out of regt., 1780.
Newton, George	Ens., 1st May, 1828	Prom. in 13th F., 17th Aug., 1832, killed in action when Lieut. 3rd Drs., at Moodkee, 18th Dec., 1845.
Newton, Phillips	Ens., 24th Dec., 1803	Exch. to H.P. when Capt., 1st Feb., 1821; exch. back to the regt. as Paym., 14th June, 1821; died in West Indies, 1829.
Nicholls, Richard	Ens., 6th Feb., 1798	Died when Lieut., Feb., 1800.
Nicholson, James	Ens., Aug., 1799	From H.P.; served in Holland, 1799,* wounded; prom. in Lowe's Corps, June, 1804; aft. Capt. in Corsican Rangers.



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Nixon, Henry W. S. Ens., 8th Dec., 1813	Ret. on H.P. when Lieut., 27th July, 1820.
Nixon, Henry Stewart Ens., 19th Mar., 1808	Prom. in 7th Garr. Batt., 15th Sept., 1808; aft. in 10th F.
Noel, Edward ...	... Ens., 16th Feb., 1815	Placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt, 1817; died at Bronymaine, 10th July, 1824.
Nott, John Henry ...	... Lieut., 20th June, 1854	Trans. from 25th F.; served in Burmah, 1856-57;* prom. in 11th F., 1st Oct., 1858; now Adj. 1st Roy. Tower Hamlets Mil.
Nugent, Edmund ...	... Ens., 31st Aug., 1793	Ret., 6th Dec., 1794.
Nugent, James... ..	... Ens., in 1748	Placed on H.P. on red. of 4 comp., 1749.
O'Brien, Edward ...	... Ens., 7th Nov., 1809	Ret., 13th May, 1813.
O'Brien ... ..	... Ens., in 1707	Served in Spain, 1707,* taken prisoner; out of regt., 1708.
O'Byrne, Michael ...	... Capt., 25th Mar., 1800	Prom. from 65th F.; ret., 27th Mar., 1802.
O'Callaghan, Edward...	... Ens., 10th Oct., 1845	Trans. to 51st F., 11th Nov., 1845; aft. in 16th F., from which he ret. when Capt., 1865.
O'Donovan, Donald ...	... Lieut., 21st Oct., 1799	From H.P., 6th Regt., Irish Brigade; placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802—probably.
O'Grady, James ...	... Lieut., 31st Oct., 1793	Exch. from 64th F.; ret., 24th Oct., 1795.
O'Hara, William ...	... Ens., 8th March, 1821	From H.P. 3rd F.; died when Lieut. at St. Lucia, 29th Nov., 1827.
O'Keefe, Jeremiah ...	... Maj., 31st July, 1806	Exch. from Baillie's Regt.; served in Egypt, 1807;* exch. to 9th Garr. Batt., 25th March, 1808; killed in action when in 12th F., at capture of Mauritius, 1st Dec., 1810.
O'Keefe, Menas ...	... Lieut., 19th Apr., 1821	Exch. from 2nd F.; prom. to H.P., 6th June, 1827.
Oelrichs, Augustus A. E. ...	... Ens., 22nd Sept., 1863	Ret., 19th June, 1868.
Oke, John ... ..	... Ens., 10th Aug., 1799	Served in Holland, 1799;* placed on H.P. when Capt on red. of 2nd batt., 1802; aft. in 61st F., with which he served in Peninsula at Salamanca, wounded (M.); ret. when Lieut.-Col., 1828.

Ord, Augustus William	...	...	Ens., 20th Sept., 1844	Exch. when Capt. to 36th F., 14th May, 1852; now Maj. 20th F.
Ore, Alexander...	...	...	Surg., 17th Jan., 1774	Served in America, 1775-76;* out of regt., 1781.
Ormsby, John	...	...	Capt., 24th Feb., 1756	Out of regt., 1764; out of army, 1774.
Ormsby, Eubule	...	...	Ens., 16th Feb., 1756	Died when Lieut. in West Florida, 1764.
Osbourne, John	...	...	Ens., 28th June, 1808	Served in Netherlands and France, 1814-15* (<i>W.M.</i>); placed on H.P. when Lieut. on red. of 2nd batt., 1817—probably; died at Bruges, 4th Sept., 1825.
Oswald, James Townsend	...	...	Ens., 11th Jan., 1839	Prom. in Gren. Gds., 6th Dec., 1839, from which he ret. when Capt., 31st Mar., 1848.
Oswald, <i>Sir</i> John, <i>G.C.B.</i> , <i>G.C.M.G.</i>	...	...	Capt., 23rd Mar., 1791	From Ind. Comp.; form. in 7th F.; prom. 4th June, 1811,* when also Col. of Greek Lt. Infantry, which regt. he had formed and organised; aft. served in the Peninsula in command of 5th Division during the retreat from Burgos, at Vittoria, San Sebastian, Nivelle, etc. (<i>M.</i>); died when Lieut.-Gen., 1840.* Father of the above.
Oswald, Robert, <i>C.B.</i>	...	...	Ens., 4th Jan., 1800	Prom. when Lieut. in 91st F., Oct., 1802; aft. on H.P.; entered the regt. again, May, 1803; served in Egypt, 1807*, and capture of Ionian Islands, 1810*, wounded; prom. when Maj. in Greek Lt. Infy., 18th May, 1813; aft. on H.P.; ret., 1827; died, 1854.
Otway, Charles...	...	...	Col., 26th July, 1717	Died when Gen. at Willesden, Middlesex, 6th Aug., 1764.*
Otway, Eaton	...	...	Lieut., in 1744	Out of regt., 1749, then Capt.; aft. in Johnston's Foot; died, 19th Oct., 1764.
Otway, Stanhope	...	...	Ens., in 1748.	Placed on H.P. on red. of 4 comp., 1749.
Pack, Andrew	...	...	Ens., 1795.	Adj. 2nd batt., 1799-1805; served in Holland, 1799*, and Egypt, 1807*, killed in action when Capt.
Palmer, Thomas	...	...	Lieut., 1st June, 1750	Out of regt., 1760.
Palmer, William	...	...	Private, 20th Jan., 1853	Prom. Ens. from Quar.-Mast.-Sergt., 18th Jan., 1867; served during Indian Mutiny, 1858* (<i>M.</i>); trans. to 65th F., 12th June, 1869, in which he is now Lieut.

Parker, Edward	Quar.-Mast., 30th Oct., 1761	Placed on H. P., Feb., 1763; aft. Capt.-Lieut. 32nd F.
Parkhurst, Charles	Ens., 30th Dec., 1806	Prom. in 7th F., May, 1807.
Parry, Simon	Capt., in 1743.	Out of regt., 1748.
Parsons, Richard	Ens., 9th May, 1856	Served during Indian Mutiny, 1858* (<i>M.</i>); has the silver medal of the Royal National Lifeboat Institu- tion; now Capt. in the regt.
Paterson, Clement	2nd Lieut., in 1745.	Out of regt., 1755.
Patterson, Charles John	Capt., 15th May, 1857	Exch. from 95th F.; form in 2nd W. I. Regt.; ret. when Brevet- Maj., 15th March, 1870.
Patterson, Leslie Ogilvy	Asst.-Surg., 20th June, 1854	Served in Burmah, 1857*; and during Indian Mutiny, 1858,* wounded (<i>M.</i>); exch. to Med. Staff. 19th July, 1859; now Surg. 22nd F.
Patton, Archibald	Capt., in 1702.	Served in Spain, 1702*; out of regt., 1707, probably.
Payler, James	Capt., 16th May, 1807	Exch. from 4th Garr. Batt.; app. to 52nd F., Aug., 1808, in which he served in Peninsula, at Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Nivelles, and Nive (<i>M.</i>); aft. in 10th F., from which he ret. on H.P. when Lieut.- Col., 1833; died, when Col., 1854.
Payn, William Henry Bayly	Ens., 7th Dec., 1855	Served during Indian Mutiny, 1858* (<i>M.</i>); exch. when Lieut. to 16th F., 28th Dec., 1866, from which he ret.
Peach, George	Asst.-Surg., 4th Apr., 1800	Placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802; aft. served in Peninsula, at Vimiera (<i>M.</i>); died when Surg. on H.P., 1857.
Peacock, Samuel, <i>M.D.</i>	Asst.-Surg., 12th Apr., 1805	Prom. in 61st F., 15th Dec., 1808; aft. in 79th F. and 3rd Dr. Gds.; died in Dublin, 9th May, 1835.
Pearce, Charles... ..	Ens., 14th Apr., 1795	Placed on H. P., 15th Nov., 1796; aft. in 13th, 85th, and 19th F.
Pearson, Francis	Lieut.-Col., 8th June, 1739	Ret, 1744; died 16th Oct., 1753.
Pennefather, William	Capt., 5th July, 1827	Exch. from H.P.; form. in 63rd F.; exch. to H.P., 27th Apr., 1832.

Petit, Peter Hayes	Capt., 31st May, 1793	Exch. from Ind. Comp. ; served at Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadeloupe, 1794*, Holland, 1799*, wounded and taken prisoner; capture of Malta, 1800*, Egypt, 1807*, and at Flushing, 1809*, died of his wounds, when Lieut.-Col.
Petry, John	Lieut., 23rd Nov., 1820	From H.P. 89th F. ; trans. to 13th F., 26th Dec., 1822.
Phaire, Aldworth	Ens., 13th Oct., 1791	Served at Guadeloupe, 1794*, where he died, when Lieut., Oct., 1794.
Phillips, Erasmus John	Capt.-Lieut., 1774.	Prom. from 45th F. ; served in America, 1775-76* ; murdered when Capt., 3rd Jan., 1777.*
Phillips, Frederick	Ens., 16th Feb., 1756	Out of regt., 1759
Phillips, Thomas	Capt., in 1702.	Served in Spain, 1702-6* ; out of regt., 1707, then Major.
Phillott, Joseph	Ens., 12th Jan., 1796	Served in Holland, 1799,* wounded ; capture of Malta, 1800*, Maida, 1806*, Egypt, 1807*, and capture of Ischia and Procida, 1809* ; placed on H.P. when Maj. and Lieut.-Col. on red. of 2nd batt., 1817 ; died in London, 16th Nov., 1846.
Philpott, John Morgan	Ens., 29th Apr., 1805	Served in Egypt, 1807,* wounded ; exch. when Capt. to H.P., 23rd Nov., 1820.
Pierse, Charles Milbank	Ens., 26th Apr., 1831	Ret. when Lieut., 26th Aug., 1836.
Pilkington, William	Ens., 23rd Apr., 1774	Died or ret., 1779.
Plant, William	Ens., 8th July, 1797	Trans. from 90th F. ; died or ret., when Lieut., 1801.
Plunkett, Thomas	Ens., 15th Nov., 1827	Exch., when Lieut., to 33rd F., 17th May, 1833 ; died at Barbadoes, 21st Jan., 1842.
Podmore, Henry	Lieut., 30th Sept., 1797	Exch. from Nicholl's Regt. ; exch. to H.P., 8th April, 1800.
Pohle, Mars Mourier	Ens., 24th Nov., 1854	Served in Burmah, 1856-57,* wounded ; and during Indian Mutiny, 1858* (M.) ; ret., when Capt., 24th Jan., 1865 ; now Adj. Aberdeenshire Volunteers.
Popham, Thomas	Capt., 15th June, 1830	Exch. from H.P. ; ret., 19th June, 1830.

Portarlington, John, <i>Earl of</i> ...	Ens., 11th Aug., 1825	Exch. from H.P. 86th F.; form. served in Holland, 1799, Hanover, 1805, Peninsula at Talavera, and in Netherlands, 1815 (<i>W.M.</i>), with 23rd Drs.; prom. to H.P., 10th Sept., 1825; died when Col., in London, 28th Dec., 1845.
Porter, George	Ens., 28th Apr., 1805	Adj. 2nd batt., 1805-10; served in Egypt, 1807*; exch. when Lieut. to 62nd F., 23rd Oct., 1810.
Porter, Thomas... ..	Ens., 15th June, 1815	From H.P. 28th F.; placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1817; ret., 19th May, 1825.
Portis, Charles... ..	Quar.-Mast., 9th Apr., 1756	Out of regt., 1764, then Lieut.; out of army, 1774.
Poste, William	Ens., 24th Aug., 1858	Now Lieut. in the regt.
Potenger, Herbert	Ens., 7th July, 1814	Served in Netherlands and France 1814-15* (<i>W.M.</i>); exch. to H.P., 6th Jan., 1820.
Poulton, Charles Walter, [<i>M.D.</i>]	Surg., 16th Feb., 1868	Trans. from Med. Staff; served in Crimea, 1854-55 (<i>M.</i>); now Surg.-Maj. in the regt.
Power, Francis... ..	Capt., 8th Apr., 1825	From H.P. 3rd Huss. K.G. Legion, in which he served in the Baltic, 1807; the Peninsula, 1808-9 (<i>M.</i>); North Germany, 1813-14; and in Netherlands and France, 1815 (<i>W.M.</i>); ret. when Maj., 22nd Mar., 1833.
Prendergast, Stephen... ..	Ens., 12th Aug., 1806	Prom. in 84th F., 18th Nov., 1806, from which he was placed on H.P. when Capt., 1817; ret., 8th Aug., 1845.
Price, Dunbar H.	Capt.-Lieut., 14th Apr., 1795	Prom. from 15th F.; removed to 5th Dr. Gds., 28th Nov., 1797; out of army, 1803.
Price, J. B.	Private (probably)	Prom. Quar.-Mast. from Quar.-Mast.-Sergt., 11th Aug., 1825; died in West Indies, 1827.
Price, Robert Henry	Ens., 31st Dec., 1839	Exch. when Maj. to 25th F., 10th June, 1862; now Lieut.-Col. on H.P.
Pride, Thomas	Ens., 12th Aug., 1799	From Lieut. 2nd Sussex Mil.; went to Holland, and through his cowardly conduct at the battle of Bergen was taken prisoner, for which he was expelled the regt., 1800.

Pringle, John	Lieut., 13th Apr., 1767	Served in America, 1775,* where he died.
Prosser, Thomas	Surg., 5th Jan., 1826	Trans. from 2nd W.I. Regt. ; died in West Indies, June, 1827.
Purcell, James	Asst.-Surg., 28th July, 1814	Prom. from Hosp.-Asst. ; served in Netherlands and France, 1814-15* (<i>W.M.</i>) ; placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1817.
Quill, Henry Francis	Ens., 8th May, 1846	Ret. 16th June, 1848.
Quin, George	Lieut., 4th June, 1779	Prom. from 49th F. ; ret., when Maj., 16th Dec., 1800 ; aft. Fort Maj. of Duncannon Fort, Ireland.
Radcliffe, Tristram	Ens., 24th Jan., 1807	Prom. in 94th F., 28th Jan., 1808 ; aft. in 52nd F. ; ret., 1st Oct., 1812 ; died in Jamaica.
Rainforth, William	Ens., 8th Dec., 1812	Served in Netherlands and France, 1814-15* (<i>W.M.</i>) ; placed on H.P. when Lieut. on red. of 2nd batt., 1817 ; exch. back, 17th Dec., 1818 ; prom. to H.P., 1836 ; brought in again, 22nd Apr., 1836 ; exch. to H.P., 8th June, 1838 ; died when Lieut.-Col. and Knight of Windsor, at Windsor Castle, 10th March, 1870.
Ramsay, William	Lieut., 12th Aug., 1764	Prom in 14th F., 9th July, 1776.
Rawlinson, George	Ens., 4th May, 1805	Served in Egypt, 1807* ; capture of Ionian Islands, 1809-10* ; prom. when Lieut. in 8th F., 11th Aug., 1814 ; aft. on H.P. ; ret. when Maj., 3rd Apr., 1846, and is so now.
Rawson, William	Ens., 13th Aug., 1799	From Lieut. 3rd West York Mil. ; Adj. 1st batt., 1804-09 ; served at capture of Malta, 1800,* in Italy, 1805,* Egypt, 1807,* (led the storming party at the capture of Alexandria), at Flushing, 1809,* and in Netherlands and France, 1814-15* (<i>W.M.</i>) ; exch. when Capt. to H.P., 2nd July, 1818 ; died, when Adj. of his old regt., at Doncaster, 18th July, 1850.
Ray, Lewis	Capt., 15th Aug., 1775	Died, or ret., 1776.
Rea, George	Ens., 25th Feb., 1800	From Lieut. Sligo Mil. ; placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802 ; aft. Capt. in 67th F., and on H.P.
Ready, John	Lieut., 16th Dec., 1797	Exch. from 64th F. ; app. to 14th F., 27th Sept., 1798 ; died, when Maj.-Gen. and Lieut.-Gov. of Isle of Man, at Castlebar, 10th July, 1845.

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Reid, Francis	Surg., 6th June, 1827	Prom. in 25th F. ; died in West Indies, 1828.
Renton, John	Ens., 13th Aug., 1799	From Lieut. 1st Surrey Mil. ; died, or ret., when Lieut., 1802.
Renwick, Henry Edward ...	Ens., 4th Apr., 1831	From H.P. 73rd F. ; exch. to 2nd F., 21st June, 1833 ; died, or ret., 1838.
Revell, Albert John	Ens., 28th Mar., 1854	Served during Indian Mutiny, 1858* (<i>M.</i>) ; died, when Lieut., at Dublin, 24th Apr., 1860.
Reynolds, James	Lieut., 22nd Aug., 1797	Exch. from Keppel's Regt. ; prom. in 14th F., 6th Sept., 1804.
Richardson, Archibald ...	Ens., in 1745	Out of regt., 1751.
Richardson, George	Ens., 2nd Apr., 1788	Exch. from 54th F. ; ret., when Lieut., 24th Oct., 1795.
Richardson, Mallcott Sydney	Lieut., 28th Dec., 1866	Exch. from 16th F. ; now Capt. in the regt.
Richmond, Charles, <i>Duke of</i> , [<i>K.G.</i>]	Capt.-Lieut., 29th Aug., 1787	Prom. from 7th F. ; died, when Gen. 1819* ; also Col. of the Sussex Mil.
Ricketts, William Henry ...	Surg., 7th Sept., 1815	Prom. from 6th Drs., with which he served in Netherlands, 1815 (<i>W.M.</i>) ; form. served in Peninsula at Corunna (<i>M.</i>) ; placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1817.
Riddell, Crosby Joseph ...	Capt., 3rd May, 1797	Prom. from 12th F., served in Holland, 1799,* and Egypt, 1807 ;* ret., 8th Aug., 1809.
Ripley, John	Ens., 11th June, 1811	Ret., 1812.
Robertson, A.	Ens., 5th Jan., 1805	Served in Egypt, 1807,* and Calabria, 1808*, wounded ; left the regt., when Lieut., 1810.
Robertson, Alexander ...	Capt.-Lieut., 6th Feb., 1777	Prom. from 43rd F. ; served on the staff in America, 1775-76 ; prom. in 15th F., 3rd March, 1779 ; died when on H.P.
Robertson, Angus	Ens., 13th Aug., 1799	From Lieut. 1st Surrey Mil. ; ret. when Lieut., 1st June, 1802.
Robertson, Duncan	Ens., 16th June, 1804	Removed to 88th F., 22nd Sept., 1804, with which he served in the Peninsula, and exch. to H.P. when Capt., 1823.

Robertson, George Duncan [C.B.]	Capt., Aug., 1794	Prom. from 15th F.; served at Guadaloupe, 1794,* Holland, 1799,* wounded; trans. to 1st Gds., 18th Dec., 1799; aft. in 30th F., from which he was prom. into the regt. again, 29th Apr., 1805; served in Italy, 1805,* and at Maida, 1806* (M.); prom. out of regt., March, 1807; commanded the Castle of Scylla, 1808,* captured Lagosta and Curzola, 1812,* and at Trieste, 1813;* aft. in 89th F.; died when Maj.-Gen., July, 1842.
Robertson, John	Quar.-Mast. 11th Apr., 1865	From H. P. depôt batt.; form. in 78th F., with which he served in Persia, 1857 (M.), and during Indian Mutiny, 1857, with Gen. Havelock's column in every action leading to the relief of Lucknow, dangerously wounded (M.); now Quar.-Mast. in the regt.
Robertson, William	Asst.-Surg., 30th Aug., 1799	Resigned, 30th Aug., 1803.
Robinson, Andrew	Lieut., 27th Aug., 1772	Out of regt., 1777.
Robinson, Antony	Ens., 16th Aug., 1803	Placed on H.P., 1804; ret. on F.P., when Lieut., 1816; died, 1851.
Roche, George	Surg., 12th Oct., 1780	From 90th F.; died or ret., 1782.
Ross, Alexander James	Ens., 27th Jan., 1795	Removed when Lieut. to 21st F., May, 1796, from which he exch. when Maj. to H.P., 1819; died when Lieut.-Col., 1823.
Ross, Arthur	Ens., 26th Dec., 1770	Prom. when Lieut. in 69th F., 8th May, 1781.
Ross, Patrick William Syden- [ham]	Major, 13th Jan., 1857	Exch. from 53rd F.; form. in 85th F.; exch. to 16th F., 19th July, 1864, from which he ret.
Ross, Richard	Lieut., 19th Sept., 1856	Trans. from 25th F.; served during Indian Mutiny, 1858,* (M.); ret., 5th May, 1868.
Ross, Robert Hill	Ens., 16th May, 1856	From Lieut. 5th Middlesex Mil.; Adj., 1857-68; served during Indian Mutiny, 1858* (M.); prom. when Lieut. to H.P., 1st Apr., 1870; now in 2nd F.
Rosslyn, James, <i>Earlof, G.C.B.</i>	Lieut., Jan., 1779	Prom. from 1st Troop of Horse Guards; trans. to 2nd Drs., Feb., 1779; aft. in 21st, 19th, 14th, 8th, and 12th Drs.; M.P. for 23 years; died when Gen. and Col. 9th Drs., at Dysart House, Fifeshire, 18th Jan., 1837.

Routledge, Richard Josias ...	Ens., 18th Oct., 1808	Placed on H.P. when Lieut., on red. of 2nd batt., 1817; ret., 30th June, 1825.
Rudge, John	Ens., 31st Mar., 1810	Died when Lieut., 4th Sept., 1815.
Rudkin, George Pickering ...	Capt., 6th Aug., 1799	From H.P. 130th F.; ret., 4th Mar., 1800.
Russell, Sir Chas. Bart., V.C.	Ens., 25th Aug., 1843	App. when Lieut. to 1st Gds., 30th July, 1847, with which he served in Crimea, 1854-55, where he gained the Victoria Cross; ret. when Lieut.-Col., 1858; aft. M.P. for Berkshire.
Russell, William John Dacres	Ens., 28th May, 1869	Now Lieut. in the regt.
Rutherford, Henry	Ens., 11th Apr., 1805	Served in Netherlands and France, 1814-15* (<i>W.M.</i>); ret. when Capt., 13th Nov., 1823.
Rutherford, John	Lieut., 4th Apr., 1805	Prom. from 61st F.; prom. in 72nd F., 16th Sept., 1806; died or ret., 1808.
Ruxton, Charles	Capt., 5th June, 1762	Placed on H.P. on red. of 2 comp., 1763, brought back, 25th Dec., 1765; died or ret., 1768.
Saltoun, Alexander George, <i>Lord, K.C.B., K.M.T., G.C.H., K.T., A.D.C. to the King</i>	Lieut., 2nd Sept., 1802	Prom. from 91st F.; placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802; aft. in 42nd F. and 1st Gds., with which he served in Peninsula, at Corunna, the Bidassoa, Bayonne, and Peronne, wounded (<i>M.</i>); at Walcheren, 1809; in Netherlands and France, 1815, commanded the post of Hougomont at Waterloo, and had four horses killed under him (<i>W.M.</i>); and in China, 1842 (<i>M.</i>); was a great patron of music; died when Lieut.-Gen. and Col. 2nd F., near Rothes, Scotland, 18th Aug., 1853.
Sampson, Charles Henry ...	Ens., 13th Sept., 1870	Trans. from 37th F.; form in Canadian Rifles; prom. in 41st F., 31st Oct., 1871, in which he now is.
Sanders, Joseph	Lieut., in 1702	Served in Spain, 1702*; out of regt., 1707, probably.
Sanders, Philip	Private, probably	Prom. Ens. from Sergt. 6th Dec., 1794; served at Guadaloupe, 1794*, where he died.
Sandford, Joseph	Ens., 14th Nov. 1770	Died or ret., 1772.
Sargent, Abraham	Ens., 9th Apr., 1825	Ret., 18th Aug., 1825.

Satterthwaite, Benjamin ...	Ens., 9th July, 1818	Exch. from H.P. 45th F.; exch. to H.P., 16th Nov., 1820; died or ret., 1838.
Savery, John Robert ...	Asst.-Surg., 6th June, 1809	Prom. from Hosp. Mate; app. to 6th Vet. Batt., 24th Feb., 1810; aft. in 1st W.I. Regt.; died when Surg. on H.P., 1850.
Scarfe, Samuel S. ...	Ens., 2nd Mar., 1805	Served in Netherlands and France, 1814-15* (<i>W.M.</i>); placed on H.P. when Capt., on red. of 2nd batt., 1817; died at Paris, March, 1837.
Scott, Alexander ...	Lieut., 20th July, 1826	Prom. from 20th F.; exch. to H.P. 14th June, 1827.
Scott, Francis ...	Lieut., in 1702	Served in Spain, 1702; out of regt., 1707, probably.
Scott, Hugh ...	Ens., 5th Oct., 1760	Prom. in 28th F., 23rd Oct., 1762; out of army, 1774.
Scott, Thomas ...	Mate, in 1778	Prom. in 89th F., 2nd Nov., 1779; died or ret., 1780.
Seagrave, William Henry ...	Ens., 31st Jan., 1793	Served at Guadaloupe, 1794*, where he died, when Lieut.
Seers, ...	Ens., in 1707	Served in Spain, 1707*, taken prisoner; out of regt., 1708.
Semphill, James ...	Lieut., 24th May, 1808	Exch. from 4th Garr. Batt.; died, May, 1811.
Semple, Charles ...	Ens., 8th Oct., 1861	Exch. when Lieut. to 4th W.I. Regt.; now in 93rd F.
Semple, Henry ...	Ens., 6th Jan., 1820	From H.P. 96th F., ret. when Maj., 1st Aug., 1834; died at Budleigh-Salterton, Devon, 1868; father of the above.
Seton, George ...	Capt., 21st Feb., 1834	From H.P.; form. in 7th F., with which he served in Peninsula, at Busaco, Albuera, El Bodon, Cuidad-Rodrigo, Badajos, Pyrenees, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, twice wounded; ret., 5th Aug., 1836.
Seymour, Alfred ...	Lieut., 6th Nov., 1868	Exch. from Rifle Brigade; ret., 9th Nov., 1869.
Shadwell, Henry Eugene ...	Ens., 24th June, 1805	Served at capture of Ionian Islands, 1809-10*; exch. when Lieut. to H.P., 17th Dec., 1818; died, 1858.
Sharrock, Alexander ...	Ens., 12th Aug., 1806	Prom. when Lieut. to H.P. June, 1826; aft. in 29th F.; died, when Lieut.-Col., at Downpatrick, 16th Feb., 1858.
Shaw, Alexander ...	Lieut., 4th Nov., 1799	Prom. from 69th F.; exch. when Capt. to H.P., 25th Dec., 1817.

Shaw, Daniel Henry ...	Ens., 18th June, 1775	Was a volunteer attached to the regt. at Bunker's Hill, 1775*, for which he received his commission; exch. when Capt. to Ind. Comp., 31st May, 1793.
Shearman, William ...	Paym., 31st Jan., 1845	From Lieut. 91st F.; form. in 87th F.; exch. to 94th F., 5th May, 1854; aft. in 1st Drs.; ret. 1856.
Shee, John ...	Lieut.-Col., 13th June, 1783	From 50th F.; form. in 18th and 75th F.; ret., 9th Apr., 1789.
Shelley, John Nichols ...	Asst.-Surg., 22nd Aug., 1805	Served in Egypt, 1807*; prom. in Greek Lt. Infy., 25th Feb., 1811; aft. on H.P.; died at Epsom, 1858.
Sherlock, Woodford Wright	Ens., 13th July, 1855	Exch. when Capt. to 38th F., 28th Dec., 1866, in which he now is.
Sherwood, Robert ...	Capt., 13th Mar., 1764	Died or ret., 1773.
Shewell, Edward ...	Ens., 29th Aug., 1812	Served in Netherlands and France 1814-15* (<i>IV.M.</i>); placed on H.P., when Lieut., on red. of 2nd batt., 1817.
Short, William Henry ...	Asst.-Surg., 4th Feb., 1848	Trans. to 64th F., 25th Apr., 1848; died, Nov., 1852.
Sibbald, William ...	Ens., 14th Nov., 1795	Placed on H.P. when Maj., on red. of 2nd batt., 1802; ret. when Lieut.-Col. 15th F., 1813.
Sillery, Robert, <i>M.D.</i> ...	Surg., 4th Jan., 1839	Prom. from Med. Staff; prom. in Med. Staff, 1st Nov., 1842; died when on H.P., 1859.
Simcoe, John Graves ...	Ens., 27th Apr., 1770	Adj., 1772-75, "with credit and ability in a regt. so peculiarly minute and exact as the 35th"; served in America, 1775-76*; prom. when Lieut. in 40th F., 9th July, 1776; aft. in Queen's Rangers, which he commanded during the rest of the war until Oct., 1779, when he was taken prisoner, and received three wounds; author of several military works; died, when Maj.-Gen. and Col. 22nd F., at Exeter, 26th Oct., 1806; was first Lieut.-Gov. of Upper Canada.
Simpson, Andrew ...	Capt., 4th Oct., 1760	Served at capture of Martinique and Havannah, 1762*; died or ret., 1771.
Skinner, Cortlandt George [Macgregor]	Lieut., 25th Aug., 1854	From 3rd W.I. Regt.; prom. to H.P. 7th Apr., 1865, and is so now.
Skinner, Henry ...	Ens., 15th Dec., 1840	App. to Ceylon Regt., 18th Dec., 1840; died when Capt. in that regt., 31st March, 1851.

Skinner, William Ann ...	Ens., 16th Feb., 1756	Served in America, 1758-60* ; died or ret. when Lieut., 1771.
Sladden, John	Ens., 29th Apr., 1775	Died or ret., 1777.
Slessor, John	Capt., 16th May, 1805	From 2nd Garr. Batt.; form. in Roy. Irish Art. during the Rebellion, 1798, wounded; served at Scylla, 1806*, Egypt, 1807*, wounded, capture of Ionian Islands, 1809*, campaign with Austrian army, 1813-14* (for which he received a gold medal from the Emperor), and in Netherlands and France, 1814-15* (<i>W.M.</i>); placed on H.P. when Maj. and Lieut.-Col. on red. of 2nd batt., 1817; died, when Maj.-Gen., at Sidmouth, Devon, 11th Oct., 1850.
Smelt, Henry	Ens., 23rd May, 1809	Placed on H.P. when Lieut., on red. of 2nd Batt., 1817; ret., July, 1825.
Smelt, Cornelius	Capt., 13th Jan., 1776	Prom. from 14th F.; out of regt., 1788; aft. Dep. Gov. of Southsea Castle and Ins. F. O. of Fencibles and Volunteers in Isle of Man.
Smith, James	Ens., 23rd Apr., 1796	Died, when Lieut., 1805.
Smith, Thomas	Capt., in 1702	Served in Spain, 1702*; out of regt., 1707, probably
Smith, Thomas	Lieut., 7th Apr., 1825	From H.P. 60th F.; prom in 37th F., 15th Aug., 1826.
Smith, William Patrick ...	Asst.-Surg., 2nd Oct., 1866	Trans. to Med. Staff, 1st Feb., 1868, in which he now is.
Smith, William John James...	Lieut., 18th Aug., 1848	From H.P. 28th F.; form in 55th F.; app. to 75th F., 10th Apr., 1849, from which he ret. when Capt., 1860.
Sorell, Nicholas	Ens., 13th Aug., 1799	From Nottingham Mil.; prom. in 46th F., 1802.
Sourdney, E. De Mense ...	Capt., in 1702	Served in Spain, 1702*; out of regt., 1707, probably.
Southwell, John	Quar.-Mast., 19th Jan., 1763	Out of regt., Nov., 1766; out of army, 1774.
Sparrow, Boduchan	Lieut., 9th Dec., 1780	Prom. from 87th F.; exch. to 36th F., 25th July, 1787; aft. Capt. on H.P.
Spearman, Alexander Young	Ens., 7th Apr., 1779	Ret. when Lieut., 31st Mar., 1793.
Spooner, Richard Lechmere [Wilberforce]	Lieut., 22nd Dec., 1868	Exch. from 4th W. I. Regt.; ret., 5th July, 1870.

Spratt, James	Ens., 8th May, 1846	Prom. when Lieut. in 93rd F., 12th Jan., 1855; now Brevet-Maj. 68th F., in which he served in New Zealand, 1864-66 (<i>M.</i>)
Spring, Thomas	Capt., 28th Nov., 1851	From 83rd F.; exch. to 63rd F., 7th July, 1854; aft. Adj. Kerry Mil.
Sproule, Thomas	Ens., 7th July, 1804	Prom. in 7th F., 5th Jan., 1805.
Spurrell, William	Lieut., 25th Dec., 1813	Prom. 1st Roy. Surrey Mil.; went on H.P., 1815; ret., 1833.
Stack, Gerrard... ..	Lieut., in 1799	From H.P. Irish Brigade; ret., 25th Aug., 1801.
Stanhope, <i>Hon.</i> Charles Banks	Ens., 4th Feb., 1802	Placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802; aft. in 52nd F.; killed at Corunna, when Maj., 50th F., 16th Jan., 1809.
Stanhope, John	Capt., in 1743	Out of regt., 1746.
Stapley, Thomas	Ens., 30th Apr., 1805	Served at capture of Ionian Islands, 1809-10;* prom. when Lieut. to H.P., 26th July, 1821; brought in again, 8th Apr., 1825; exch. to H.P., 17th Aug., 1832; died, 1854.
Starling	Ens., in 1702	Served in Spain, 1702;* out of regt., 1707, probably.
Steele, Phillip	Private, probably	Prom. Quar.-Mast. from Quar.-Mast-Sergt., 16th Nov., 1799; placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802; died, 1836.
Stenton Francis	Ens., 1st Sept., 1807	Placed on H.P. when Lieut. on red. of 2nd batt., 1817; ret., 1828.
Sterling, James... ..	Capt., in 1702	Served in Spain, 1702*; out of regt., 1707, probably.
Steuart, William Drummond	Capt., 14th June, 1839	Exch. from 2nd Drs.; ret., 31st Dec., 1839.
Stevenson, Charles	Lieut., 31st May, 1776	Prom. from 10th F.; served in America, 1776*; prom. in 5th F., 1778, with which he served at capture of St. Lucia, 1778, and Holland, 1799, wounded; died when Lieut.-Gen. in London, 22nd June, 1828.
Stewart, Duncan	Ens., 14th June, 1796	Served in Italy, 1805*; placed on H.P., when Capt., 8th Dec., 1813; died, Nov., 1823.
Stewart, James	Lieut., 2nd Mar., 1805	Prom. from 69th F.; out of regt., 1806.

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Stewart, George	Major, 5th Aug., 1799	From 33rd F. ; exch. when Brevet-Lieut.-Col., to Baillie's Regt., 31st July, 1806 ; aft. on H.P.
Stewart, Robert Crosse	...	...	Capt., 14th Oct., 1856	From H.P. ; form. in 84th F. ; served during Indian Mutiny, 1857-58, on the staff, severely wounded (M) ; exch., when Brevet Maj., to 2nd F., 6th Feb., 1863 ; now Lieut.-Col. on H.P.
St. George, Stepney	...	...	Ens., 28th May, 1807	Prom. in 66th F., 6th Aug., 1808, with which he served in Peninsula ; died when Capt. Unatt. 1847.
St. John, Philip	...	...	Lieut., in 1702	Served in Spain, 1702* ; out of regt., 1707, probably.
Stone, Charles John	...	...	Ens., 29th Oct., 1858	Exch. to 24th F., 23rd Apr., 1861, from which he ret. ; now Lieut. 3rd Middlesex Mil.
Stretch	..	...	Lieut., 31st Oct., 1795	Trans. from 128th F. ; died or ret., 1799.
Strickland, Charles	...	...	Lieut., 29th June, 1793	Prom. from 43rd F. ; served at Guadaloupe, 1794,* and Holland, 1799* ; placed on H.P. when <i>Lieut.-Col.</i> , on red. of 2nd batt., 1802 ; aft. in 2nd Garr. Batt. ; died or ret., 1804.
Stronge, John Carden	...	...	Capt., 11th Aug., 1799	From H.P. Ind. Comp. ; exch. to H.P., 22nd Feb., 1803 ; died, 8th Sept., 1832.
Stuart, <i>Hon. Sir Charles, K.B.</i>			Capt., 12th Mar., 1773	Prom. from 7th F. ; prom. in 43rd F., 1774 ; aft. in 26th F. and Gov. of Minorca ; died when Gen., 25th Mar., 1801. There is a monument in Westminster Abbey to his memory.
Sutherland, James Milford	...	...	Major, 13th Sept., 1821	From H.P. ; prom. to H.P., 17th Oct., 1826 ; aft. commanded the 91st F., in which he had form. served ; died, 24th Mar., 1843.
Swyny, Thomas R.	...	...	Capt., 23rd May, 1805	Prom. from 39th F. ; exch. to 60th F., 27th May, 1809 ; died, 1810.
Talbot, <i>Hon. Wellington</i> [Patrick M.]			Ens., 19th Dec., 1834	Prom. in 7th F., 15th Sept., 1837, from which he ret. when Capt. ; now Lieut.-Col. 1st Stafford Mil. and Sergeant-at-Arms in Ordinary to the Queen.
Tarleton, Henry	...	...	Capt.-Lieut., 11th Jan., 1800	From H.P. 3rd Regt. Irish Brigade ; served at Maida, 1806,* and Egypt, 1807,* killed in action when Capt.
Taylor, Josias	...	...	Lieut., 16th Nov., 1764	Out of regt., 1768 ; out of army, 1774.

Tedlie, Edward	...	...	Ens., 23rd Nov., 1852	Now Capt. in the regt.
Tedlie, James	...	...	Lieut., 6th June, 1827	From H.P. 12th F.; ret. on F.P. when Maj., 16th May, 1856; died when Lieut.-Col., at Buxton, 1866; uncle of the above.
Tennant, Aralander	...	...	Ens., 22nd Oct., 1808	Ret. on F.P., 1851*; died when Col., at Dublin, 22nd Nov., 1865.
Tennant, Charles Robert	...	...	Ens., 18th May, 1849	Ret. when Lieut., 3rd Aug., 1855; nephew of the above.
Tennison, William	...	...	Capt. in 1737	Out of regt., 1749, then Lieut.-Col.
Teulon, George...	...	...	Capt., 12th Oct., 1820	Exch. from H.P. 30th F.; exch. when Lieut.-Col. to H.P., 31st Dec., 1833; aft. I.F.O. of Mil.; died when Col., at Bandon, Co. Cork, Ireland, 1862.
Teulon, Thomas	...	...	Ens., 29th Dec., 1837	Ret. on H.P. when Maj., 17th Sept., 1861; now Lieut.-Col. on H.P.
Theballier, Hubert	...	...	Lieut., 26th Dec., 1806	Prom. from 60th F.; served at capture of Ionian Islands, 1809-10*; exch. to H.P., 11th June, 1818; died in London, 27th June, 1871.
Thiselton, Edward	...	...	Asst.-Surg., 20th June, 1854	Exch. to Med. Staff, 11th June, 1861; aft. ret.
Thom, Alexander, <i>M.D.</i>	...	...	Asst.-Surg., 11th Mar., 1797	Prom. in 41st F., 17th May, 1803; died when Surg. in Canada, 26th Sept., 1845.
Thomas, Charles	...	...	Ens., 15th Aug., 1799	From Lieut. West Middlesex Mil.; served in Holland, 1799*; trans. to 1st Gds., 28th Dec., 1799, with which he served in Peninsula; killed in action when Lieut.-Col. at Waterloo, 1815.
Thomas, James	...	...	Ens., 6th July, 1799	Exch. to 25th Drs., 3rd Sept., 1799.
Thomas, John	...	...	Ens., 22nd Dec., 1814	Served in Netherlands and France, 1815* (<i>W.M.</i>); exch. to H.P., 9th July, 1818.
Thorburn, Robert	...	...	Lieut., 23rd Oct., 1810	Exch. from 62nd F.; served in Netherlands and France, 1814-15* (<i>W.M.</i>); placed on H.P., 25th Feb., 1816; died, 1838.
Tinley, Francis	Eastwood [Newport]	...	Ens., 28th Aug., 1840	App. to 21st F., 4th Sept., 1840, from which he ret. when Brevet-Maj., 1856.
Tisdall, Archibald	...	...	Ens., 26th June, 1840	Served during Indian Mutiny, 1858* (<i>M.</i>); now Maj. and Lieut.-Col. in the regt.

Tisdall, Thomas	...	...	Capt., 8th Aug., 1807	From late Roy. Irish Art. ; served at Flushing, 1809,* wounded ; ret. on H.P. when Brevet.-Maj., July, 1813 ; died when Col., 1853.
Todd, John	...	...	Ens., 14th Apr., 1795	Superseded, 31st Oct., 1795.
Toler, Gilbert	...	...	Ens., 11th Dec., 1752	Out of regt., 1760 ; aft. in 5th Drs. ; out of army, 1774.
Tolson, Wilfred	...	...	Ens., 6th Jan., 1860	Now Lieut. and Adj. in the regt.
Tomlin, Roger	...	...	Capt., 6th June, 1805	From Regt. of Malta ; form. in 85th and 52nd F. ; served in Italy, 1805,* and at Maida, 1806,* during the battle he rescued and received the submission of the French General Compere ; his exertions brought on a fever, from which he died at Messina, 23th July, 1806.
Tompkins, Newland Richard	...	...	Ens., 26th Nov., 1811	From Sussex Mil. ; served in Netherlands and France, 1814-15* (<i>W.M.</i>) ; exch. to H.P. when Capt., 15th June, 1830 ; died at Worthing, 7th Oct., 1851.
Tonnere, Andrew	...	...	Surg., 25th June, 1828	Prom from Med. Staff ; form in 83rd F. ; died in West Indies, June, 1831.
Tracy,	...	...	Ens., in 1702	Served in Spain, 1702* ; out of regt., 1707, probably.
Trafford, Robert	...	...	Ens., 18th Dec., 1840	From Quar.-Mast. Rifle Brigade, with which he served at Waterloo (<i>W.M.</i>) ; ret., 29th Dec., 1840.
Travers, Robert Otho	...	...	Ens., 15th Sept., 1837	App. to 1st Dr. Gds., 11th Feb., 1842, from which he ret. when Capt. ; now Adj. West Essex Mil.
Trimen, Richard	...	...	Ens., 21st Sept., 1855	Served during Indian Mutiny, 1858* (<i>M.</i>) ; ret. when Capt., 28th June, 1871.
Trocke, William	...	...	Ens., 7th Sept., 1858	Adj., 1868-70 ; ret. when Lieut., 29th March, 1870 ; now Adj. King's Co. Rifles.
Troup, Robert Henry William	...	...	Ens., 2nd Oct., 1855	From 24th F. ; served during Indian Mutiny, 1858* (<i>M.</i>) ; ret. when Lieut., 22nd Sept., 1863.
Tuffin, Charles	...	...	Ens., 27th Apr., 1805	Prom. when Lieut. in 1st Greek Lt. Infy., 25th Feb., 1811 ; aft. on H.P. ; died, 1822.
Tully, James D.	...	...	Surg., 20th Oct., 1807	Prom. from 58th F. ; served at capture of Ionian Islands, 1809-10* ; prom. to Med. Staff, 17th Aug., 1815.

Twining, James Johnston ...	Ens., 27th Apr., 1860	From 3rd F.; ret. when Lieut., 10th July, 1863.
Tyrrell, Thomas	Ens., 12th May, 1800	From Lieut. Kildare Mil.; placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802.
Vandeleur, John Ormsby ...	Ens., 21st Nov., 1851	Now Capt. in the regt.
Vaughton, Benjamin	Ens., in 1749.	Placed on H.P. on red. of 4 comp., 1749.
Vigourex, Charles Albert, [C.B.]	Capt., Aug., 1799	From H.P. Corsican Corps; form. in 3rd and 19th F.; served in Holland, 1799*; trans. to 1st Gds., 20th Dec., 1799; aft. in 42nd, 6th, 38th, and 30th F., with which he served in Peninsula, at Fuentes d'Onor, and Vittoria (M.); also in Netherlands, 1814-15, severely wounded (W.M.); died when Col., in London, 24th Feb., 1841.
Vousden, William John ...	Ens., 8th Jan., 1864	Trans. to Beng. St. Corps, 7th July, 1868, in which he is now Lieut.
Vowell, Christopher	Lieut., 31st Oct., 1795	From H.P., 98th F.; prom. in 9th F., 11th Aug., 1799.
Walker, Antony	Lieut., 8th Apr., 1800	From Oxford Mil.; placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802.
Walker, Sir George Townsend, [Bart., G.C.B., K.T.S.]	Lieut., 25th July, 1787	Exch. from 36th F.; form. in 95th and 73rd F.; prom. in 14th F., 13th Mar., 1789; aft. in 60th, 99th, and 50th F.; with the latter he served in Peninsula, at Vimiera, Badajoz, dangerously wounded, Nivelle, Nive, Bayonne, and Orthes, severely wounded (M.); also served at Flushing, 1809; died when Gen. and Col., 50th F., at Chelsea Hospital (of which he was Lieut.-Gov.), 14th Nov., 1842.
Walker, William	Ens., 23rd June, 1805	Served in Egypt, 1807,* wounded and taken prisoner; exch. when Lieut. to H.P., 11th May, 1815.
Wall, Charles William	Ens., 14th June, 1796	Served in Netherlands and France, 1814-15* (W.M.); trans. when Maj. to 3rd F., 13th Sept., 1821; died or ret., 1827.
Wallis, John	Ens., in 1702	Served in Spain, 1702*; out of regt., 1707, probably.
Walsh, Thomas	Lieut., 29th Jan., 1824	From H.P. 2nd Garr. Batt.; trans. to 1st Vet. Batt., 23rd Sept., 1824.
Walsingham, H. B.	Capt., in 1747.	Out of regt., 1749.

Walter, John McNiell, <i>C.B.</i>	Lieut.-Col., 9th Jan., 1857	Exch. from 53rd F., with which he served in India, 1849 (<i>M.</i>); form. in 29th and 90th F.; with the latter he served at Cape of Good Hope, 1846-47 (<i>M.</i>); served during Indian Mutiny, 1858* (<i>M.</i>); exch. when Col. to 12th F., 18th Nov., 1868, in which he now is.
Ward, William... ..	Ens., 18th Aug., 1825	Prom. when Lieut. to H.P., 25th Oct., 1844; died, 1855.
Ware, Henry	Chaplain in 1745.	Out of regt., 1750.
Warrand, Alexander John C.	Ens., 29th July, 1853	Ret. when Lieut., 15th May, 1857.
Warren, Abel	Major, in 1745.	Out of regt., 1748; out of army, 1774.
Warren, Abel	Ens., 8th Apr., 1755	Out of regt., 1759; out of army, 1774.
Warren, Ebenezer	Ens., 1746.	Placed on H.P. when Lieut., on red. of 4 comp., 1749.
Warren, Richard Lane ...	Ens., 3rd Apr., 1847	From 11th F.; ret. when Lieut., 14th July, 1854.
Waring,	Lieut., in 1707	Served in Spain, 1707,* wounded and taken prisoner; out of regt., 1708.
Warton, John	Ens., 14th July, 1804	Went to Egypt, 1807,* but at Rosetta his courage failed him, he bolted to Alexandria, got back to London, and resumed his occupation of a lawyer's clerk, and so ret.
Waters, Thomas	Lieut., 18th Feb., 1800	From 3rd W. I. Regt.; prom. in 27th F., 12th Oct., 1804.
Watson, Lewis	Capt., 27th Mar., 1802	Prom. from 7th Drs.; placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt, 1802; aft. in 69th F., with which he served in Netherlands, 1814-15, wounded at Waterloo (<i>W.M.</i>); died when Lieut.-Col., at Leasingham Hall, Lincolnshire, 12th April, 1842.
Watt, Mark	Ens., 31st Oct., 1791	Prom. when Lieut. in 88th F., 8th Aug., 1795; aft. in 67th F., and Ins. F. O. of Volunteers in Scotland.
Waugh, Gilbert	Ens., 27th Dec., 1775	Prom. in 95th F., 29th Apr., 1780; aft. in 73rd F.

OFFICERS OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF FOOT. 237

Way, <i>Sir</i> Gregory Holman [Bromley, <i>K.C.B.</i>]	Lieut., 3rd Nov., 1799	Prom. from 26th F.; served at capture of Malta, 1800*; placed on H.P. when Capt. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802; aft. in 5th F., at Hanover, 1805 (taken prisoner), and at storming of Buenos Ayres; served in 29th F., in Peninsula, at Roleia (taken prisoner), passage of Douro, Talavera, Busaco, and Albuera, severely wounded (<i>M.</i>); died when Lieut.-Gen. and Col. 1st W.I. Regt., at Brighton, 19th Feb., 1844.
Weare, Thomas, <i>K.H., A.D.C.</i> [to the <i>Queen</i>]	Ens., 14th Sept., 1804	Served in Italy, 1805,* Egypt, 1807,* capture of Ionian Islands, 1809-10*; also in Peninsula as A.D.C. to Sir J. Oswald (late 35th) at retreat from Burgos, Vittoria, San Sebastian, Nivelles, &c. (<i>M.</i>); prom. to H.P. when Brevet-Maj., 8th June, 1826; aft. Lieut.-Col. Provisional Batt., at Chatham, for more than 10 years; died when Col., at Hampton-Bishop, Hereford, 27th March, 1850.
Webb, Richard	Ens., 4th Apr., 1807	Exch. when Lieut. to H.P., 26th Nov., 1818.
Weld, Nathaniel	Ens., 7th Apr., 1760	Died or ret. when Lieut., 1770.
Weld, Nicholas	Ens., 16th Feb., 1756	Out of regt., 1765; out of army, 1774.
Westerman, Richard	Private (probably)	Prom. Quar.-Mast. from Sergt.-Maj., 14th Nov., 1787; served at Guadeloupe, 1794,* and in Holland, 1799*; ret. when Maj., 1808.
Westerman, Robert	Ens., 5th Sept., 1797	Served in Holland, 1799,* and Egypt, 1807,* killed in action when Capt.
Westerman, Thomas	Ens., 16th June, 1804	Died when Lieut., Feb., 1809.
Wharton, William	Lieut., 28th July, 1807	Trans. from 7th Garr. Batt.; form. in 5th F.; trans. to 85th F., 6th Oct., 1808, with which he served in Peninsula at Fuentes d'Onor (<i>M.</i>), and Walcheren, 1809; aft. with 73rd F. in Netherlands, 1814-15, wounded at Waterloo (<i>W.M.</i>); ret. on H.P. when Capt., June, 1820; died, 1855.
Wheatly, Richard	Lieut., 27th June, 1805	Prom. from 53rd F.; prom. in 67th F., 2nd Apr., 1808.
Wheatstone, Henry	Ens., 1st July, 1836	From 6th F.; form. in Colds.Gds.; Adj., 1836-43; died when Lieut., at Port Louis, Mauritius, 24th May, 1843.
Wheeler, Palliser	Ens., 31st Jan., 1774	Placed on H.P. when Capt. on red. of 2 comp., 1784; died, 1805.

White, Robert	Ens., 7th Nov., 1783	From H.P. 85th F.; exch. to 101st F., 10th Sept., 1784.
Whitehead, Edward	Ens., 23rd Jan., 1788	From H.P. 54th F., to which regt. he exch., 2nd Apr., 1788.
Whitty, Edward	Chaplain, 9th Feb., 1750	Out of regt., 1767.
Wicks, John	Quar.-Mast., 27th July, 1759	Out of regt., Nov., 1761.
Widdrington, William	Ens., 4th Jan., 1749	Served in America, 1757-59,* and at capture of Martinique and Havana, 1762,* killed in action when Lieut.
Wilder, Andrew	Lieut., 1st Nov., 1799	Prom. from 21st F.; removed from the service when Brevet-Maj., 11th June, 1823.
Wilder, Sir Francis John	Lieut.-Col., 10th Apr., 1801	From Banffshire Fencibles; served in Italy, 1805,* and capture of Ionian Islands, 1809-10*; prom. when Col., 4th June, 1811; aft. M.P. for Arundel; died when Lieut.-Gen., at Binfield, Berks, 23rd Jan., 1824.
Wilder, James	Ens., 17th Sept., 1811	From Lieut. Longford Mil.; served in Netherlands and France, 1814-15* (<i>W.M.</i>); placed on H.P. when Lieut., on red. of 2nd batt., 1817.
Wilford, Ernest Christian	Ens., 2nd Sept., 1814	App. to Royal St. Corps, 16th Feb., 1815, from which he ret. on H.P. when Capt., 19th Apr., 1831; aft. in 19th F., and Chief Instructor of Musketry at Hythe; ret. when Col.
Wilkie, Fletcher	Ens., 12th May, 1795	Served in Holland, 1799,* and capture of Malta, 1800*; placed on H.P. when Capt.-Lieut., on red. of 2nd batt., 1802; aft. in 38th F., in which he served at capture of Cape of Good Hope, 1806, America, 1807, and in Peninsula at Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna (<i>M.</i>), also at Flushing, 1809. Author of many instructive and amusing articles, from which much information has been derived by the compiler of this book. Died when ret. Lieut.-Col., at Bath, 12th May, 1862.
Wilkins, Benjamin	Lieut., in 1702.	Served in Spain, 1702*; out of regt., 1707, probably.
Wilkins, George	Ens., 8th Dec., 1812	Served in Netherlands and France, 1814-15* (<i>W.M.</i>); placed on H.P. when Lieut. on red. of 2nd batt., 1817.

Wilkins, Thomas	Surg., 22nd Mar., 1747	Out of regt., July, 1762.
Wilkinson, George	Ens., 13th Aug., 1799	From Lieut. 1st Sussex Mil.; served in Holland, 1799,* wounded, in Italy, 1805,* and Egypt, 1807,* killed in action when Lieut.
Williams, Thomas	Ens., 27th June, 1770	Served in America, 1775-76,* and at capture of St. Lucia, 1778,* wounded; died when Capt., May, 1793.
Willoughby, Richard... ..	Ens., in 1702	Served in Spain, 1702,* and 1706-7,* taken prisoner when Lieut.; out of regt., 1708.
Wilmot, Eardley	Ens., 11th Mar., 1819	App. to 2nd F., 8th Mar., 1821, from which he was prom. to Unatt. comp., 12th May, 1825; now Lieut.-Gen.
Wilson, Benjamin F. Dalton	Capt., 27th Apr., 1832	Exch. from H.P. Unatt.; form. in 32nd F.; exch. when Lieut.-Col. to H.P., 11th Dec., 1849; died when Maj.-Gen., at Tunbridge Wells.
Wilson, John Newbold	Ens., 3rd Feb., 1854	Ret., 7th July, 1854; aft. joined E. I. Company's service, now Capt. Madras St. Corps.
Wilson, Nicholas, <i>K.H.</i>	Ens., 7th Nov., 1809	Served at capture of Ionian Islands, 1810*; placed on H.P. when Lieut., on red. of 2nd batt., 1817; aft. in 92nd and 77th F.; served in Persia and during Indian Mutiny, 1857, with 64th F., and was killed in action when Lieut.-Col. of that regt.
Wilson, Thomas Harries	Ens., 29th Dec., 1840	Ret., 6th Dec., 1844.
Winchester, John, <i>Marquis of</i>	Capt., 12th June, 1823	Prom. from 10th Drs.; exch. to H.P., Jan., 1824; aft. in 8th Drs.; now Col. Hampshire Mil.
Windus, Edward Craufurd	Lieut., 23th Jan., 1819	Exch. from H.P. 30th F.; exch. to 2nd F., 19th Apr., 1821; aft. in 11th Drs., from which he ret., 1836.
Winn, James	Ens., in 1702	Served in Spain, 1702*; out of regt., 1707, probably.
Witchells, John	Ens., in 1702.	Served in Spain, 1702-6-7,* killed in action when Capt.
Wood, Henry	Ens., 8th Apr., 1800	From Lieut. Oxford Mil.; prom. in 17th F., 1804.
Wood, Henry Mackenzie M.	Ens., 20th Feb., 1863	Trans. from 38th F.; trans. to Beng. St. Corps, 18th Jan., 1867, in which he is now Lieut.
Wood, John	Ens., 21st Nov., 1795	Prom. in 68th F., June, 1797, of which he was aft. Paym.

Workman, Samuel Payne ...	Capt., 13th June, 1826	From 2nd W.I. Regt., in which he served at Martinique and Guadeloupe, 1809-10 (<i>M.</i>); prom. when Brevet-Maj. to H.P., 22nd Apr., 1836; died when Lieut.-Col., in London, 14th Sept., 1847.
Wright, Edward ...	Lieut., 13th Aug., 1802	Prom. from 68th F.; placed on H.P., 25th Oct., 1802; died at Shipstone-on-Stour, 22nd July, 1871.
Wright, Samuel ...	Capt., 4th Jan., 1800	From Nottingham Mil.; placed on H.P. on red. of 2nd batt., 1802.
Wright, William ...	Ens., 12th May, 1848	Ret. when Lieut., 3rd Mar., 1854; died at Plymouth.
Wrottesley, John, <i>Lord</i> ...	Ens., 24th Sept., 1787	Prom. in 29th F., 5th June, 1790; aft. in 16th Drs., with which he served in Holland and France; raised to the peerage, 1838; died, 16th Mar., 1841.
Wyatt, John Barwis ...	Ens., 22nd Dec., 1813	Served in Netherlands and France, 1814-15* (<i>W.M.</i>); went on H.P. when Lieut., 25th Oct., 1821.
Wyke, George ...	Lieut., 16th Nov., 1794	Prom. from 43rd F. for commanding two forlorn hopes at the storming of Forts Bourbon and Point-à-Petre in Guadeloupe; served in Holland, 1799*; trans. to 1st Gds. when Capt., 26th Dec., 1799; aft. in 9th F.; died when Commissioner of H.M. Customs, in London, 5th Mar., 1846.
Yorke, <i>Sir Charles, G.C.B.</i> ...	Ens., 22nd Jan., 1807	Prom. in 4th Garr. Batt., 18th Feb., 1808; aft. in 52nd F., with which he served in the Peninsula at Vimiera, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Ciudad-Rodrigo, and Badajoz, three times wounded (<i>M.</i>); also in Netherlands, 1815 (<i>W.M.</i>); now Gen. and Col.-Commandant Rifle Brigade.



SUCCESSION
OF
COLONELS OF THE 35TH FOOT,

TO THE 31st OF OCTOBER, 1871.

1	Arthur, Earl of Donegall	...	...	...	...	28th June, 1701.
2	Richard Gorges	...	...	...	...	15th April, 1706.
3	Charles Otway	...	...	...	...	26th July, 1717.
4	Henry Fletcher	...	...	...	...	10th August, 1764.
5	Charles, Duke of Richmond, K.G.	...	...	...	...	17th March, 1803.
6	Sir John Oswald, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	...	...	...	...	9th October, 1819.
7	Sir Richard Downes Jackson, K.C.B.	...	...	...	...	15th June, 1840.
8	Sir George Henry Frederick Berkeley, K.C.B.	...	...	...	...	11th July, 1845.
9	John Leslie, K.H.	...	...	...	...	26th September, 1857.
10	Sir George Leigh Goldie, K.C.B.	...	...	...	...	13th February, 1861.
11	Simcoe Baynes	...	...	...	...	27th March, 1863.

BEST SHOTS OF THE 35TH FOOT.

Year.	Company.	Rank and Name.	Regiment quartered at
1859	No. 5	Private T. McPhillips	Meerut, India.
1860	No. 9	Sergeant T. Yarrow	„ „
1861	No. 2	Private C. Dickson	Agra, „
1862	No. 4	Sergeant T. Elliott	Fyzabad, „
1863	No. 3	Sergeant J. Harling	„ „
1864	No. 5	Private J. Cox	Mooltan, „
1865	D	Private J. Erwin	„ „
1866	E	Corporal J. Andrew	„ „
1867	...	...	Regiment not exercised.
1868	G	Private D. Smith	Portsmouth.
1869	K	Sergeant W. Currie	Aldershot.
1870	G	Private T. Sharrocks	Fleetwood.
1871	H	Sergeant A. M. Brimsdon	Newcastle.

LOSS OF THE 35TH FOOT DURING ITS SERVICE IN INDIA AND BURMAH,

FROM 1854 TO 1867.

Year.	Died.		Killed in action.		Invalided home.		Totals.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1854	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
1855	...	19	...	...	1	28*	1	47
1856	...	39	...	...	4	28*	4	67
1857	1	34	...	4	3	28*	4	66
1858	1	100	3	101	3	60	7	261
1859	...	49	...	...	2	60	2	109
1860	1	15	...	...	2	18	3	33
1861	2	42	...	...	3	33	5	75
1862	1	71	...	...	1	29	2	100
1863	2	20	...	...	3	32	5	52
1864	...	10	...	...	5	33	5	43
1865	...	25	...	...	1	39	1	64
1866	...	4	...	...	2	36	2	40
1867	...	3	...	...	2	36	2	39
Totals...	8	434	3	105	32	460	43	999

Many men, invalided, of course rejoined the regiment again, but a large number either died on their passage home or were discharged on their arrival as unfit for the service.

* Average.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration and government operations. This section outlines the various methods and tools used to collect, store, and analyze data, ensuring that information is readily accessible and reliable.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the challenges and solutions associated with data management. It addresses issues such as data security, privacy concerns, and the integration of different data sources. The text provides practical advice on how to mitigate these risks and ensure that data is handled in a secure and ethical manner. It also discusses the role of technology in enhancing data management processes and the importance of regular updates and maintenance of data systems.

3. The third part of the document explores the impact of data on decision-making and policy formulation. It highlights how data-driven insights can lead to more informed and effective decisions, particularly in the areas of resource allocation and service delivery. The text discusses the importance of data literacy and the need for individuals and organizations to be able to interpret and use data effectively. It also touches on the ethical implications of data use and the need for clear guidelines and regulations to govern its application.

4. The final part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed and offers recommendations for future research and practice. It emphasizes the ongoing nature of data management and the need for continuous learning and adaptation to new challenges and technologies. The text concludes by reiterating the importance of data in driving progress and improving the quality of public services.