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MEDALS
OF
THE BRITISH ARMY.





THE SAN MEDAL.



MEDALS
OF
THE BRITISH ARMY,
AND HOW THEY WERE WON.

BY THOMAS CARTER,
Author of "Curiosities of War, and Military Studies."

What is a ribbon worth to a soldier?
Everything! Glory is priceless?
SIR E. B. LYTTON, BART.

THE CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN.

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO
MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. SIR JAMES YORKE SCARLETT, K.C.B.,
Adjutant-General of Her Majesty's Forces.

LONDON:
GROOMBRIDGE AND SONS, 5, PATERNOSTER-ROW.
M DCCC LXI.

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TO

MAJOR-GENERAL
THE HON. SIR JAMES YORKE SCARLETT, K.C.B.,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF HER MAJESTY'S FORCES,

ETC., ETC., ETC..

THE ACCOMPANYING PAGES

CONTAINING

THE CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN,

AND FORMING A SECTION OF

THE MEDALS OF THE BRITISH ARMY;

ARE, WITH PERMISSION,

MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

BY HIS VERY OBEDIENT FAITHFUL SERVANT,

THOMAS CARTER.



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P R E F A C E .

WHEN Napoleon proposed the institution of the Legion of Honour, he was met by the assertion, that "Crosses and Ribbons were the pillars of an hereditary throne, and that they were unknown to the Romans who conquered the world." In his reply, it was shewn that the above nation rewarded the achievements of her citizens by all kinds of distinctions; and in arguments which must be considered unanswerable, he added that, "for the soldier, as for all men in active life, you must have glory and distinction; *recompenses are the food which nourish military virtue.*"

For many years a similar antagonistic feeling to the grant of medals to all ranks prevailed in this country, though an hereditary monarchy, to that which opposed Napoleon. It was left to OUR QUEEN to follow out the foregoing maxim of a great military commander, for, with the exception of the Waterloo Medal, the *soldiers* (even the veterans of the Peninsular war) remained undecorated; in Her Majesty's reign not only were the Peninsular war medal and others granted, but more recently the VICTORIA CROSS was instituted.

Since the several orders of knighthood have had their historians, it occurred to me that as no general account of the "Medals of the British Army" had been attempted, a work which should afford a clear insight into the circumstances under which these honours were conferred, would be likely to be received with favour by the public, when accompanied by coloured fac-similes of the several medals and ribbons, and interspersed with regimental and individual acts of heroism, together with military statistics of an interesting character.

It has been my aim, therefore, in selecting the accounts of the several campaigns from the official despatches, to relieve the broad

sketch, as it were, with accidental lights from regimental records—from communications afforded by participators in the scenes described, and from other authentic sources; so that, as far as the capabilities of the artist will admit, a picture as complete as possible should be produced, in which the prominent services of particular corps might be distinguished.

The several engravings have been made from the medals themselves, and whilst their accuracy is undoubted, it is hoped that the accounts of "How THEY WERE WON," will not be deemed less truthful.

How far that success may be attained must be left to an indulgent public, and to the press, whose favourable verdict on the "Curiosities of War, and Military Studies," has emboldened me to attempt a record of unsurpassed military prowess, and to endeavour to perpetuate the memory of the brave, by bringing together, in a compact form, the gallant deeds of officers and men, which their countrymen must always remember with gratitude, whilst their examples of daring, self-denial, and humanity, will be ever held up as models for imitation by the British Army.

T. C.

MEDALS

OF

THE BRITISH ARMY.

THE CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN.

IN December, 1854, THE QUEEN was pleased to command that a medal, bearing the word "CRIMEA," with an appropriate device, should be conferred upon all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers of Her Majesty's Army, who had been engaged in the arduous and brilliant campaign in the Crimea; and that clasps, with the words "ALMA" or "INKERMANN" thereon, were to be also awarded to such as were present in either of those battles. In February, 1855, Her Majesty granted a clasp for the action at BALAKLAVA, and in October following, a clasp inscribed "SEBASTOPOL" was added to the Crimean Medal, and was awarded to all present between the first of October, 1854, the day on which the Army sat down before the place, and the ninth of September, 1855, when the town was taken. Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, and Sebastopol, are, therefore, the services to be most prominently described, as they are commemorated not only by the clasps before referred to, but likewise by inscriptions authorized by Royal Authority to be borne on the Regimental Colours of

the corps entitled thereto: those having no standards or colours bearing these distinctions on their cap or helmet-plates, and Rifle Regiments on their breast-plates and cap-plates. The following are the Regiments in question:—

ALMA.—4 Light Dragoons; 8, 11 Hussars; 13 Light Dragoons; 17 Lancers; Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards; 1, 4, 7, 19, 20, 21, 23, 28, 30, 33, 38, 41, 42, 44, 47, 49, 50, 55, 63, 68, 77, 79, 88, 93, and 95 Foot; Rifle Brigade.

BALAKLAVA.—4, 5 Dragoon Guards; 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 11, 13, 17 Dragoons; 93 Foot.

INKERMANN.—4 Light Dragoons; 8, 11 Hussars; 13 Light Dragoons; 17 Lancers; Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards; 1, 4, 7, 19, 20, 21, 23, 28, 30, 33, 38, 41, 44, 47, 49, 50, 55, 57, 63, 68, 77, 88, and 95 Foot; Rifle Brigade.

SEBASTOPOL.—1, 4, 5, 6, Dragoon Guards; 1, 2, 4, 6 Dragoons; 8, 10, 11 Hussars; 12 Lancers; 13 Light Dragoons; 17 Lancers; Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards; 1, 3, 4, 7, 9, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 55, 56, 57, 62, 63, 68, 71, 72, 77, 79, 82, 88, 89, 90, 93, 95, and 97 Foot; Rifle Brigade.

Two companies of the 46th., which preceded the Regiment, were present at Alma and Inkermann, and obtained medals for those victories, but the head-quarters and remainder of the Corps did not arrive until the day following the last-named battle, and therefore did not receive these inscriptions for the colours. Six officers and two hundred and twenty-five men were granted the medal for the first-named battle, and six officers and two hundred and one men obtained the clasp for Inkermann.

The Crimean Medal, designed by Mr. Wyon, has on its obverse the effigy of Her Majesty, from the die of the Peninsular Medal; the reverse has a figure of Fame about to place a wreath upon the brows of a stalwart hero, in classic military costume, with the word "CRIMEA" near the rim. The ribbon is of pale blue, with a yellow edge. The clasps are of silver, with acorn ornaments, and are severally inscribed "ALMA," "BALAKLAVA," "INKERMANN," and "SEBASTOPOL."

First then in order of date occurs

THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA,

20TH. SEPTEMBER, 1854.

Lord John Russell's memorable words in the House of Commons, on the 17th. of February, 1854, "May God defend the right," like those of Nelson, "England expects every man this day will do his duty," had an electrical effect, and made the country nerve itself for the approaching contest, which, for some time threatening, shortly afterwards commenced. The nation sympathized with the efforts of the Turks, under their distinguished commander, Omar Pasha, and after the terrible massacre at Sinope, hostilities became inevitable.

Before the end of February the Guards and other regiments had embarked for the East, the Queen, from the balcony of Buckingham Palace, bidding the former farewell. Each regiment, as it marched for the port of embarkation, was greeted with hearty and sympathetic cheers, which shewed the popular opinion in favour of the coming struggle. Lord Raglan, so long the Military Secretary of the great Duke of Wellington, and afterwards the Master General of the Ordnance, was appointed to the command of the British forces destined for the East, and the following officers were placed on the Staff of the Army under his Lordship's orders,—Lieutenant-Colonel Steele, Coldstream Guards, being Military Secretary:—

CAVALRY DIVISION.—Major-General the Earl of Lucan.

First Brigade, (Light,) commanded by Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, consisting of the 4th. Light Dragoons, 8th. and 11th. Hussars, 13th. Light Dragoons, and 17th. Lancers.

Second Brigade, (Heavy,) commanded by Brigadier-General the Honourable James Yorke Scarlett, 5th. Dragoon Guards, to consist of the 4th. and 5th. Dragoon Guards, 1st. Royal Dragoons, 2nd. or Scots Greys, and 6th. Dragoons.

FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION.—Lieutenant-General His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.

Brigade of Guards, commanded by Major-General H. J. W.

Bentinck, Coldstream Guards, consisting of Grenadier Guards, 3rd. battalion; Coldstream and Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st. battalions.

Highland Brigade, commanded by Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., consisting of the 42nd., 79th., and 93rd. Highlanders.

SECOND DIVISION.—Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, K.C.B.

First Brigade, commanded by Major-General J. L. Pennefather, C.B., consisting of the 30th., 55th., and 95th. Regiments.

Second Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General H. W. Adams, C.B., 49th. Regiment, consisting of the 41st., 47th., and 49th. Regiments.

THIRD DIVISION.—Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England, K.C.B.

First Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Sir John Campbell, Bart., 38th. Regiment, consisting of 1st. (1st. battalion,) 38th., and 50th. Regiments.

Second Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General W. Eyre, C.B., consisting of 4th., 28th., and 44th. Regiments.

LIGHT DIVISION.—Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, K.C.B.

First Brigade, commanded by Major-General William Codrington, on Brigadier-General Airey being appointed Deputy Quartermaster-General, consisting of 7th., 23rd., and 33rd. Regiments.

Second Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General G. Buller, C.B., Rifle Brigade, consisting of 19th., 77th., and 88th. Regiments, and the 2nd. battalion of Rifle Brigade.

FOURTH DIVISION.—Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir George Cathcart, K.C.B., who had been appointed Adjutant-General, on his arrival in England from the Cape, proceeded at once to the seat of war in command of this division.

First Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General T. L. Goldie, 57th. Regiment, to consist of 20th., 21st., 57th., and 68th. Regiments.

Second Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General A. W. Torrens, to consist of 46th., 63rd., and 1st. battalion Rifle Brigade.

Brigadier-General J. B. Bucknall Estcourt, Adjutant-General.

Brigadier-General Richard Airey, Quartermaster-General, from a Brigade, on Major-General Lord De Ros being obliged to return home on account of ill health.

Artillery—Brigadier-General T. Fox Strangways, Royal Artillery.

Engineers—Brigadier-General W. B. Tylden, Royal Engineers.

The official declaration of war appeared in the London Gazette, on the 28th. of March, and that of the Emperor of the French, the ally of England, was published simultaneously. The first place of rendezvous was Malta, and thence the troops proceeded to Gallipoli and Scutari, and subsequently to Varna, which was reached towards the end of June. After the gallant defence of Silistria, and the repulse of the Russians, in which Captain James Armar Butler, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, and Lieutenant Charles Nasmyth, Bombay Artillery, as volunteers, so highly distinguished themselves, and where the former, with the brave Turkish commander, Moussa Pasha, met a soldier's death, Turkey became no longer in danger of invasion, and the allied armies, being released from supporting by their presence the valour of the Ottoman troops;—the expedition to the Crimea was determined upon.

On Thursday, the 7th. of September, 1854, the fleet conveying the allied army, sailed from Baldjick Bay, whither the troops had proceeded from Varna, for the Crimea. Cholera still prevailed, but the voyage materially improved the health of the soldiers. The British troops consisted of one thousand one hundred cavalry, three thousand one hundred artillery, and twenty-two thousand five hundred and ninety infantry, making a total, of all arms, of twenty-six thousand eight hundred men. The French troops, under the command of Marshal St. Arnaud, amounted to nearly the same numbers, namely, twenty-six thousand five hundred and twenty-six, which, with seven thousand Turks, under Selim Pasha, attached thereto, made an aggregate force of sixty thousand three hundred men, with one hundred and thirty-two guns, of which sixty-five pieces of ordnance belonged to the British Siege Train. The general rendezvous was the Isle of Serpents, whence, on the 11th. of September, the expedition proceeded direct to its destination,

and two days afterwards the fleets halted in the Bay of Eupatoria. The occupation of Eupatoria was gained without resistance, and the same night the fleet sailed for Kalamita bay, and anchored at 8 a.m. on the 14th. at the position near Old Fort, distant about eighteen miles south of Eupatoria, which had been ultimately selected as the point of debarkation.

The soldiers of No. 1 company of the 23rd. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, under Major Lysons and Lieutenant Drewe, were the first British troops that landed in the Crimea. Some arabas having been seen in the distance, this party was at once despatched by Brigadier-General Airey, Quartermaster-General, in pursuit of them; after marching some distance they got within reach of the waggons, and fired a few shots at the Cossack escort, who were endeavouring to save them. These horsemen forthwith galloped off, leaving fourteen arabas full of fire-wood and fruit, with their drivers and bullocks: this was the commencement of the Land Transport of the Army.

No opposition was offered to the landing, which was effected without any casualties or accidents, save a few horses drowned. The weather, which had been fine, changed; in the afternoon it rained, and at night the troops on shore were deluged, rain coming down in such torrents as could scarcely be surpassed even in India. With morning the clouds cleared away, and a bright sunshine made amends for the past night, and the trials of the first bivouac in the Crimea.

The morning of the 19th. of September witnessed the commencement of the march of the allied forces towards Sebastopol, and in the evening occurred the first actual encounter with the enemy. This took place between the advanced cavalry of the British, supported by the first brigade of the light division, and a strong body of dragoons and cossacks, with artillery. The Earl of Cardigan's brigade of Light Cavalry exhibited most praiseworthy steadiness, his lordship's coolness and spirit being specially mentioned in the official despatch, and the enemy's artillery was soon silenced by the batteries which Lord Raglan ordered to be brought into action. Four men only were wounded in this affair, and the allies bivouacked on the left bank of the Bulganak. This insignificant stream was most welcome after the wear-

some day's march, made under a burning sun, and an absence of water. On the morning of the 20th. of September both armies moved towards the Alma. It was arranged that Marshal St. Arnaud should attack the enemy's left, by crossing this river at its junction with the sea, and immediately above it; the rest of the French divisions were to move up the heights in their front, whilst the right and centre of the Russian position were to be attacked by the British.

By nature the position taken up by the Russians, which crossed the great road about two miles and a half from the sea, was very strong. The bold and almost precipitous range of heights, varying from three hundred and fifty to four hundred feet, that from the sea closely bordered the left bank of the river, here terminated and formed their left; and turning thence round a spacious amphitheatre, or wide valley, ended at a salient pinnacle, where their right rested, and whence the descent to the plain was more gradual. The front was about two miles in extent. Across the mouth of this great opening occurred a low ridge of different heights, from sixty to one hundred feet, distant about six hundred to eight hundred yards from the river, to which it was parallel. The river, although generally fordable, had extremely rugged banks, which were in most parts steep;—the willows along it had been felled, to prevent them from affording cover to the assailants, with the exception of those below the bridge, which were full of Russian riflemen.

On the right bank of the Alma, in front of the position, at a distance of about two hundred yards from the river, is situated the village of Bourliouk;—the wooden bridge of which had been partly destroyed by the Russians.

The key of the position was the lofty pinnacle and ridge before described, and there consequently the preparations for defence were the most considerable. Half-way down the height, and across its front, was a trench extending some hundred yards, to afford cover against an advance up the even steep slope of the hill. Somewhat retired on the right was a powerful covered battery, armed with heavy guns, which flanked the entire right of the position. Artillery was also posted at the several points which best commanded the passage of the river

and its approaches. On the slopes of these hills, which formed a kind of table-land, were placed dense masses of the enemy's infantry, and the heights above were occupied by his great reserve, the whole variously estimated from thirty to upwards of forty thousand men.

Such was the Russian position; but its extraordinary strength only stimulated the Allies to deeds of more than ordinary daring,—on this, for the first time during many centuries, that British and French soldiers were to fight side by side.

Half an hour before the battle is thus vividly described by Mr. N. A. Woods, in his work entitled "The Past Campaign: a Sketch of the War in the East, from the Departure of Lord Raglan to the Capture of Sebastopol:"—"The day was clear and hot: not a cloud in the sky—not a breath in the air. Except the clank of artillery chains, and the occasional neigh of a horse, there was a dead silence, which, as your eye glanced over the glittering masses of soldiers, was solemn and impressive. The close dark lines of our adversaries at the other side of the Alma were equally steady. So still, so silent, lay both posts, that had I shut my eyes, I could have imagined myself in a perfect solitude."

A change was soon to come over the scene, and the stillness was about to be broken by the stern alarms of battle. Both armies advanced on the same alignment, the British in contiguous double columns, with the front of two divisions covered by light infantry and a troop of horse artillery; the second division, under Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, forming the right, and touching the left of the third French Division, under His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, and the light division, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, the left; the first being supported by the third division under Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England, and the last by the first division, commanded by Lieutenant-General His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The fourth division under Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir George Cathcart, and the cavalry, under Major-General the Earl of Lucan, were held in reserve, to protect the left flank and rear against large bodies of the Russian cavalry, which had shewn themselves in those directions.

Upon approaching within range of the guns, whose fire soon became extremely formidable, the two leading divisions deployed into line, and advanced to attack the front, the supporting divisions following the movement. Scarcely had this taken place, when the village of Bourliouk, immediately opposite the centre, was fired by the Russians at all points, creating a continuous blaze for three hundred yards, obscuring their position, and rendering a passage through it impracticable. In consequence of this, two regiments of Brigadier-General Adams's brigade, part of Sir De Lacy Evans's division, had to pass, under a sharp fire, the river at a deep and difficult ford to the right; whilst his first brigade, under Major-General Pennefather, with the remaining regiment of Brigadier-General Adams, crossed to the left of the conflagration, opposed by the artillery from the heights above, and pressed on towards the left of the position with the utmost gallantry and steadiness. Meanwhile, Sir George Brown, with the light division, effected the passage of the Alma in his immediate front. The advance was made under great disadvantages, the rugged and broken banks of the river offering most serious obstacles, whilst the vineyards through which the troops had to pass, (the men suffering from thirst eagerly seizing bunches of grapes,*) and the felled trees rendered every species of formation under a galling fire almost an impossibility. Sir George, nevertheless, persevered in this difficult operation, and the first brigade, under Major-General Codrington, succeeded in carrying the great redoubt, aided materially by the judicious and steady manner in which Brigadier-General Buller moved on the left flank, and by the advance of four companies of the Rifle Brigade, under Major Norcott. The heavy fire of grape and musketry to which the troops were opposed, and the casualties sustained in consequence by the 7th., 23rd., and 33rd. regiments, compelled this brigade partially to relinquish its hold. The Duke of Cambridge had succeeded in crossing the river, and had moved up in support; when a

* A parallel circumstance is found in the campaigns in Spain, during the reign of Queen Anne. The day before the battle of Saragossa, which was fought on the 20th. August, 1710, several men who were so pressed with hunger and thirst as to venture to gather grapes in a vineyard situated between the two armies, were shot by the enemy's out-posts.

brilliant advance of the brigade of Foot Guards, under Major-General Bentinck, drove the enemy back, and secured the final possession of the work.*

Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, with the Highland Brigade, advanced in admirable order and steadiness up the high ground to the left, co-operating with the Guards. Major-General Pennefather's brigade, which had been connected with the right of the light division, forced the enemy completely to abandon the position they had taken such pains to defend and secure, and which was considered almost impregnable.

The 95th. Regiment,† immediately on the right of the 7th. Royal Fusiliers in the advance, suffered equally with that old corps and the 55th. an immense loss. The aid of the Royal Artillery in all these operations was most effectual, whilst the exertions of the field officers and the captains of troops and batteries to get the guns into action, were unceasing, and the precision of their fire materially contributed to the victory. Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England brought his division to the immediate support of the troops in advance; and Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart was actively engaged in watching the left flank of the enemy. It likewise appears by Lord Raglan's despatch, that although the nature of the ground did not admit of the employment of cavalry, they succeeded at the close of the battle in capturing some prisoners.

Lord Raglan specially expressed his obligations to the following officers in his official despatch:—Lieutenant-Generals Sir George Brown,‡ Sir De Lacy Evans, His Royal Highness

* "The Duke of Cambridge is well; his division, and that of Sir George Brown were superb."—*Marshal St. Arnaud's Despatch.*

† Lord Raglan, in a subsequent despatch, dated October 31st., 1854, again adverts to the loss sustained by the 95th. Regiment. "I omitted in my despatch of the 28th. September, to state, that, when in the battle of the Alma, Lieutenant-Colonel Webber Smith was obliged, in consequence of being severely wounded, to leave the field, Major Champion assumed the charge of the 95th., which your Grace will recollect was one of the regiments that suffered the most; and he gained great credit by the way in which he conducted the command."

‡ "The mode in which Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown conducted his division, under the most trying circumstances, demands the expression of my warmest approbation. The fire to which his division was subjected, and the difficulties he had to contend against, afford no small

the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Richard England, Honourable Sir George Cathcart, and the Earl of Lucan; Major-Generals Bentinck, Sir Colin Campbell, Pennefather, and Codrington; and Brigadier-Generals Adams, Buller, and Strangways, the last-named officer having the direction of the Royal Artillery. Lieutenant-General Sir John Burgoyne, Brigadier-General Tylden, the commanding Royal Engineer, Major Wellesley, Brigadier-General Estcourt, Adjutant-General, and Brigadier-General Airey, Quartermaster-General.

His Lordship also expressed his obligations to his military secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Steele, Major Lord Burghersh, and the officers of his personal staff, "for their zeal, intelligence, and gallantry;" and likewise to Lieutenant Derriman, of the Royal Navy.

The cheerfulness with which the regimental officers had submitted to unusual privations was not forgotten. It being necessary to bring into the country every available cavalry and infantry soldier, prevented the embarkation of the baggage animals, so that the officers had nothing but what they could carry, and were, with the men, without tents or covering. Not a murmur was, however, heard, for all appeared impressed with the necessity of the arrangement. "The conduct," adds his lordship, "of the troops has been admirable. When it is considered that they have suffered severely from sickness during the last two months; that since they landed in the Crimea they have been exposed to the extremes of wet, cold, and heat; that the daily toil to provide themselves with water has been excessive, and that they have been pursued by cholera to the very battle-field,*

proof that his best energies were applied to the successful discharge of his duty.

I must speak in corresponding terms of Lieutenant-General Sir de Lacy Evans, who likewise conducted his division to my perfect satisfaction, and exhibited equal coolness and judgment in the carrying out a most difficult operation.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge brought his division into action in support of the light division with great ability, and had for the first time an opportunity of shewing the enemy his devotion to Her Majesty, and to the profession of which he is so distinguished a member."
—*Lord Raglan's Despatch.*

* As an instance of this, the following circumstance has been narrated to the author by an officer, who, on following the second division up the heights after the battle, found a poor fellow that had escaped un-

I do not go beyond the truth in declaring that they merit the highest commendation. In the ardour of attack they forgot all they had endured, and displayed that high courage, that gallant spirit, for which the British soldier is ever distinguished, and under the heaviest fire they maintained the same determination to conquer, as they had exhibited before they went into action."

Nor were the Royal Navy omitted, for his lordship continues,—“I should be wanting in my duty, my Lord Duke, if I did not express to Your Grace, in the most earnest manner, my deep feeling of gratitude to the officers and men of the Royal Navy, for the invaluable assistance they afforded the Army upon this as on every occasion where it could be brought to bear upon our operations. They watched the progress of the day with the most intense anxiety; and, as the best way of evincing their participation in our success, and their sympathy in the sufferings of the wounded, they never ceased, from the close of the battle till we left the ground this morning, to provide for the sick and wounded, and to carry them down to the beach—a labour in which some of the officers even volunteered to participate—an act which I shall never cease to recollect with the warmest thankfulness. I mention no names, fearing I might omit some who ought to be spoken of; but none who were associated with us spared any exertion they could apply to so sacred a duty. Sir Edmund Lyons, who had charge of the whole, was, as always, most prominent in rendering assistance and providing for emergencies.”

In a subsequent despatch Lord Raglan thus brought forward the services of other officers:—

“Balaklava, September 28th., 1854.

“MY LORD DUKE,

“In continuation of my despatch of the 23rd. instant, I beg leave to lay before your Grace the names of the officers who have been brought to my notice by the Generals of Division, and the Heads of Departments.

touching by the enemy's fire, dying of cholera. He offered the man a drop of brandy, who refused it, saying, “It's too late, sir, there is no use wasting it on me.”

“Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown speaks in the highest terms of Lieutenant-Colonel Yea, of the Royal Fusiliers; Lieutenant-Colonel Chester, of the 23rd., who was unfortunately killed, and of Captain Bell, who succeeded to the command, and brought the regiment out of action; Lieutenant-Colonel Blake, of the 33rd.; Lieutenant-Colonel Sanders, of the 19th., who was severely wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton, of the 77th. Regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Shirley, of the 88th.; also of Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence and Major Norcott, of the Rifle Brigade, each commanding a wing of that corps; Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, commanding the artillery; of Captain Brandling, commanding a nine-pounder troop of Horse Artillery; Captain Anderson, commanding a Field Battery; and Captain Gordon, of the Royal Engineers; likewise of Lieutenant-Colonel Sullivan and Lieutenant-Colonel Airey, of the Adjutant and Quartermaster-General’s Department; and Captain Hallowell, of the latter, and Captain Whitmore, and the other officers of his personal staff; and Captains Glyn and Mackenzie, the Brigade-Majors, serving with the Division.

“Lieutenant-General His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge recommends Colonel the Honourable Francis Hood, of the Grenadier Guards; Colonel the Honourable George Upton, of the Coldstream Guards; and Colonel Sir Charles Hamilton, of the Scots Fusilier Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, of the 42nd.; Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas, of the 79th.; and Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie, of the 93rd.; Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Alexander Gordon; and Lieutenant-Colonel Cunynghame, the Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General; Captain Butler and the Honourable Arthur Hardinge, the Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the Division, and Major the Honourable James Macdonald, and the other officers of his personal staff; also Lieutenant-Colonel Daeres, commanding, and Captains Paynter and Woodhouse, of the Royal Artillery, and Captain Chapman, of the Royal Engineers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Stirling, and Captain the Honourable Percy Fielding, the Brigade Major of the Division.

“Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans eulogizes the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Percy Herbert, of the Quartermaster-General’s Department, who was wounded, I hope

not severely; Major Lysons, of the 23rd., acting as Assistant Adjutant-General in the absence, from sickness, of Lieutenant-Colonel Wilbraham, Captain Lane Fox, and Captain Thompson, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, and Captain Allix, and the other officers of his personal staff. He also praises the exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Hoey, of the 30th.; Lieutenant-Colonel Warren, of the 55th.; and Lieutenant-Colonel Webber Smith, of the 95th., who was severely wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, of the 41st.; Lieutenant-Colonel Haly, of the 47th.; and Major Dalton, of the 49th.; Lieutenant-Colonels Fitzmayer and Dupuis, and Captains Turner and Swinton, of the Royal Artillery, and to these I may add Captain Lovell, of the Royal Engineers, Brevet-Majors Thackwell and Armstrong, the Brigade-Majors of the Division.

"I consider it my duty especially to recommend Captain Adye, of the Royal Artillery, the principal staff officer of that branch of the service, and Captain the Honourable Edward Gage, Brigade-Major of Artillery, and Major Tylden, Brigade-Major of the Royal Engineers, and Major the Honourable Edward Pakenham, and Captain Weare, who was wounded, of the Adjutant-General's, and of Captains Wetherall, Woodford, Sankey, and Hamilton, of the Quartermaster-General's Department.*

"Mr. Commissary-General Filder and Dr. Hale, the principal medical officer, were in the field the whole time, and merit my approbation for their exertions in discharging their onerous duties.

I have, etc.,

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

RAGLAN."

The various episodes of this victory would fill a volume of themselves: the newspapers were eagerly sought after, and

* Lord Raglan, in his despatch dated 11th. November, 1854, relating to the officers who distinguished themselves at Inkermann, adds—"I profit by this opportunity to render justice to two officers whom I omitted to mention in my despatch of the 28th. September. The one, Captain Maude, of the Royal Horse Artillery, who has since been badly wounded, distinguished himself at the battle of the Alma, as I myself observed; the other, Captain W. Pitcairn Campbell, became the senior officer of the 23rd. Regiment, when Lieutenant-Colonel Chester was killed, and though severely wounded, could hardly be persuaded to quit the field."

the letters from the actors in the busy scene of war, and from correspondents of the public journals proved of untiring interest. The gallant deeds which have procured the Victoria Cross, and the French and Sardinian War Medals, will appear regimentally, which will therefore render it unnecessary to dwell here upon many of the individual acts of heroism performed by officers and men, not only in this the first general action of the campaign, but also during the siege of Sebastopol. Some of the epistles are full of graphic touches; they shew how the Duke of Cambridge roughed it like the rest, and slept with his head covered by a tilt cart. How Sir George Brown's horse, pierced by eleven shots, brought him to the ground, but rising unhurt, he again led the soldiers on. How Colonel Chester, with eight officers, fell at the head of the 23rd. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and how severely the regiment suffered. As Corporal Harwood writes—"Our artillery kept up a tremendous fire at them for an hour and a half, at the end of which the order ran through our lines, 'Light division advance and take the entrenchments.' The 23rd. was in the light division, and on we went, covered by two companies of the Rifle Brigade. We crossed a vineyard, and were led by Colonel Chester through the river, the opposite bank of which was very steep. The Colonel went through with us,—we all shared alike,—and as we clambered out the enemy gave us a fierce fire, the cannon belching forth murderous volleys of grape and round shot, and musket balls fell as thick as hail. The men fell dead and wounded before me and at my side. They fell in every direction, and mechanically I still pressed on untouched. Up the hill we went with the Rifle Brigades, and half-way up the heights we reached the cannons' mouths, which were planted on the entrenchments. Our regiment was about to cross the stockade in the enemy's position, when the word was given, 'Cease firing, and retire,' because we were in danger of firing on the French. Our Colonel rushed in front of us, shouting 'No, no, on lads!' He fell with the word on his lips: he never spoke or raised his head again. We *did* retire then, and an unfortunate mistake it was, for the enemy returned to the guns we had once silenced, and gave us some terrific volleys; but we soon rallied, and sup-

ported by the 7th., 33rd., a portion of the Guards, and the Highlanders, we rushed up the hill again, and the enemy fled in every direction."

This letter refers to an unfortunate mistake which occurred. A mounted officer called out "cease firing, you are firing on the French;" the words ran down the line and caused some hesitation and confusion. The Russians took advantage of it in a moment, and advancing some heavy columns, drove the light division back from the redoubt; the first division, then at some distance in the rear, at once advanced and re-took the redoubt. The light division rallied, and again pushed on in a second line, when the key of the enemy's position having been thus forced, and his left turned by the French, the foe retreated on all sides.

More than ordinary interest was created by the circumstances under which Captain and Lieutenant Eddington, of the 95th., met their deaths. When the former dropped, early in the charge, with a ball in his chest, he was left for a few moments on the hill side, whilst the regiment fell back to re-form. A Russian rifleman, kneeling down beside him, pretended to raise his canteen to the wounded officer's lips, and deliberately blew his brains out. This was in sight of the regiment, and as they charged up the hill, the Lieutenant, maddened by the sight, rushed forward to avenge his beloved brother's death, but in a few moments met a similar fate, his breast being absolutely riddled with the storm of grape-shot and rifle balls.

During the battle the Russians had succeeded in getting away all their guns but two, one of which, a sixteen-pounder, with two horses to it, was taken by Captain Bell, of the 23rd., who received the Victoria Cross. This officer ran up to the driver as he was trying to make off, and held a pistol to his head; the man jumped off his horse, when the Captain took the gun back to the rear. Captain Donovan, of the 33rd., scratched his name on the other gun, but there being no horses to it, he could not remove it. Lieutenant-Colonel Chester and Captain Evans were killed near the redoubt, and Major Lysons being at the time with the second division, as Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain Campbell

next took the command, but was soon hit, first slightly on the head;—in a few minutes afterwards he received a ball in the thigh, which obliged him to go to the rear; the honour of bringing the Royal Welsh out of action was thus reserved for Captain Bell.

In all battles the defence of the colours necessarily forms an interesting feature, and Alma exhibited several instances. The 33rd., Duke of Wellington's Regiment, had nineteen sergeants killed or wounded, chiefly in defence of the colours. Captain Robert William Hamilton, of the Grenadier Guards, was wounded when carrying the colours, but continued with them throughout the day. The Scots Fusilier Guards had a memorable contest for theirs. Lieutenants Lindsay and Thistlethwayte, who carried the colours, cut their way through the enemy, and though the broken staff, and the marks of sixteen bullets, shewed the severity of the struggle, and the colour-sergeants were struck down pierced with bullets, yet, bearing as it were "a charmed life," these gallant officers, unwounded, bore their colours triumphantly to the top of the hill.

Lieutenant Anstruther, of the 23rd. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, having been killed near the redoubt, whilst carrying the Queen's colour, it was picked up by private William Evans, No. 8 company, who gave it to Corporal Luby; it was afterwards carried by Sergeant Luke O'Connor, who was shot in the breast, and fell, but, recovering himself, would not relinquish the colour, and carried it till the end of the action, although urged by Lieutenant Granville to go to the rear on account of his wound, for which he was praised by Major-General Sir William Codrington on the field, was recommended for and obtained his commission in the 23rd., (in which he is now a Captain,) on account of his gallantry, and has received the Victoria Cross and the Sardinian War Medal.* Corporal Luby has also obtained the latter for his services on this occasion.

Lieutenant Butler was shot under the regimental colour; Lieutenant Granville next volunteered to carry it, but there

* This officer also behaved with great gallantry at the assault on the Redan, 8th. September, 1855, where he was shot through both thighs.

being no officer with his company, Major-General Codrington, who was riding up and down the ranks on his grey horse during the whole action, directed a sergeant to be sent to take it. The honour of carrying the colour out of action fell to the lot of Sergeant Honey Smith.

During the action the regimental colour of the 7th. Royal Fusiliers was found by Captain Pearson, (Aide-de-Camp to Sir George Brown,) who was then riding by, in the hands of a soldier lying on the ground, the officers and sergeants that had carried it having been disabled. He picked it up, but no officer of that corps being near, Major-General Codrington desired him to give it to Captain Bell, saying that "it cannot be in safer keeping than with the Royal Welsh." The colour was accordingly placed between those of the 23rd. regiment, and there carried by a sergeant of the 7th. until the termination of the battle.*

Lieutenant the Honourable Hugh Annesley, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, was severely wounded by a ball, which entered the left cheek and went out at the mouth, taking away the front teeth. So severe a wound did not damp the spirits of this gallant officer, for in a letter to his mother, the Countess Annesley, speaking of a friend who visited him and was scarcely able to recognise him, he expressed a hope that one of his decayed teeth had gone with the rest of his brethren; and adds that "there is a good bit of tongue gone also, but the doctors say that will not signify, and that I shall speak as plainly as ever, or at most with a *becoming lisp*; so altogether I think even you must allow that I have every reason to be thankful, and I hope you will not allow yourself to fret the least about me."

Many similar instances of comfort extracted from the old adage "it might have been worse," were displayed both by officers and men. No trials were able to damp their ardour, and against such spirits it is impossible to hold any position, however formidable.

* For this and other interesting information the author is indebted to Colonel Lysons, C.B., who served throughout the Crimean Campaign, and is now employed as Assistant Adjutant-General upon the staff of Lieutenant-General Sir James Frederick Love, K.C.B., Inspector General of Infantry.

In "Letters from Head-Quarters," by an Officer on the Staff, the termination of the battle is thus graphically told:—"The men were tired, and many almost exhausted for want of water. Lord Raglan rode up and down the line of troops, the men cheering him vociferously. There was such a shaking of hands; one felt very choky about the throat, and very much inclined to cry, as one wrung the hand of a friend; and 'God bless you, old fellow—so glad to see you all right!' and like expressions, were heard on every side between brother officers. It was a touching sight to see the meeting between Lord Raglan and Sir Colin Campbell. The latter was on foot, as his horse had been killed in the earlier part of the action. He went up to his lordship, and, with tears in his eyes, shook hands, saying it was not the first battle-field they had won together, and that now he had a favour to ask, namely, that as his Highlanders had done so well, he might be allowed to claim the privilege of wearing a Scotch bonnet. To this Lord Raglan, of course, gave a smiling assent; and, after a few more words of friendship on both sides, they parted to their several duties."

The French, with their wonted chivalry, commenced the attack, and Marshal St. Arnaud's words evinced that they had not degenerated, and that "they are the soldiers of Austerlitz and Jena;" and he thus paid a deserved tribute to the British:—"On our left the English met with large masses of the enemy, and with great difficulties, but everything was surmounted. The English attacked the Russian positions in admirable order under the fire of their cannon, carried them, and drove off the Russians. The bravery of Lord Raglan rivals that of antiquity. In the midst of cannon and musket-shot he displayed a calmness which never left him."

By six o'clock in the evening the French Marshal's tent was set up on the very spot where that of Prince Menschikoff had stood in the morning: the Russian commander considered himself so secure of victory, that he left his carriage there, which Marshal St. Arnaud took possession of; and it is recorded that a party of ladies had journeyed from Sebastopol, and were stationed on a hill to witness the destruction of the allies.

Such a success was not obtained without great loss. The

battle commenced at about half-past one, and lasted a few minutes over two hours. The British casualties were twenty-five officers killed, and eighty-one wounded; three hundred and thirty-seven non-commissioned officers and men were killed; one thousand five hundred and fifty wounded, and nineteen missing. The French casualties were reported as about fourteen hundred *hors de combat*, Generals Canrobert and Thomas being amongst the wounded; these are believed to include all those who died in the Dobrudscha.

The following officers were killed and wounded:—

GENERAL STAFF. *Wounded.*—Lieutenant Thomas Leslie, Royal Horse Guards, Orderly Officer to the Commander of the Forces; and Captain Henry Edwin Weare, 50th. Regiment, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General.

FIRST DIVISION.—STAFF. *Killed.*—Captain Horace William Cust, Coldstream Guards, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Bentinck.

Grenadier Guards. *Wounded.*—Lieutenant-Colonel Honorable Hugh Manvers Percy, Lieutenants John Montagu Burgoyne and Robert William Hamilton.

Coldstream Guards. *Wounded.*—Captain Charles Baring.

Scots Fusilier Guards. *Wounded.*—Lieutenant-Colonels Charles Assheton Fitz-Hardinge Berkeley, J. Hamilton Elphinstone Dalrymple, Henry Poole Hepburn, and Francis Haygarth; Captains William Frederick Viscount Chewton, (died of wounds,) John Dugdale Astley, William Gascoine Bulwer, Duncombe F. B. Buckley, and Reginald Gipps; Lieutenants William Viscount Ennismore and the Honourable Hugh Annesley.

93rd. Highlanders. *Killed.*—Lieutenant Robert Abercromby.

SECOND DIVISION.—STAFF. *Wounded.*—Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans; Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable Percy E. Herbert, 43rd. Regiment, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Captain John Wycliffe Thompson, 10th. Hussars, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General; Ensign Stanilas G. B. St. Clair, 21st. Regiment, Acting Interpreter; and Captain Alastair M' Ian M' Donald, 92nd. Regiment, Extra Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Pennefather.

30th. Regiment. *Killed.*—Lieutenant Frederick Luxmore. *Wounded.*—Captains Thomas H. Pakenham, Arthur Wellesley

Conolly, and Graham Le Fevre Dickson; Lieutenant and Adjutant Mark Walker.

55th. Regiment. *Killed*.—Brevet-Major John Baillie Rose and Captain John George Schaw. *Wounded*.—Colonel Charles Warren, C.B.; Major Frederick Amelius Whimper; Brevet-Major John Coats; Lieutenants George Edward Lawes Chartres Bissett and Edward Marcus Armstrong; and Lieutenant and Adjutant John Warren.

47th. Regiment. *Wounded*.—Major Charles F. Fordyce; Lieutenants Nathaniel George Philips, Thomas William Wollocombe, (died of wounds,) and John Gittens Maycock.

95th. Regiment. *Killed*.—Captains George James Dowdall and James George Eddington; Lieutenants Robert Graham Polhill and Edward William Eddington; Lieutenant and Adjutant James C. Grant Kingsley; and Lieutenant William Leman Braybrooke, Ceylon Rifles, attached to 95th. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel James Webber Smith, Major Henry Hume, Brevet-Major Alfred Thomas Heyland, Captains Vincent Wing and John Neptune Sargent, Lieutenants Alexander J. J. Macdonald and Robert Garrard, Ensigns William Braybrooke, Evelyn Bazalgette, Basil Charles Boothby, and George H. Langford Brooke; Surgeon Archibald Gordon, M.D.

THIRD DIVISION. 4th. Regiment. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry C. Cobbe, and Captain George Latham Thomson.

LIGHT DIVISION. 7th. Royal Fusiliers. *Killed*.—Captain the Honourable William Monck. *Wounded*.—Captains the Honourable Charles Luke Hare, (died of wounds,) Charles Edward Watson, William Henry Dominic Fitzgerald; Lieutenants Dudley Perse, Hugh Robert Hibbert, Frederick Earnest Appleyard, George W. Wallace Carpenter, the Honourable Alfred Harry Crofton, Philip George Coney, James St. Clair Hobson, (Adjutant,) and Henry Mitchell Jones.

23rd. Royal Welsh Fusiliers. *Killed*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Harry George Chester; Captains Arthur Watkin Williams Wynn, Francis Edward Evans, and John Charles Conolly; Lieutenants Frederick Peter Russell Delmé Radcliffe, and Sir William Norris Young, Bart.; Second Lieutenants Henry Anstruther and Joseph Henry Butler. *Wounded*.—Captains William Pitcairn Campbell and Charles Edward Hopton; Lieutenants Henry Bathurst,

Frederic Sayer, and Augustus Applewhaite, Acting Adjutant, (died of wounds.)

33rd. Regiment. *Killed*.—Lieutenant Francis Due Prè Montagu. *Wounded*.—Major Thomas Bunbury Gough; Captain Henry Charles Fitz-Gerald; Lieutenants Alexander Bruce Wallis and William Senhouse Worthington, (died of wounds;) Ensigns C. Moore Brabazon Siree and John James Greenwood.

19th. Regiment. *Killed*.—Ensign George D. Thomas Stockwell. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Sanders, Major Henry Edward M'Gee, Captain Robert Warden, Lieutenants Leonard Douglas Hay Currie and Ramsay Wardlaw, (died of wounds,) and Ensign Ambrose Marshall Cardew.

88th. Regiment. *Wounded*.—Quartermaster Thomas Moore.

Rifle Brigade, 2nd. Battalion. *Wounded*.—Captain the Earl of Errol.

Royal Artillery. *Killed*.—Captain Armine Dew, and Lieutenants Arthur Walsham and Robert Horsley Cockerell.

Royal Engineers. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant Harry George Teesdale, (died of wounds.)

According to Prince Menschikoff's despatch the Russians had one thousand seven hundred and sixty-two killed, two thousand three hundred and fifteen wounded, and four hundred and five contusions. Amongst the former were forty-five officers. Major-Generals Karganoff and Shokanoff (the first was very severely wounded, and did not recover,) were taken prisoners.

About midnight the Russians crossed the Katcha—the position which it was reported to the Czar would, if not impregnable, at least be held for three weeks, having been taken in as many hours.

The sun went down on the evening of this memorable day upon a scene which words fail to describe, and scarcely imagination can conceive. For two days the armies continued on the field,—the time passing rapidly in tending the wounded and burying the slain. Short as the interval was, death had been busy,—Brigadier-General Tylden, of the Engineers, died of cholera on the morning of the 23rd. of September, just as the victors were leaving the heights of the Alma, on their march to the Katcha. Spite of warnings the soldiers devoured large quantities of grapes, apples, and pears, so abundant in

the Crimea, which tended to encourage the disease. The account of victory would be incomplete without the mention of two volunteers, who remained to attend to the wants of upwards of two hundred wounded Russians, that still lay upon the field; these were Dr. Thompson, surgeon of the 44th., and his servant: and the prayers of many a dying foe must have ascended to heaven for these good men who thus exhibited the highest graces of Christian devotedness. The noble-hearted Doctor fell a prey to cholera at Balaklava, on the 5th. of October following, on which day the news of Marshal St. Arnaud's death was received in camp. He had been compelled, a week previously, through ill-health, to resign his command to General Canrobert, and died at sea on the 29th. of September, his remains arriving at Constantinople on the following morning, whence they were conveyed to Paris, and honoured with a public funeral.

While thanks were being offered on Sunday, the 30th. of September, 1854, for the plenteous harvest, in every church and chapel of the land, a telegraphic message announced the news of the glorious victory of the Alma, and rumour with her thousand tongues volunteered the intelligence that Sebastopol was taken. It does not appear that the false report was the result of premeditation, and although the crowning event of the war was not to take place so speedily, there was a glorious commencement of the drama, notwithstanding that the fifth act had yet to be played out. Her Majesty's gracious approbation of the gallant conduct of the army at the battle of the Alma, was notified to the troops on the 27th. October following, and Lord Raglan particularly adverted to that portion in which the Queen's sympathy is expressed for the fallen, the wounded, and their sorrowing relatives.

“War Department, 10th. October, 1854.

“MY LORD,

“Major Lord Burghersh arrived here early in the morning of the 8th. instant, and delivered to me your Lordship's despatch of the 23rd. ultimo, communicating the details of the glorious and important victory on the banks of the Alma, which your telegraphic despatch, received on

the 1st. of this month, had already led me to anticipate.

“I lost no time in submitting to Her Majesty your Lordship’s able and interesting description of this great conflict, and it is now my gratifying duty to express to your Lordship, the sense which the Queen entertains of the valuable service which you have rendered to this country, and to the cause of the allies, and the high approbation which Her Majesty has been pleased to express of the brilliant gallantry of the Forces under your command, their discipline,—worthy of veteran soldiers,—and their irresistible resolution, which no disadvantages of position could subdue.

“The Queen commands me to convey, through your Lordship, Her Majesty’s commendation and thanks to Lieutenant-General Sir John Burgoyne, Lieutenant-General Sir G. Brown, the other Generals of Divisions, and to all the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Army, who have on this occasion revived the recollection of the ancient glories of British Arms, and added fresh lustre to the military fame of England.

“Her Majesty feels an additional pleasure in thus recognizing the noble daring of her Soldiers, and sympathizing in their victory, when she reflects that that courage has been evinced, and those triumphs won, side by side with the troops of a Nation, whose valour the British Army has in former times admired and respected in hostile combat, but which it has now for the first time tested in the generous rivalry of an intimate brotherhood in Arms. Her Majesty trusts that the blood of the two nations so profusely shed on the banks of the Alma—a subject of deep regret to Herself and Her people,—may consecrate an alliance which shall endure for the benefit of future generations, when the remembrance of this Battle-Field is hallowed by gratitude for the consequences as well as the glories of victory.

“Within the compass of a despatch, your Lordship has comprehended nearly every detail which is necessary to render intelligible the plan of operations agreed upon by Marshal St. Arnaud and yourself, and the mode in which that plan was carried out by the ability of the Officers, and the bravery of the Men of the Allied Armies. On one subject alone you

are silent—your own distinguished service. To this, however, others have borne witness; and Her Majesty is profoundly sensible that, if Her Army has shewn itself worthy of its ancient renown, its Commander has proved himself able to uphold it, and has fulfilled the prediction written forty years ago by him under whom he learned the Art of War, and whose loss we still mourn, that he would 'become an honour to his country.'

"I am instructed by Her Majesty to express to your Lordship the very sincere sorrow which she has experienced from the perusal of the long list of gallant Officers and Men, who have been either killed or severely wounded in this memorable engagement. Such a victory could not be attained without a heavy loss; and there is every reason to believe that no disposition of your Forces would have entailed a less sacrifice, and at the same time have obtained a result so decisive that it may be hoped much future bloodshed will be prevented. Her Majesty trusts that such of her subjects as have been plunged in grief by the loss of relations and friends, will find some consolation in the reflection that those who have not survived to share in the triumph of their comrades, have fallen in a just cause, and that their names will henceforth be inscribed in the annals of their country's glory.

"The Queen will be most anxious to receive such further despatches from your Lordship as may tend to relieve the affectionate anxiety of the friends of the wounded; and Her Majesty trusts that a very large proportion of these brave men may, before long, be restored to the ranks of your Army, and may enjoy, in future times of peace, the well-earned honours of their gallant exertions.

"The patience with which the Regimental Officers and Men bore without a murmur, the unusual privations to which they were necessarily subjected after they landed in the Crimea, has elicited Her Majesty's warmest sympathy and approval. Their sufferings from disease before that time were such as might have subdued the ardour of less gallant troops, but have in their case only proved that in the hour of Battle, they remember nothing but the call of duty.

"Your Lordship's cordial acknowledgment of the invaluable

service rendered by Sir Edmund Lyons, and the Officers and Seamen of the Royal Navy, will be as highly appreciated as it is justly deserved by those gallant men. Deprived of an opportunity of vindicating their ancient prowess against a fleet which refuses to take the sea, they have rendered every assistance in their power to the operations of the Army, and their noble conduct on the Field of Battle, where they soothed the sufferings of the wounded, and performed the last sad offices to the dead, will ever be remembered to their honour, and bind still more indissolubly the bonds which have long united the Military and Naval Service of The Queen.

I have, etc.,

General, the Lord Raglan, G.C.B.,
etc., etc.

NEWCASTLE."

Ultimately the allies proceeded to attack the south side of Sebastopol, and the combined forces quitted the Belbec (where they had arrived on the 24th.) on the 25th. of September, leaving a small force to threaten the northern side of the fortress, in order to cover the celebrated flank march of the combined armies, suggested by Lieutenant-General Burgoyne. Whilst on the march through the "Bush," by Mc Kenzie's farm, to the valley of the Tchernaya, the cavalry and artillery fell in with the rear of a Russian division, which was on its march from Sebastopol towards Simferopol; they captured all its baggage and a great quantity of small-arm ammunition. The light division was in support of the cavalry and artillery on this occasion, and the 23rd. Royal Welsh Fusiliers were leading the column; the second battalion of the rifle brigade went on in advance with the guns, and were in immediate contact with the enemy. On that evening, and the morning of the 26th., the troops arrived at the plain of Balaklava, having passed through a tract of country densely wooded, and without regular roads. The small garrison of Balaklava, consisting of about sixty men, surrendered at the first approach of the light division, after firing a few shot from some mortars, when this little town was forthwith entered and placed by the British in a posture of defence.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.*

ON the 28th. of September, the British Siege Train, consisting of eight companies of Royal Artillery, commenced disembarking, and notwithstanding the smallness of the harbour of Balaklava, and the want of suitable facilities for the reception of the guns, shot, and shell, the whole *matériel* was landed in five days, the sailors of the Royal Navy rendering good service on this and other occasions.

The basis of operations, in connection with the fleets, being now attained, the main body of the British army moved forward towards Sebastopol, and occupied ground on the western side of the plateau, near the "Maison d'Eau," General Bosquet's division taking up a position beyond Cathcart's Hill, on the extreme right. The celebrated Redan and Flagstaff batteries occupied the centre of the position, and ships of war were moored in the dockyard and careening creeks, and at the head of the harbour, in order that their

* It cannot be too generally known that there is an excellent model of the "Siege of Sebastopol," deposited in the Museum of the United Service Institution, Whitehall Yard, which forms a worthy companion to that of the battle of Waterloo, by Captain Siborne, also to be seen there. The Sebastopol model owes its origin to the following circumstances:—While the war in the Crimea was still being carried on, His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, as a mark of the continued interest he has always taken in the above Institution, presented to its Museum, in November, 1855, a model of the Siege of Sebastopol, based upon the best information that could at that time be procured in England. His Royal Highness, on presenting it, made a stipulation that the council would take steps to mark, in colour or otherwise, the exact position of the attacks of the Allies, and of the Russian defences at the time of the capture of the place.

The council lost no time in inviting some officers who had lately returned from the Crimea, to undertake the completion of the model, according to His Royal Highness's wishes; difficulties, however, presented themselves in endeavouring to carry this out in a satisfactory manner, which it was found impossible to overcome. In the meantime, at the expiration of the war in 1856, the officers of the Royal Engineers and of the Quartermaster-General's department, had completed their official surveys of the country, and, with His Royal Highness's concurrence, it was resolved to construct a new model, based upon the latest and most accurate information. Colonel F. W. Hamilton, C.B., of the Grenadier Guards, who was wounded at the battle of Inkermann, undertook the execution, the officers of the army and navy being invited to subscribe to a fund for defraying the necessary expenses, the Prince Consort heading the list with a donation of fifty pounds. The model is constructed to a horizontal scale of eleven inches to one mile, or one inch to four hundred and eighty feet. A succinct but valuable description of the model by Colonel Hamilton has been printed, from which the above particulars have been extracted.

broadsides might be brought to bear on any lines of approach attempted by the storming parties of the allied troops. Batteries were at once commenced to be established in order to reduce the fire of the enemy's artillery, and an alteration was made in the relative positions of the French and English forces, with a view of bringing the former nearer their base of operations at Kamiesh. To effect this, the British were ordered to carry on the attacks on the left of the enemy, for which purpose they moved to the right until their right was beyond the west of the ridge on which the Russians had a large advanced white tower, afterwards the famed Malakoff.

It was a busy time for the assailants; guns and siege *matériel* had to be brought to the front; ammunition, military stores, and provisions were conveyed with great labour for seven miles, that being the distance from the port of Balaklava. Obstacles only nerved the soldiers to increased exertion, and day by day some new earthwork was completed, some guns placed, or heaps of ammunition accumulated for the destruction of the place. Determined efforts at the same time were made by the Russians to frustrate the efforts of the besieging troops, and their sharpshooters had frequent skirmishes with the outlying pickets.

FIRST BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

EVERY heart beat high with expectation on the 16th. of October, for on the morrow was to commence the first bombardment of Sebastopol, and at half-past six o'clock on the morning of that day one hundred and twenty-six pieces of ordnance, from the French and British batteries, opened their fire on the fortress. The tower of the Malakoff by ten o'clock had become untenable, and all its guns had been either damaged or dismantled, whilst the earthen battery round it had slackened its fire. Five hours afterwards the Redan was so considerably injured by an explosion in its rear, that only three guns remained standing; during the afternoon several explosions occurred in the lines of the enemy.

It was not until one o'clock that the allied fleets com-

menced their share in the fray. At this period the French batteries had ceased firing, two of their magazines having exploded, which completely disabled two of their batteries. Thus the Russians directed their whole attention to the British lines, and such of their guns, relieved from the French bombardment, as could be turned against the British batteries were brought to bear thereon, but the latter did not suspend their fire until evening. A determined sortie was made by the Russians against the extreme left of the French, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, but, after displaying great gallantry, they were compelled to retire.

The ammunition expended from the mortars and guns during the bombardment of the 17th. of October, amounted to twenty-one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one rounds, of which two thousand seven hundred and forty-five were from mortars. Each of the shells from the Lancaster guns cost about twenty-five pounds, and three hundred and seventy were fired on this occasion, which alone made it a costly proceeding.

Shortly after day-break on the 18th. of October the British batteries re-opened their fire, and continued it during the day. This was replied to by a formidable fire from the Russians, who had repaired the works and re-mounted the guns in the famous Redan. The French were employed in repairing their batteries, and were therefore not in a position to assist, so that the British stood alone in this day's cannonade. On the following morning, the French having succeeded in that respect, the whole of the Anglo-French lines renewed the bombardment. It however became evident that Sebastopol could not be assaulted so early as was at first anticipated, and consequently many changes in the works of attack had to be made: the fire of the Russians continued such as to prevent the principal alterations being effected otherwise than during the night.

Upon the decease of Colonel Alexander, from apoplexy, on the 19th. October, Captain Gordon was appointed to the command of the Royal Engineers.

The following officers were killed and wounded from the 18th. to 21st. October, 1854:—

Artillery. *Wounded*.—Brevet-Major C. Colville Young.

Grenadier Guards, 3rd. Battalion. *Killed*.—Colonel the Honourable Francis G. Hood. *Wounded*.—Brevet-Major His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, Captain William Gordon Cameron, and Lieutenant Francis Byam Davies.

44th. Regiment. *Wounded*.—Captain Andrew Browne, Lieutenant Michael Bradford, and Assistant-Surgeon John Gibbons.

68th. Regiment. *Wounded*.—Captain Horatio Harbord Morant.

95th. Regiment. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant Edmund D. Smith, and Captain Julius A. R. Raines.

ACTION AT BALAKLAVA,

25TH. OCTOBER, 1854.

THE toils, difficulties, and sameness of trench life were shortly to be varied by a conflict which will ever be memorable in British military annals, occurring too, as it did, on the anniversary of one of England's remarkable victories, that of Agincourt. The low range of heights traversing the plain at the bottom of which Balaklava is situated, was protected by four small redoubts, hastily constructed. Of these, three had guns; and on a higher hill, in front of the village of Kamara, in advance of the right flank of the British, a work of somewhat more importance was established. No other force being disposable, the several redoubts were garrisoned by Turkish troops. The only British regiment in the plain, with the exception of a portion of a battalion of detachments, composed of weakly men, and a battery of artillery belonging to the third division, was the 93rd. Highlanders. On the heights, behind the right, were placed the Marines, who had been landed from the fleet by Vice-Admiral Dundas. The whole of these, including the Turkish troops, were under the immediate orders of Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, who had been taken, with the 93rd., from the first division.

At an early hour on the morning of the 25th. of October,

the enemy attacked the position in front of Balaklava. Lord Raglan, in consequence, withdrew from before Sebastopol the first and fourth divisions, commanded by Lieutenant-Generals His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and the Honourable Sir George Cathcart, and brought them down into the plain. General Canrobert subsequently reinforced these troops with the first division of French infantry and the Chasseurs d'Afrique.

The first operation of the enemy was the attack on the work on the British side of the village of Kamara, which, after very little resistance, they carried: they likewise obtained possession of the three others in contiguity to it, being opposed only in one, and that but for a very short space of time. The farthest of the three they did not retain, but the immediate abandonment of the others enabled them to take possession of the guns in them, amounting in the whole to seven. Those in the three lesser forts were spiked by the one English artilleryman who was in each.

Advancing in great strength, supported by artillery, the Russian cavalry appeared on the scene. One portion of them assailed the front and right flank of the 93rd., but were instantly driven back by the vigorous and steady fire of that distinguished regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie. The other, and larger mass, turned towards the heavy cavalry, and afforded Brigadier-General the Honourable James Yorke Scarlett, (now Adjutant-General to the Forces,) under the guidance of Lieutenant-General the Earl of Lucan, the opportunity of inflicting upon them a most signal defeat. Notwithstanding that the ground was anything but favourable for the attack of the dragoons, no obstacle could check their advance, and they charged into the Russian column, which, although far superior in numbers, soon sought safety in flight.

No writer has surpassed Mr. Russell's description of this exciting scene.* "As lightning flashes through a cloud, the

* All inventions and resources were pressed into service during the war: photography lent its aid; the telegraphic wire and a railroad were ultimately constructed; and Soyer made his culinary campaign; but from the first the leading public journals had their representatives in the field. The letters of Mr. W. H. Russell, the special correspondent of "The Times," were eagerly read by all, and the above has been extracted from that gentleman's work, "The British Expedition to the Crimea."

Greys and Enniskillers pierced through the dark masses of Russians. The shock was but for a moment. There was a clash of steel and a light play of sword-blades in the air, and then the Greys and the red-coats disappeared in the midst of the shaken and quivering columns. In another moment we saw them emerging with diminished numbers, and in broken order, charging against the second line. It was a terrible moment. 'God help them! they are lost!' was the exclamation of more than one man, and the thought of many. With unabated fire the noble hearts dashed at their enemy. It was a fight of heroes. The first line of Russians, which had been utterly smashed by our charge, and had fled off at one flank and towards the centre, were coming back to swallow up our handful of men. By sheer steel and sheer courage Enniskillener and Scot were winning their desperate way right through the enemy's squadron, and already grey horses and red coats had appeared right at the rear of the second mass, when, with irresistible force, like one bolt from a bow, the 4th. Dragoon Guards, riding straight at the right flank of the Russians; and the 5th. Dragoon Guards, following close after the Enniskillers, rushed at the remnants of the first line of the enemy, went through it as though it were made of pasteboard, and put them to utter rout.

"This Russian horse in less than five minutes after it met our dragoons, was flying with all its speed before a force certainly not half its strength. A cheer burst from every lip: in the enthusiasm, officers and men took off their caps, and shouted with delight; and thus keeping up the scenic character of their position, they clapped their hands again and again. Lord Raglan at once despatched Lieutenant Curzon, Aide-de-Camp, to convey his congratulations to Brigadier-General Scarlett, and to say 'Well done!'"

Lord Raglan observed in his despatch, that "the charge of this brigade was one of the most successful I ever witnessed; it was never for a moment doubtful, and is in the highest degree creditable to Brigadier-General Scarlett, and the officers and men engaged in it."

As the Russians withdrew from the ground which they had momentarily occupied, Lord Raglan directed the cavalry, supported by the fourth division, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, to move forward and take advantage of any opportunity to regain the heights. Not having been able to accomplish this immediately, and it appearing that an attempt was being made to remove the captured guns, the Earl of Lucan was desired to advance rapidly, follow the enemy in their retreat, and try to prevent them from effecting their object. Meanwhile the Russians had time to re-form on their own ground, with artillery in front and upon their flanks.

From some misconception of the instruction to advance, (so runs the despatch,) the Lieutenant-General considered that he was bound to attack at all hazards, and he accordingly ordered Major-General the Earl of Cardigan to move forward with the light brigade. This order was obeyed in the most spirited and gallant manner. Lord Cardigan charged with the utmost vigour, attacked a battery which was firing upon the advancing squadrons, and, having passed beyond it, engaged the Russian cavalry in its rear; but there his troops were assailed by artillery and infantry, as well as cavalry, and necessarily retired, after having committed much havoc upon the enemy. This movement was effected without haste or confusion; but the loss sustained was severe in officers, men, and horses, only counterbalanced by the brilliancy of the attack, and the gallantry, order, and discipline which distinguished it, forming a striking contrast to the conduct of the enemy's cavalry, which had previously been engaged with the heavy brigade.

The casualties in killed, wounded, and missing, in what is popularly known as "the Death Ride,"* amounted to thirty-

* The English cavalry, commanded by Lord Cardigan, had attacked our brigade of hussars (6th Cavalry Division,) with extraordinary impetuosity, but being themselves assailed in flank by four squadrons of our combined regiment of Lancers, they were thrown back, while the artillery of the 12th. and 16th. divisions fired after them with canister, and the Lancers with their carbines"

"The English cavalry, while charging our hussars, succeeded in penetrating to the battery of Don Cossacks, No. 3, and cut down some of its gunners."—*Extract from Prince Menschikoff's despatch, dated 25th. October, 1854.*

"The enemy's attack was most pertinacious; he charged our cavalry

eight officers and three hundred and fifty-six non-commissioned officers and men wounded. Three hundred and eighty-one horses were killed. The 93rd. Highlanders did not sustain any loss. The following are the names of the officers:—

Staff. *Killed*.—Captains the Honourable Walter Charteris, 92nd. Regiment, Aide-de-Camp to the Earl of Lucan; George Lockwood, 8th. Hussars, Aide-de-Camp to the Earl of Cardigan; and Louis Edward Nolan, half pay 15th. Hussars, Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Airey. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-General the Earl of Lucan; Brigadier-General the Honourable James Yorke Scarlett, 5th. Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Henry Fitzhardinge Berkeley Maxse, 21st. Foot, Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General the Earl of Cardigan; and Lieutenant Alexander James Hardy Elliot, 5th. Dragoon Guards, Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Scarlett.

5th. Dragoon Guards. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant Frederick Hay Swinfen, and Cornet the Honourable Grey Neville.

1st. Royal Dragoons. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Yorke, Captains William de Cardonnel Elmsall, George Campbell, and Cornet William Wray Hartopp.

2nd. Dragoons. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Darby Griffith, Captain George Calvert Clarke, Cornets Lenox Prendergast and Henry Edwardes Handley.

4th. Light Dragoons. *Killed*.—Major John T. Douglass Halkett, and Lieutenant Henry Astley Sparke. *Wounded*.—Captains George John Brown and Thomas Hutton.

8th. Hussars. *Killed*, (exclusive of Captain Lockwood, on the Staff.)—Lieutenant John Charles Henry Viscount Fitz Gibbon. *Wounded*.—Lieutenants Daniel Hugh Clutterbuck and Edward Seager, (Adjutant,) and Cornet George Gooch Clowes.

11th. Hussars. *Wounded*.—Captain Edwin Adolphus Cook, Lieutenant Harrington Astley Trevelyan, and Cornet George Powell Houghton.

In spite of the grape fired with great precision from six guns of the light battery, No. 7, in spite of the fire of the skirmishers of the regiment 'Odessa,' and of a company of the fourth battalion of 'Tirailleurs,' that stood on the right wing, and even unheeding the artillery of General Yabokritski."—*General Liprandi's report to Prince Menschikoff, 26th. Oct., 1854.*

13th. Light Dragoons. *Killed*.—Captains John Augustus Oldham and Thomas Howard Goad, and Cornet Hugh Montgomery.

17th. Lancers. *Killed*.—Captain John Pratt Winter, and Lieutenant John Henry Thomson. *Wounded*.—Captains William Morris, Robert White, and Augustus Frederick Cavendish Webb, Lieutenant Sir William Gordon, Bart., and Cornet and Adjutant John Chadwick.

The following officers of the cavalry division were specially mentioned as having distinguished themselves in the action of the 25th. October:—Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, commanding Light Cavalry Brigade; Brigadier-General the Honourable James Yorke Scarlett, commanding Heavy Brigade; Colonel Lord George Paget, commanding 4th. Light Dragoons; Lieutenant-Colonel Shewell, commanding 8th. Hussars; Lieutenant-Colonel Hodge, commanding 4th. Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel Griffith, commanding 2nd. Scots Greys; Lieutenant-Colonel Yorke, commanding 1st. Royal Dragoons; Lieutenant-Colonel White, commanding 6th. Inniskilling Dragoons; Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas, commanding 11th. Hussars; Captain Jenyns, commanding 13th. Light Dragoons; Captain Morris, commanding 17th. Lancers; Captain Burton, commanding 5th. Dragoon Guards; Captain Maude, Royal Horse Artillery; Colonel Lord William Paulet, Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division; Lieutenant-Colonel Mayow, Brigade Major, Light Cavalry Brigade; Major Mc Mahon, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Cavalry Division; Captain Conolly, Brigade Major, Heavy Brigade; Captain C. P. Beauchamp Walker, 7th. Dragoon Guards, first Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General the Earl of Lucan; and Captain Edward Fellowes, 12th. Lancers, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, Cavalry Division.

It must not be omitted that the Chasseurs d' Afrique advanced on the English left, and gallantly charging a Russian battery, checked its fire for a time, and thus rendered an essential service to the British cavalry.

After this the enemy made no further movement in advance, and at the close of the day the brigade of Guards of the first division, and the fourth division, returned to their original

encampment, as did the French troops, with the exception of one brigade of the first division, which was left in support of Sir Colin Campbell by General Canrobert. The remaining regiments of the Highland brigade also continued in the valley. Sir George Cathcart, the fourth division being advanced close to the heights, caused one of the redoubts to be re-occupied by the Turks, affording them his support, and availed himself of the opportunity to assist with his riflemen in silencing two of the enemy's guns. This redoubt had to be abandoned at nightfall, in consequence of its being so exposed, from the enemy's retaining possession of the two others; and Lord Raglan, seeing that the means of defending the extensive position which had been occupied by the Turkish troops in the morning, had proved wholly inadequate, decided, in concurrence with General Canrobert, to withdraw from the lower range of heights, and to concentrate the force, which was subsequently increased by a considerable body of seamen. The Russians, although unsuccessful in their chief object, had, by their occupation of the Turkish redoubts, obliged the British to abandon the use of the Woronzoff road for the circuitous route by the Col de Balaklava.

SORTIE OF THE 26TH. OF OCTOBER.

THE partial success already described induced the enemy to make a sortie on the following day; and about noon, on the 26th. of October, an assault was made on the right flank of the British position at Inkermann, where the second division was posted under Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, who was attacked by several columns of infantry, supported by artillery. The division immediately formed line in advance of the camp,—the left under Major-General Pennefather, the right under Brigadier-General Adams, whilst Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzmayer, and the captains of batteries, (Turner and Yates,) promptly posted their guns and opened fire. Immediately on the cannonade being heard the Duke of Cambridge brought up the brigade of Guards, under Major-General Bentinck, with a battery under Lieutenant-Colonel

Dacres. General Bosquet, with similar promptitude, and from a greater distance, approached the position with five French battalions; Sir George Cathcart, with a regiment of rifles hastened to the scene of action, and Sir George Brown pushed forward two guns in co-operation by the left. The enemy came on at first rapidly, assisted by their guns, on the mound hill; but the pickets, then chiefly of the 30th. and 49th. regiments, resisted them with remarkable determination and firmness. Lieutenant Conolly, of the 49th., Captains Atcherley and Bayly, of the 30th., all of whom were severely wounded, greatly distinguished themselves. Great bravery was also displayed at this point by Sergeant Daniel Sullivan, of the 30th., who was subsequently appointed to a commission in the 82nd. regiment.

Meanwhile, the eighteen guns in position, including those of the first division, were served with the utmost energy, and in half an hour they forced the enemy's artillery to abandon the field. The batteries were then directed with equal accuracy and vigour upon the Russian columns, which, being also exposed to the close fire of the advanced infantry, soon fell into complete disorder, and, taking to flight, were literally chased by the 30th. and 95th. regiments over the ridges and down towards the head of the bay. So eager was the pursuit, that it was with difficulty Major-General Pennefather eventually effected the recall of the men. The above regiments and pickets were gallantly led by Lieutenant-Colonel Mauleverer, 30th., Major Eman, 41st., and Majors Champion and Hume, 95th. The Russians were similarly pursued farther towards the right, by four companies of the 41st., gallantly led by Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Percy Herbert, Assistant Quartermaster-General. The 47th. also contributed. The 55th. were held in reserve.

Upwards of eighty prisoners were captured, and about one hundred and thirty of the enemy's dead were left within or near the British position. It was estimated that the Russian casualties could scarcely be less than six hundred. The British loss exceeded eighty, of whom were twelve killed, and five officers wounded. This affair has received the name of "Little Inkermann."

Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans spoke most highly in his official despatch of Major-General Pennefather, Brigadier-General Adams, Lieutenant-Colonels Herbert, Dacres, Fitzmayer, Captains Turner, Yates, Wodehouse, and Hamley.* He also recommended to Lord Raglan's consideration the excellent services of Captains Glasbrook and Thompson, of the Quartermaster-General's department; the Brigade Majors, Captains Armstrong and Thackwell; and his personal staff, Captains Allix, Gubbins, and the Honourable William Boyle.

The Royal Artillery had Captain Spencer Philip John Childers killed: the following officers were wounded:—Royal Artillery.—Captain Edward Mowbray, and Lieutenant John Edward Hope. 1st. Foot.—Lieutenant John Martin Brown. 30th. Regiment.—Captains Francis Topping Atcherley, and Paget Bayly. 41st.—Lieutenant Hugh Charles Harriott. 49th.—Lieutenant John Augustus Conolly,† and Ensign Patrick Cahill. 50th.—Brevet Major the Honourable James Pierce Maxwell. 57th.—Lieutenant James Hornby Buller. 88th.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Arthur Dillon Maule. Fourteen rank and file were killed, and three sergeants, one drummer, and one hundred and one rank and file wounded.

Lord Raglan thus expressed his thanks to the army for the services performed on the 25th. and 26th. of October.

General After Order.—29th. October, 1854.

“1.—The Commander of the Forces feels deeply indebted to Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, for his able and persevering exertions in the action in front of Balaklava on the

* Author of the popular work entitled “The Story of the Campaign of Sebastopol,” now Professor of Military History, Staff College, Sandhurst.

† Lieutenant Conolly gained the Victoria Cross for his conduct on the 26th. October, 1854. When in command of a company of the 49th. Regiment on outlying picket, he made himself most conspicuous by the gallantry of his behaviour. He came particularly under the observation of Lord Raglan, while in personal encounter with several Russians in defence of his post. He ultimately fell dangerously wounded. Lieutenant Conolly was highly praised in General Orders, and promoted into the Coldstream Guards as a reward for his exemplary behaviour on this occasion, and is now Captain and Brevet Major therein.

Corporal James Owens, of the 49th. Regiment, also greatly distinguished himself on the 26th. October, 1854, in personal encounter with the Russians, and nobly assisted Lieutenant Conolly, for which he likewise received the Victoria Cross.

25th. instant, and he has great pleasure in publishing to the Army the brilliant manner in which the 93rd. Highlanders, under his able directions, repulsed the enemy's Cavalry. The Major-General had such confidence in this distinguished regiment, that he was satisfied that it should receive the charge in line, and the result proved that his confidence was not misplaced.

"2.—The Commander of the Forces considers it his duty to notice the brilliant conduct of the Division of Cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant-General the Earl of Lucan, in the action of the 25th. instant. He congratulates Brigadier-General the Honourable James Yorke Scarlett and the Officers and Men of the Heavy Brigade, upon their successful charge and repulse of the Russian Cavalry in far greater force than themselves; and while he condoles with Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, and the Officers and Men of the Light Brigade on the heavy loss it sustained, he feels it to be due to them to place on record the gallantry they displayed, and the coolness and perseverance with which they executed one of the most arduous attacks that was ever witnessed, under the heaviest fire, and in face of powerful bodies of Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry.

"3.—The Commander of the Forces has the greatest satisfaction in thanking Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, and the Officers and Men of the Second Division, for the gallant and energetic manner in which they repulsed the powerful Sortie made upon this position on the 26th. instant.

"The conduct of all engaged was admirable; and the arrangements of the Lieutenant-General were so able and effective, as at once to ensure success, and inflict a heavy loss upon the enemy."

BATTLE OF INKERMANN.

NOVEMBER 5TH., 1854.

Two days after the sortie of the Russians had been repulsed, they were strengthened by considerable reinforcements, which

created an expectation that an extensive movement would not be long deferred, and this anticipation was fully realized. According to their own accounts they had seventy-six thousand men assembled in and near Sebastopol, when Prince Menschikoff resolved to attack the right wing of the English position. The plan proposed to be carried out, was for twenty thousand men, under Prince Gortschakoff, proceeding from Tchorgoun into the plain of Balaklava, to make a demonstration against that place, and against General Bosquet's corps of observation, to prevent any troops being detached to support the British; a like number occupied Sebastopol, of whom a portion, under General Timoffe, was ordered to make a strong sortie against the extreme left of the French, and thereby occupy the attention of their besieging army; five thousand men were to be in observation on McKenzie's Heights; the remaining thirty-one thousand, divided into two columns of attack, were destined for the immediate assault of the British position. Lieutenant-General Soimonoff, with his column of seventeen thousand five hundred men, issued from the Little Redan before daylight, on Sunday,* the memorable 5th. of November, but instead of ascending the ridge on which he then stood, so as to assault the Light Division near the Victoria Redoubt, he crossed the Careening Creek ravine at once upon quitting the town, and with his

* In the "Curiosities of War," are shewn the numerous battles which have been fought on Sundays, especially on Palm, Easter, and Whit Sundays. From the Wars of the Roses to the time of Wellington, Sunday has been memorable in English military annals. It is a stern necessity, that offers so strong a contrast to the prayer which then is ascending from ivied village church or stately city fane, to preserve us "from battle and murder, and from sudden death." The Peninsular war was fruitful in Sunday fighting, and the following instances in that and more recent campaigns, are here inserted as being intimately connected with the "Medals of the British Army:"—The second battle in Portugal, that of Vimiera, was fought on Sunday, 21st. August, 1808. The battle of Fuentes d'Onor was gained on Sunday, the 5th. of May, 1811. On Sunday evening, 10th. of January, 1812, Lord Wellington issued the brief and determined order, that "Ciudad Rodrigo must be carried by assault this evening, at seven o'clock." The battle of Orthes was fought on Sunday, the 27th. of February, 1814, and that of Toulouse—the last general action of the Peninsular War—occurred on Easter Sunday, the 10th. of April following. The battle of Waterloo was also decided on Sunday, the 18th. of June, 1815. The second Burmese war afforded two examples:—Easter Sunday, the 11th. April, 1852, the attack on the lines of defence at Rangoon; and the attack and capture of Pegu, on Sunday, the 21st. of November, 1852. The victory of Inkermann, as above narrated, was achieved on Sunday, the 5th. of November, 1854. And it was on Sunday, the 10th. of May, 1857, that the terrible Indian mutiny broke out at Meerut.

three leading regiments proceeded to attack the position of the Second Division. The two leading regiments of the second Russian column of thirteen thousand five hundred men, under Lieutenant-General Pauloff, having crossed the Tchernaya, and finding part of Soimonoff's column already occupying a portion of the field of battle, fell upon the outposts of the Second Division, occupying the Sandbag battery. With admirable gallantry these pickets defended the ground foot by foot against the overwhelming masses which poured in upon them, until the Second Division, under Major-General Pennefather, with its field guns, which had immediately been got under arms, was placed in position. Without loss of time the Light Division was brought to the front by Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, the long slopes to the left towards Sebastopol being occupied by the first brigade, under Major-General Codrington; thus protecting the British left, and guarding against attack on that side; the second brigade, under Brigadier-General Buller, formed on the left of the Second Division, with the 88th. Connaught Rangers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Jeffreys, thrown in advance.

The Brigade of Guards, under His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and Major-General Bentinck, proceeded likewise to the front, and took up most important ground to the extreme right on the alignment of the Second Division, but separated from it by a deep and precipitous ravine, and posting its guns with those of the Second Division.

The Brigade of Guards having driven the Russians out of the Sandbag battery, maintained that post against repeated efforts to acquire possession. The Grenadiers were in the battery, the Scots Fusiliers on their left, and the Coldstreams, who arrived afterwards, to the left of these. The Second Division occupied the ground immediately in front of their own camp, and repulsed all attempts to force that part of the position.*

* "Every bush hid a dead man, and in some places small groups lay heaped. In a spot which might have been covered by a common bell-tent, I saw lying four Englishmen and seven Russians. All the field was strewn; but the space in front of the two-gun battery, where the Guards fought, bore terrible pre-eminence in slaughter. The sides of the hill, up to and around the battery, were literally heaped with bodies. It was painful to see the noble Guardsmen, with their large forms and fine faces,

The Fourth Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, having been brought from its encampment, advanced to the front and right of the attack; the First Brigade, under Brigadier-General Goldie, proceeded to the left of the Inkermann road; the Second Brigade, under Brigadier-General Torrens, to the right of it, and on the ridge overhanging the valley of the Tchernaya. The Third Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England, occupied in part the ground vacated by the Fourth Division, and supported the Light Division by two regiments under Brigadier-General Sir John Campbell, while Brigadier-General Eyre held the command of the troops in the trenches.*

So dark was the morning, independent of the drizzling rain, that it was nearly impossible to discover anything save the flash and smoke of artillery, together with a heavy musketry fire. It however soon became evident that the enemy, under cover of a vast cloud of skirmishers, supported by dense columns of infantry, had advanced numerous batteries of large calibre to the high ground to the left and front of the Second Division, while powerful columns of infantry attacked with great vigour the Brigade of Guards. Additional batteries of heavy artillery were also placed by the enemy on the slopes to the British left; the guns in the field, amounting in the whole to ninety pieces, independently however of the ship guns and those in the works of Sebastopol.

Protected by a tremendous fire of shot, shell, and grape, the Russian columns advanced in great force, requiring every

lying amidst the dogged, low-browed Russians. One Guardsman lay in advance of the battery on his back, with his arms raised in the very act of thrusting with the bayonet; he had been killed by a bullet entering through his right eye. His coat was open, and I read his name on the Guernsey frock underneath—an odd name—'Mustow.' While I was wondering why his arms had not obeyed the laws of gravity, and fallen by his side, when he fell dead, a Guardsman came up and told me he had seen Mustow rush out of the battery and charge with the bayonet, with which he was thrusting at two or three of the enemy, when he was shot. In their last charges, the Russians must have trodden at every step on the bodies of their comrades."—*The Story of the Campaign of Sebastopol*, by Lieutenant-Colonel E. Bruce Hamley, Royal Artillery.

* The first notice of the advance of the Russians was given by Sir Thomas Troubridge, who commanded the outposts of the first brigade of the light division. After relieving the advanced sentries, he went down before daybreak towards the Mamelon, and, sweeping the ground with a field-glass, descried the enemy on the opposite side of the ravine.

effort of gallantry on the part of the troops to resist them. At this time two battalions of French infantry, which had on the first notice been sent by General Bosquet, joined the English right, and very materially contributed to the successful resistance to the attack, cheering with the men, and charging the enemy down the hill with great loss. About the same period a determined assault was made on the extreme left of the British, and for a moment the Russians possessed themselves of four guns, three of which were re-taken by the 88th., while the fourth was speedily re-captured by the 77th. Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton. In the opposite direction the Brigade of Guards, under His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, was engaged in a severe conflict.

The enemy, under the cover of thick brushwood, advanced in two heavy bodies, and assaulted with great determination a small redoubt which had been constructed for two guns, but was not armed. The combat was most arduous; and the Brigade, after displaying the utmost steadiness and gallantry, was obliged to retire before very superior numbers, until supported by a wing of the 20th. Regiment of the Fourth Division, when they again advanced and re-took the redoubt. This ground was afterwards occupied in gallant style by French troops, and the Guards speedily re-formed in rear of the right flank of the Second Division.

Meanwhile, Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir George Cathcart, with a few companies of the 68th. Regiment, considering that he might make a strong impression by descending into the valley, and taking the enemy in flank, moved rapidly forward, but finding the heights above him in full occupation of the Russians, he suddenly discovered that he was entangled with a superior force, and whilst attempting to withdraw his men, he received a mortal wound, shortly previously to which Brigadier-General Torrens, when leading the 68th., was likewise severely wounded. Subsequently to this, the battle continued with unabated vigour and with no positive result, the enemy availing themselves not only of the fire of all their field-batteries, but of those in front of the works of the place, and the ship guns, till the afternoon, when the symptoms of giving way first became apparent, and shortly after, although

the fire did not cease, the retreat became general, and heavy masses were observed retiring over the bridge of the Inkermann, and ascending the opposite heights, abandoning on the field of battle five or six thousand dead and wounded, multitudes of the latter having already been carried off by them.

During the engagement, Major-General Codrington, fearing that the British position would be forced near the five-gun battery, and that the camp of the first brigade of the light division would be endangered, sent Major Mc Kenzie back to the camp, to order all the bätmen, men on guard, and any sick who could carry arms, to turn out at once. No officer being in camp, Lieutenant-Colonel Lysons, of the 23rd., who was at the time recovering from an attack of fever, got up and took command of the parties of the three regiments of the first brigade; every man who could stand volunteered to go out; they went to the front in support of their comrades, but no serious attack was ever made in the direction of the Light Division hills, although the fire from the enemy's field-pieces across the front, especially at the before-mentioned battery, (which they completely enfiladed,) and near the old redoubt, was very heavy.

With the hope of diverting attention from the Inkermann attack, a Russian column, five thousand strong, made a sortie on the French lines, and succeeded in spiking several guns, but were gallantly repulsed, and pursued to the very walls of Sebastopol, the town being entered by a portion of the French troops, their leader, General Lourmel, meeting his death in the charge; General Forey experienced great difficulty in recalling his soldiers, who were carried away by the ardour of the chase. The Russians lost a thousand men in this attack, and the French casualties were also considerable.

Thus terminated one of the most sanguinary contests of modern times. For several weeks the troops had been subjected to constant labour, and many of them had passed the previous night in the trenches. A zealous devotion to duty characterized the gallantry of both French and English, and, after a hard-fought day, the soldiers' battle, as it has been designated, ended in a victory over, as regards numbers, an infinitely superior force.

No positive conclusion could be arrived at in regard to the actual numbers brought into the field by the Russians, as the configuration of the ground did not admit of any great development of their force, the attack consisting of a system of repeated assaults in heavy masses of columns. It was, however, considered, judging from the numbers seen in the plains after they had withdrawn in retreat, that they could not have been less than sixty thousand men. The number of British troops actually engaged scarcely exceeded eight thousand* men, whilst those of General Bosquet's division only amounted to six thousand, the remaining available French troops on the spot having been kept in reserve.

Prince Menschikoff's intention was to drive the British from their position, and to entrench himself at once on the heights, for several waggons, laden with fascines and gabions, were noticed in the retreating columns across the Tchernaya. His first attack was made with vigour and determination, but it was completely defeated by the British before the arrival of the French. No part was taken in the renewed assault by the Russian regiments composing the above attack, as they could not again be organized for further offensive operations.

Lord Raglan's appreciation of the services of officers would be deprived of its value, if not given in his own words. His Lordship stated in his first despatch to the Duke of Newcastle:—"I will in a subsequent despatch lay before Your Grace the names of the officers whose services have been brought to my

* Some misapprehension having arisen regarding the numbers then actually belonging to the army in the Crimea, in consequence of the above statement in Lord Raglan's despatch, the following return of the strength on the 4th. of November, 1854, is inserted.

	Cavalry.	Artillery and Sappers & Miners.	Infantry.
Under arms.....	1,417	3,154	17,436
Detached on command, Bâtimen, and otherwise employed }	449	260	4,353
Sick { Present	149	50	1,131
{ Absent	512	130	5,104
	<hr/> 2,527	<hr/> 3,594	<hr/> 28,024
Officers	107	147	708
Total Officers and Men, 4th. November, 1854			35,107

The brigade of Highlanders, upwards of 2,000 men, was at Balaklava; the third division of 3,400 men occupied the heights in rear of the trenches, a sortie from the town being expected; and about 3,600 were in the trenches; these, deducted from 17,436, the "infantry under arms," leave 8,436, nearly agreeing with the number given in the despatch.

notice. I will not detain the mail for that purpose now, but I cannot delay to report the admirable behaviour of Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, who was unfortunately shot through the arm, but is doing well; of Lieutenant-General His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who particularly distinguished himself; and of Major-General Pennefather, in command of the Second Division, which received the first attack, and gallantly maintained itself under the greatest difficulties throughout this protracted conflict; of Major-General Bentinck, who is severely wounded; Major-General Codrington, Brigadier-General Adams, and Brigadier-General Torrens,* who are severely wounded; and Brigadier-General Buller, who is also wounded, but not so seriously.

"I must likewise express my obligations to Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England, for the excellent disposition he made of his Division, and the assistance he rendered to the left of the Light Division, where Brigadier-General Sir John Campbell was judiciously placed, and effectively supported Major-General Codrington; and I have great pleasure in stating that Brigadier-General Eyre was employed in the important duty of guarding the trenches from any assault from the town.

"Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, who had been obliged by severe indisposition to go on board ship a few days previously, left his bed as soon as he received intelligence of the attack, and was promptly at his post, and though he did not feel well enough to take the command of the Division out of the hands of Major-General Pennefather, he did not fail to give him his best advice and assistance.

"It is deeply distressing to me to have to submit to your Grace the list of killed, wounded, and missing on this memorable occasion. It is indeed heavy, and very many valuable officers and men have been lost to Her Majesty's service.

"Among the killed your Grace will find the names of Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir G. Cathcart, Brigadier-General Strangways, and Brigadier-General Goldie.

* Afterwards Major-General Sir Arthur Wellesley Torrens, K.C.B., and Deputy Quartermaster-General at Head Quarters. He never recovered from the effects of his wound, and died in Paris, in August, 1855, and was buried in the cemetery of Père la Chaise, on the 27th. of that month.

"Of the services of the first it is almost unnecessary to speak. They are known throughout the British empire, and have within a short space of time been brought conspicuously before the country by his achievements at the Cape of Good Hope, whence he had only just returned when he was ordered to this army.

"By his death Her Majesty has been deprived of a most devoted servant, an officer of the highest merit, while I personally have to deplore the loss of an attached and faithful friend.

"Brigadier-General Strangways was known to have distinguished himself in early life, and in mature age, throughout a long service, he maintained the same character.

"The mode in which he had conducted the command of the Artillery, since it was placed in his hands by the departure through illness of Major-General Cator, is entitled to my entire approbation, and was equally agreeable to those who were confided to his care.

"Brigadier-General Goldie was an officer of considerable promise, and gave great satisfaction to all under whom he has served."

The following is the subsequent despatch adverted to.

"Before Sebastopol, November 11th., 1854.

"MY LORD DUKE,

"When, on the 8th. instant, I reported the gallant and successful repulse of the very formidable attack made upon the position occupied by our troops above the ruins of Inkermann, I stated that I would in a subsequent Despatch lay before your Grace the names of the officers whose conduct upon the occasion had been brought to my notice. I now proceed to discharge that duty.

"His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge reports most favourably of the exertions of Colonel the Honourable George Upton, of the Coldstream Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Reynardson, of the Grenadier Guards, and Colonel Walker, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, as well as of Colonel Cunynghame, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel Brownrigg, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain the Honourable

Percy Feilding, Acting Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, who was severely wounded; and of Captain Butler, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, who was unfortunately killed; and here I may mention that he was the brother of Captain Butler, who so distinguished himself at Silistria, and fell just before the siege was raised.

“The Duke of Cambridge likewise recommends Lieutenant-Colonel Dacres, of the Royal Artillery, who commanded the field batteries of the First Division, which were admirably served by Captains Paynter and Wodchouse, Captain Hamley, of the Royal Artillery, acting as Staff Officer to that branch of the service; Captain Ellison, the Brigade Major to the Guards, and Major the Honourable James Macdonald (whose conduct particularly attracted my attention,) and the other Officers of his personal Staff.

“His Royal Highness speaks also in the highest terms of the spirited exertions of Assistant-Surgeon Wilson, of the 7th. Hussars, who at a critical moment rallied a few men, which enabled them to hold the ground till reinforced.*

“In the Second Division, which, as I have already informed your Grace, received the first attack, and was engaged throughout the day, the Officers whose names I have to bring forward are very numerous.

“Those who commanded the regiments of which it was composed were, without exception, either killed or wounded; and, in many instances, those who succeeded were wounded. Major-General Pennefather commends them highly. Colonel Warren, of the 55th., in command of the First Brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Daubeney, 55th., who succeeded to it on the former being wounded, and was himself wounded afterwards; Lieutenant-Colonel Mauleverer, 30th., and Major Patullo, of the same regiment, who took the command of the regi-

* “At one time, while the Duke was rallying his men, a body of Russians began to single him out, and to take shots at him in the most deliberate manner. A surgeon, Mr. Wilson, 7th. Hussars, who was attached to the brigade, perceived the danger of His Royal Highness, and with the greatest gallantry and coolness, assembled a few men of the Guards, led them to the charge, and utterly routed and dispersed the Russians. The Duke's horse was killed in the course of the fight. At the close of the day he called Mr Wilson in front of the regiment, and publicly thanked him for having in all probability saved his life.”—*Expedition to the Crimea, by W. H. Russell, L.L.D.*

ment when the Lieutenant-Colonel was wounded; Major Champion, 95th. Regiment, and Major Hume, of the same corps, who were both wounded, the latter having succeeded the former in the command, and being himself relieved by Captain Davis when he was obliged to leave the field.

“Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, of the 41st., who was mortally wounded, and succeeded in the command by Major Eman; Lieutenant-Colonel Haly, of the 47th., who was obliged, when wounded, to relinquish his command to Major Farren; Major Dalton, of the 49th., who fell at the head of his corps, and was replaced by Major Grant; Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzmayer, commanding the batteries of the Second Division, under the able direction of Captains Pennycuick and Turner; Lieutenant-Colonel Wilbraham, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Percy Herbert, the Assistant-Adjutant, and Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Captain Thompson, 10th. Hussars, and Captain Glazbrook, 49th. Regiment, the Deputy Assistant-Adjutant, and Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Division; Captains Thackwell and Armstrong, the Brigade Majors; Captain Harding, Aide-de-Camp, and the other officers attached to the Major-General’s personal Staff, one of whom, Captain Allix, the First Aide-de-Camp of Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, and a most promising officer, was unfortunately killed.

“The Third Division was only partially engaged; but having been actively employed in all the siege operations, Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England avails himself of the opportunity to mention, in terms of high approbation, the Staff Officers and officers in command of regiments, and has drawn my attention to the services of Major Wood, Assistant Adjutant-General, the Honourable Major Colborne, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Captain Wortley, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Colonel Bell, of the Royal Regiment; Colonel Cobbe, of the 4th. Regiment; Colonel the Honourable A. Spencer, of the 44th.; Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, of the 38th.; Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, of the 28th.; and Lieutenant-Colonel Waddy, of the 50th. Regiments; Major the Honourable A. Hope, of the 60th. Regiment, Captain Daniell, of the 38th., Brigade Majors; and

Captain Edward Neville, Scots Fusilier Guards, his Aide-de-Camp.

“The superior officers of the Fourth Division, Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir George Cathcart, and Brigadier-General Goldie, having fallen, and the survivor, Brigadier-General Torrens, having been severely wounded, I take upon myself to recommend the surviving officers of the Staff, namely, Colonel Windham, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Captain Hugh Smith, 3rd. Foot, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General; Major Maitland, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, who is wounded; and Captain Street, 57th. Regiment, and Lieutenant Torrens, 23rd. Regiment, Brigade Majors; and I may here express my deep regret that Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Seymour,* Scots Fusilier Guards, should have fallen. He had served on the Staff with the lamented Sir George Cathcart at the Cape, and had accompanied him to this country in the capacity of Assistant Adjutant-General; and he was remarkable for his intelligence, gallantry, and zeal.

“I would likewise beg to solicit your Grace’s attention to the services of Colonel Horn, who commanded the 20th., and came out of action the senior officer of the division; Captain Inglis, commanding 57th., and Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth, commanding the 68th. Regiment, who was severely wounded; and Captain Dallas, commanding detachment of the 46th.; of Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie, of the 21st., who was wounded; of Lieutenant-Colonel Swyny, who unfortunately fell at the head of the 63rd., and was succeeded in the command by Major the Honourable Robert Dalzell; and Lieutenant-Colonel Horsford, of the Rifle Brigade; of Lieutenant-Colonel D. Wood, the senior officer of the Artillery of the Division; and Major Townsend, of the Artillery, who was unfortunately killed. He was considered a most valuable officer, and was ably succeeded by Captain Hoste. Lieutenant-Colonel Powell would have commanded the 57th., but he was on duty in the trenches.

“The officers of the Light Division, whose services have

* When Sir George Cathcart fell, Colonel Seymour rushed to his assistance, and was shot through the leg. No inducements could make him quit his beloved commander, and, in endeavouring to protect his remains, he met a soldier’s death.

been brought to my notice by Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, who was obliged by a wound in his arm to quit the field before the action terminated, and by Major-General Codrington, who succeeded him in the command, are Lieutenant-Colonel Yea, of the Royal Fusiliers; Major Sir Thomas Troubridge,* of the same regiment, who was commanding in a battery, and though desperately wounded, behaved with the utmost gallantry and composure; Major Bunbury, of the 23rd., who replaced him in command; Brevet-Major Mundy, commanding the 33rd.; Lieutenant-Colonel Shirley, of the 88th., who was employed in the trenches; Lieutenant-Colonel Jeffreys, commanding the portion of that regiment which was in the field; Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton, commanding the 77th.; Majors Straton and Dixon, of the same regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Unett, of the 19th., on duty in the trenches; Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence and Captain Ebrington, of the Rifle Brigade; and Captain Hopkins, commanding a detachment of Royal Marines, which had been brought up to replace a wing of the Rifle Brigade that had been sent down to Balaklava, and fully maintained the reputation of that distinguished corps; Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, of the Royal Horse Artillery; and Captain Morris, commanding the battery attached to the division; Colonel Sullivan, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Airey, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Captain Hallewell, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General; Captain Macdonell, and the other officers of the Lieutenant-General's personal Staff; Lieutenant the Honourable H. Campbell, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Codrington; and Brigadier-General Buller's Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant the Honourable H. Clifford, whose conduct is represented to have

* Major Sir Thomas Troubridge, Bart., of the 7th. Royal Fusiliers, now Colonel and Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces (clothing, etc.,) was desperately wounded by a forty-two pound shot, and the following operations had to be performed:—The left foot was removed by Syme's operation, and the right leg amputated below the knee. He was placed under chloroform twice for the operations, a few minutes elapsing before giving it the second time. Both feet were much injured, the bones of the left foot being completely smashed, with great destruction of the soft parts, inasmuch that the flap had to be formed from the cushion of the heel. This gallant officer now walks well, aided by a stick, and strangers would scarcely know that he had been so severely wounded. Ensign (now Captain) Owens, of the 33rd. Regiment, who was standing close by Sir Thomas, had the calf of his leg carried off by the same shot, and has suffered severely ever since, the wound never having healed.

been peculiarly conspicuous; Captains Mackenzie and Glyn, the Brigade-Majors of the division.

“It is due to the principal Medical Officers of the several divisions, Doctors Alexander, Cruickshank, Forest, Linton, and Humfrey, to report that their able exertions have been strongly represented to me, and deserve to be most honourably mentioned, and the arrangements of the Inspector-General of Hospitals, Dr. Hall, for the care of the wounded, merit the expression of my entire approbation.

“Lieutenant-Colonel Gambier, of the Royal Artillery, who had the command of the Artillery in the trenches during the siege, a duty which he discharged to my perfect satisfaction, was, I regret to say, unfortunately wounded, when moving up with the two eighteen-pounders, which I had ordered to be brought to the right of the Second Division; and I have great pleasure in speaking in terms of high panegyric of Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, who had charge of those guns, Captain D’Aguilar, and the officers and men who worked them; they performed under Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson’s directions the most effective service, notwithstanding that they had a very heavy fire upon them, and that their loss in consequence was very severe, seventeen men having been either killed or wounded, and one officer wounded.

“I derived, as upon every other occasion, the most able and effective assistance from the Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Brigadier-General Estcourt, and Brigadier-General Airey, and their Assistants, Major the Honourable W. Pakenham, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable A. Gordon, and the officers of their departments; and from the Military Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Steele, Lieutenant-Colonel Poulett Somerset, and the officers of my personal Staff; and I feel deeply indebted to Lieutenant-General Sir John Burgoyne, for the constancy with which he applies himself to the discharge of his arduous duties, and the benefit I derive from his advice and assistance, as well as to Captain Gordon, Commanding Royal Engineer, Captain Chapman, and the officers of that corps; and to Major Adye, the Honourable Captain Gage, and Captain Fortescue, the Staff Officers of the Royal Artillery, to the command of which Lieutenant-Colonel Dacres has

succeeded by the lamented death of Brigadier-General Strangways, whose Aide-de-Camp, Captain Gordon, I would also bring to your Grace's notice.*

I have, etc.,

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
etc., etc., etc.

RAGLAN."

The casualties were heavy; the British had forty-three officers killed, one hundred wounded, and one taken prisoner; five hundred and eighty-nine non-commissioned officers and men were killed, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight wounded, and sixty-two missing, in all two thousand five hundred and seventy-three. The losses in the trenches on the 5th. of November, as well as in the battle, are included in this number. Names of officers killed and wounded.—

Cavalry Division. *Killed*.—17th. Lancers, Cornet Archibald Cleveland.

Royal Artillery. *Killed*.—Brigadier-General Thomas Fox Strangways and Major Samuel Philip Townsend. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Gloucester Gambier, Captain and Adjutant John Fraser Lodington Baddeley, and Captains Gaspard Le Marchant Tupper and Charles Henry Ingilby.

FIRST DIVISION.—STAFF. *Killed*.—Captain Henry Thomas Butler, 55th. Foot, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General. *Wounded*.—Major-General Henry W. Bentinck, and Captain Thomas Henry Clifton, 7th. Dragoon Guards, Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

Grenadier Guards, Third Battalion. *Killed*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward William Pakenham, Captains the Honourable H. Aldworth Neville and Sir R. L. Newman, Bart. *Wounded*.—Colonel Frederick William Hamilton, Lieutenant-Colonels the Honourable H. Hugh Manvers Percy, and Ralph Bradford, Captain Alfred Tipping, and Lieutenants Charles Napier Sturt and Sir James Fergusson, Bart.

Coldstream Guards, First Battalion. *Killed*.—Lieutenant-Colonels the Honourable Thomas Vesey Dawson, James Charles

* The concluding paragraph is here omitted, as it referred to the gallantry of two officers at the Alma, namely, Captain Maude, Royal Horse Artillery, and Captain Campbell, 23rd. Regiment. (See note, page 14.)

Murray Cowell, and Lionel Daniel Mackinnon; Captains the Honourable Granville Charles Cornwallis Eliot, Henry Montolieu Bouverie, and Frederick Henry Ramsden; Lieutenants Edward Amelius Disbrowe and Cavendish Hubert Greville. *Wounded*.—Colonel the Honourable George Frederick Upton, Lieutenant-Colonels James Halkett and Lord Augustus Charles Lennox Fitz-Roy, Captain the Honourable Percy Robert Basil Feilding, and Lieutenant the Honourable W. Archer Amherst.

Scots Fusilier Guards. *Killed*.—Lieutenant-Colonel James Hunter Blair. *Wounded*.—Colonel E. W. Forestier Walker, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Seymour, Captains G. T. Fran. Shuckburgh, Hugh Fitz-Hardinge Drummond, (Adjutant,) Reginald Gipps, and Francis Baring, Lieutenant Seymour John Blane, and Assistant Surgeon Arthur Guy Elkington.

SECOND DIVISION.—STAFF. *Killed*.—Captain William Kent Allix, 1st. Foot. *Wounded*.—Brigadier-General Henry William Adams, 49th. Foot, Captains Francis Pym Harding, 22nd. Foot, James Gubbins, 85th. Regiment, Cadwallader Adams, 49th. Foot, and Alastair M' Ian M' Donald, 92nd. Regiment, all serving as Aides-de-Camp.

30th. Regiment. *Killed*.—Captain Arthur Wellesley Conolly and Lieutenant Alured Gibson. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel James Thomas Mauleverer, Captains James Rose, Graham Le Fevre Dickson, Paget Bayly, and Lieutenant John Dillon Ross-Lewin, (died of wounds.)

41st. Regiment. *Killed*.—Lieutenant-Colonel George Carpenter, Captain Edwin Richards, Lieutenants William Johnston, (Adjutant,) John William Swaby, Alfred Taylor, and John Stirling. *Wounded*.—Captains Henry Warter Meredith, Hugh Rowlands, and Frederick Cherburg Bligh, Lieutenants Henry Stratton Bush and George Robert Fitz-Roy.

47th. Regiment. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel William O' Grady Haly and Ensign Granville Waddilove.

49th. Regiment. *Killed*.—Major Thomas N. Dalton and Lieutenant Arthur Savery Armstrong.

55th. Regiment. *Wounded*.—Brevet-Colonel Charles Warren, C.B., Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Charles Barnston Daubenev, C.B., Lieutenants William Barnston, John Richard Hume, and George Anthony Morgan.

95th. Regiment. *Wounded*.—Majors John George Champion (died of wounds) and Henry Hume, Captain George Courtenay Vials, and Lieutenant Alexander J. J. Macdonald, (Adjutant.)

THIRD DIVISION. — 50th. Regiment. *Killed*. — Lieutenant Walpole George Dashwood. *Wounded*.—Captain Heathfield James Frampton.

FOURTH DIVISION.—STAFF. *Killed*.—Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, K.C.B., Brigadier-General Thomas Leigh Goldie, 57th. Regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Francis Seymour, Scots Fusilier Guards, Assistant Adjutant-General. *Wounded*.—Brigadier-General Arthur Wellesley Torrens, Brevet-Major Charles Lennox Brownlow Maitland, Grenadier Guards, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain Henry D'Oyley Torrens, 23rd. Regiment, Aide-de-Camp.

20th. Regiment. *Killed*.—Lieutenant William Henry Dowling. *Wounded*.—Colonel Frederick Horn, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Dennis Crofton, Brevet-Major James B. Sharpe, (died of wounds,) Captains William Thomas Wayte Wood, and Charles Richard Butler, Lieutenants George Bennett and Francis Padfield, (Adjutant,) and Ensign Lewis Kekewich.

21st. Regiment. *Killed*.—Lieutenant Henry Francis Eden Hurt. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick George Ainslie, (died of wounds,) Captain George Neeld Boltero, Lieutenants Alfred Templeman, Henry King, and Roger Killeen, and Ensign Richard Stephens.

46th. Regiment. *Wounded*.—Captain William Hardy and Ensign Edwin Hawker Helyar.

57th. Regiment. *Killed*.—Captain Edward Stanley. *Wounded*.—Captain James Franklyn Bland, (died of wounds,) Lieutenants George Udny Hague, (died of wounds,) and Cavendish Venables.

63rd. Regiment. *Killed*.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Turner Swyny, Lieutenant G. C. Widdrington Curtois, and Ensign James Hulton Clutterbuck. *Wounded*.—Captains Thomas Harries and Charles Edward Fairtlough, Lieutenants Thomas Johns, William Henry Newenham, and Robert Bennett, (Adjutant,) Ensigns Heneage Thomas Twysden and Thomas Kyd Morgan.

68th. Regiment. *Killed*.—Major Heneage Griffith Wynne, and Lieutenant Frederick Grote Barker. *Wounded*.—Brevet

Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Smyth, (died of wounds,) and Lieutenant John Cator.

Rifle Brigade, First Battalion. *Killed*.—Captain Aubrey Agar Cartwright. *Wounded*.—Brevet-Major Edward Rooper, (died of wounds,) Lieutenants Coote Buller and Cook Sibbs Flower.

LIGHT DIVISION.—STAFF. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, K.C.B., K.H.

7th. Royal Fusiliers. *Wounded*.—Major Sir Thomas St. Vincent Hope Cochrane Troubridge, Bart., Captains Reginald Yonge Shipley and Eustace Henry Rose, Lieutenant Henry William Paget Butler, and Ensign Lewis J. F. Jones.

19th. Regiment. *Killed*.—Captain James Ker.

23rd. Regiment. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant Fred. Fletcher Vane.

33rd. Regiment. *Killed*.—Lieutenant Henry Thorold. *Wounded*.—Captain Frank Corbett and Ensign John Owens.

77th. Regiment. *Killed*.—Captain John Nicholson.

88th. Regiment. *Wounded*.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Richard Jeffreys, Captain Joshua Grant Crosse, and Lieutenant Henry John Le Marchant Baynes.

Rifle Brigade, Second Battalion. *Killed*.—Second Lieutenant Leonard Neill Malcolm. *Wounded*.—Captain Edward Newdigate.

Royal Marines. *Wounded*.—Captain William Henry March.

It was stated that the French casualties amounted to about one thousand eight hundred killed and wounded, whilst those of the Russians were estimated at fifteen thousand men. There is a peculiar feature incident to the battle of Inkermann, for the British soldiers were nearly all in their grey great coats; this arose from the fact of their being turned out before daylight, and on account of the rain, besides which the greater portion of the Guards, and the fourth division, had come from the trenches, in which they had been employed for twenty-four hours, and were consequently similarly clothed. It is also worthy of record that the battle was fought fasting by the British.

The gallant deeds of the following officers and men at Inkermann, will appear amongst the recipients of the Victoria Cross, but their names are here mentioned to facilitate references:—Colonel the Honourable Hugh Manvers Percy, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Russell, and Private Palmer, of

the Grenadier Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel Robert James Lindsay, of the Scots Fusilier Guards; Lieutenant Walker, 30th. Regiment; Brevet-Major Rowlands, 41st.; Private M' Dermond, 47th.; Private Thomas Beach, 55th.; Private John Byrne, 68th.; Sergeant John Park, 77th.; Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable H. Clifford, Rifle Brigade; and Corporal Prettyjohn, of the Royal Marincs. In addition to these, the list of officers and men who received French and Sardinian War Medals, will shew the special acts of bravery performed by them throughout the campaign.

There is a peculiar interest attaching to the soldiers' accounts of this hard-fought battle, and the two following are but types of many others, all of which are full of national characteristics. The first is from a soldier in the Scots Fusilier Guards:—

“We have had another general engagement, on the 5th. of November. Well shall I remember that day. I ought never to forget the goodness of God in bringing me off the ground safe, and without a scratch.

“And now I will endeavour to give you an account, as far as I am able, of the battle. But I must tell you that on the night preceding the battle it was very foggy, and the morning was misty. The Russians availed themselves of it. A strong force, about forty thousand men, (we are informed) under the command of General Osten-Sacken, from Odessa, with numerous artillery, got possession of some heights, and when the mist cleared away opened fire, drove in the outlying pickets, and got possession of the hills overlooking the second division's tents. It was about a quarter past six a.m. when the firing commenced. I was just up, and saw the second division falling in. Some men were killed in front of their tents. We fell in anyhow. We had only six companies—two on picket; the Grenadier Guards five companies; and, I believe, the Coldstream Guards seven companies. The brigade of Highlanders are guarding Balaklava; the second division is encamped on our right. We went up, and a fearful sight it was in going through the second division's encampment. The shells were bursting over our heads, and the cannon-balls rolling through us, bringing down tents, and poor bāt-horses were knocked to pieces by them.

“We were, of course, all taken by surprise, finding that the enemy being so near, and had gained possession of a redoubt; and the Duke of Cambridge, with only the Guards and two companies of the 46th., said, ‘You must drive them out of it.’ Well, then, they were only twenty yards from us, and we were firing at each other. The pioneers and drummers, with the stretchers, were told to find the best shelter they could, and so I, myself, with our drum-major, were lying down behind a small bush, and we both expected every moment to be shot, the bullets actually passing within a few inches of our heads, and breaking off the branches over us as we lay there. Well, they succeeded in driving the Russians out of the place, and got them down the hill, when they were ordered to retire.

“They retired, and the Russians came up with redoubled strength, and completely surrounded us. The Russians took possession of the redoubt. The Duke said, ‘They must come out of it again.’ The Russians cheered, as also did the Guards. Things now looked desperate, as we had no support except the Almighty, and He defended the right.

“At it they went, and for half an hour things seemed to favour the enemy. We were all surrounded—no getting out. The Grenadier Guards nearly lost colours; they had only about forty men to defend them. We gave another cheer, and out of the redoubt they went again, and the Grenadier Guards managed to keep their colours. We drove them out at the point of the bayonet down the hill. The Guards were ordered to retire again, but would not, and, in fact, could not; if they had got down this steep hill, they could not have got back again well. The brave French came up to our assistance, and kept them at bay while we retired and got our ammunition completed; and then the brigade of Guards were formed into one regiment of six companies, and at it we went again; and by this time, plenty of assistance coming to us, we managed to do them, but at a great loss to us. Officers behaved bravely. The Coldstreams had eight officers killed on the field; the Grenadiers three officers. Only picture to yourself eleven officers being buried at one place and time! There was not a dry eye at the funeral. We had Colonel

Walker wounded in three places. Colonel Blair died and was buried to-day. He had only joined three weeks ago: he was shot in the breast. Our Adjutant, Captain Drummond, Captain Gipps, Colonel F. Seymour, and Mr. Elkington, were all wounded. Colonel Ridley and Colonel Dalrymple left us to-day sick. We have scarcely any officers now left. We had two sergeants, four corporals, and thirty-one privates killed on the field, and eleven have died since of their wounds."

The second is from a soldier of the 95th., who writes thus:—"On the 5th. instant, the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, we had a most terrible day of it. The Russians advanced to attack our position, and drive us into the sea, (as has since been learned,) at about six in the morning, and continued the battle until four in the afternoon. Not once or twice, but thrice and again did they advance, and endeavour to take our position; and after our repeated attacks and charges, and our great losses, they had nearly carried the crest of our position, but were met by a division of our brave allies, the French, who formed like the letter V, and drove them back. The battle was far more desperate than that at Alma. The Russians fought well, and attempted to advance up the face of the hill, which was sheer madness, and can only be accounted for by their state of intoxication, which, I believe, is usual, the custom being to issue spirits before any enterprise is undertaken. The loss on our side I cannot as yet inform you of, but in our brigade the killed and wounded amounted to three hundred and sixty one. The Guards, I think, have lost the most of any English regiment, and the point which they defended shews their prowess—hundreds of Russians lying dead and wounded (some say a thousand) in that spot alone. It is said that we have taken a thousand prisoners. I myself saw at least two hundred wounded brought in to-day of the Russians, and I do not think that all have yet been brought in."

The Staff Officer, in his "Letters from Head Quarters," a most valuable and interesting work, relates the following anecdote, regarding the battle of Inkermann, which shews of what material the British soldier is made:—"I should also tell you an instance of great self-possession on the part of a

sergeant, I think of the 7th. Fusiliers. It was towards the close of the battle, and Lord Raglan was returning from taking leave of poor General Strangways, and was going up towards the ridge. A sergeant approached us, carrying canteens of water to take up for the wounded, and as Lord Raglan passed, he drew himself up to make the usual salute, when a round shot came bounding over the hill, and knocked his forage-cap off his head. The man calmly picked up his cap, dusted it on his knee, placed it carefully on his head, and then made the military salute, and all without moving a muscle of his countenance. Lord Raglan was delighted with the man's coolness, and said to him, "A near thing that, my man." "Yes, my Lord," replied the sergeant, with another salute, "but a miss is as good as a mile."

Not less interesting is the same writer's account of the poor wounded horses:—"One of the most painful things during the action was the number of wounded horses. Some of the poor creatures went grazing about the field, limping on three legs, one having been broken or carried away by shot; others, galloping about, screaming with fright and terror. At times, some would attach themselves to the Staff, as if desirous of company; and one poor beast, who had its nose and mouth shot away, used to come in amongst us, and rub its gory head against our horses' flanks; he was ordered to be killed by one of the escort, which was of course done."

Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, to which rank his lordship was advanced for this victory, in publishing to the Army in General Orders the despatch of the Minister of War, conveying the Queen's entire approbation of the conduct of the Troops at Inkermann, especially drew attention to the passage, "Let not any Private Soldier in those ranks believe that his conduct is unheeded. The Queen thanks him—his Country honours him."

"War Department, 27th. November, 1854.

MY LORD,

"I received on the 22nd. instant your Lordship's despatch of the 8th. of this month, communicating the intelligence of the glorious battle of the 5th., in which a determined attack by vastly superior numbers of the enemy, was completely re-

pulsed by the unfaltering steadiness and gallantry of the Allied Armies.

“I immediately laid before the Queen the details of this important Victory, and it is now my grateful duty to express to your Lordship, Her Majesty’s high appreciation of the noble exertions of her Troops in a conflict which is unsurpassed in the annals of War, for persevering valour and chivalrous devotion; the strength and fury of the attacks, repeatedly renewed by fresh columns with a desperation which appeared to be irresistible, were spent in vain against the unbroken lines and the matchless intrepidity of the men they had to encounter. Such attacks could only be repulsed by that cool courage, under circumstances the most adverse, and that confidence of victory which have ever animated the British Army.

“The Banks of the Alma proved that no advantages of position can withstand the impetuous assault of the Army, under your command. The Heights of Inkermann have now shewn that the dense columns of an entire Army are unable to force the ranks of less than one-fourth their numbers, in the hand to hand encounters with the bayonet, which characterized this bloody day.

“Her Majesty has noticed with the liveliest feelings of gratification, the manner in which the Troops of her Ally the Emperor of the French, came to the aid of the Divisions of the British Army engaged in this numerically unequal contest. The Queen is deeply sensible of the cordial co-operation of the French Commander-in-Chief, General Canrobert, and the gallant conduct of that distinguished Officer, General Bosquet; and Her Majesty recognizes in the cheers with which the men of both nations encouraged each other in their united charge, proofs of the esteem and admiration mutually engendered by the campaign and the deeds of heroism it has produced.

“The Queen desires that your Lordship will receive her thanks for your conduct throughout this noble and successful struggle, and that you will take measures for making known her no less warm approval of the services of all the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers, who have so gloriously won by their blood, freely shed, fresh honours for the Army of a country which sympathizes as deeply with their privations

and exertions, as it glories in their Victories and exults in their Fame. Let not any Private Soldier in those ranks believe that his conduct is unheeded. The Queen thanks him—his Country honours him.

“Her Majesty will anxiously expect the further despatch in which your Lordship proposes to name those Officers whose services have been especially worthy of notice. In the meantime, I am commanded by Her Majesty to signify her approbation of the admirable behaviour of Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, and her regret that he has been wounded in the action. Her Majesty has received, with feelings of no ordinary pleasure, your Lordship’s report of the manner in which Lieutenant-General His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge distinguished himself. That one of the illustrious members of her Royal House should be associated with the toils and glories of such an Army, is to the Queen a source of pride and congratulation.

“To Major-General Bentinck, Major-General Codrington, Brigadier-Generals Adams, Torrens, and Buller, your Lordship will be pleased to convey the Queen’s sympathy in their wounds, and thanks for their services.

“To the other Officers named by your Lordship I am directed to express Her Majesty’s approbation. The gallant conduct of Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans has attracted the Queen’s especial thanks; weak from a bed of sickness, he rose at the sound of battle, not to claim his share in prominent command, but to aid with his veteran counsel and assistance the junior Officer upon whom, in his absence, had devolved the duty of leading his Division.

“Proud of the Victory won by her brave Army, grateful to those who wear the laurels of this great conflict,—the Queen is painfully affected by the heavy loss which has been incurred, and deeply sensible of what is owing to the dead,—those illustrious men cannot indeed receive the thanks of their Sovereign, which have so often cheered the Soldier in his severest trials; but their blood has not been shed in vain. Laid low in their grave of victory, their names will be cherished for ever by a grateful country, and posterity will look upon the list of Officers who have fallen as a proof of the

ardent courage and zeal with which they pointed out the path of honour to no less willing followers.

“The loss of Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir George Cathcart is to the Queen, and to her people, a cause of sorrow which even dims the triumph of this great occasion. His loyalty, his patriotism, and self-devotion, were not less conspicuous than his high military reputation. One of a family of warriors, he was an honour to them, and an ornament to his profession. Arrived in his native land from a colony, to which he had succeeded in restoring peace and contentment, he obeyed at a moment’s notice the call of duty, and hastened to join that Army in which the Queen and the country fondly hoped he would have lived to win increased renown.

“The death of Brigadier-General Strangways, and Brigadier-General Goldie, has added to the sorrow which mingles in the rejoicing of this memorable Battle.

“The Queen sympathizes in the loss sustained by the families both of her Officers and Soldiers, but Her Majesty bids them reflect with her, and derive consolation from the thought that they fell in the sacred cause of Justice, and in the ranks of a noble Army.

I have, etc.,

Field-Marshal the Lord Raglan, G.C.B., NEWCASTLE.”
etc., etc.

In addition to the medal and clasps ordered for these successes, the Queen, as a mark of Her Majesty’s recognition of the meritorious services of the non-commissioned officers serving in the Crimea, directed that one sergeant should be selected from each regiment of cavalry, guards, and infantry, serving under Lord Raglan, for promotion to a commission, to be dated 5th. November, 1854. The thanks of the House of Lords and Commons were given for these services, and the same tribute was conveyed to General Canrobert and the French Army for their gallant and successful co-operation. This distinction was most highly prized, and the French Commander, in his general order, gave utterance to sentiments that found a ready response in every heart, and which, it is hoped, time will never efface:—“You will feel all its value, and I shall, in your name and

mine, assure Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, that it will, if possible, tighten still more the bonds of good fellowship, which a mutual high esteem, and the blood we have shed in common, have established between our British gallant companions-in-arms and ourselves."

Contrasted with the painful though glorious scenes for which medals were being gained, stands out the mission of Miss Nightingale, who exemplified what womanly devotion could effect. The public desire to alleviate the sufferings endured by the soldiers in the far-off battle-field, met with a generous response, and the subscription, originated by the all-powerful "Times," was liberally responded to, and a special correspondent of that newspaper, Mr. Macdonald, judiciously administered its distribution; whilst the devoted widow of the heroic Colonel Moore, whose husband preferring the lives of his men to his own, met his death in the burning troop-ship "Europa," thinking the best consolation for her bereavement would be found in administering consolation to the sick and wounded, fell a victim to her self-denial, but left a name which will be associated with Mr. and Mrs. Bracebridge and Florence Nightingale, and will never be forgotten, for the example of the Dorcas of the Crimea and her Christian associates will be ever held up as a noble instance in the holy cause of suffering humanity. The difficult task which, at the pressing instance of the Right Honourable Sidney Herbert, Secretary of State for War, she undertook, was deemed by some at first as visionary, but the arduous enterprise was successfully carried out by these ladies, and their arrival at Scutari at the period of the battle of Inkermann was most opportune. This was truly designated as a Christian episode in a Christian war.

Few will forget the exhibition of the fine arts in aid of the patriotic fund, to which the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred contributed. The touching picture sent by Her Royal Highness, wherein the devoted wife has found the dead body of her husband, was as appropriate as it was truthful. This, and the pen-and-ink sketches of knightly warriors and kings, furnished by the youthful princes, realized handsome prices. The patriotic fund reached the munificent amount of half a million of money, whilst by the

“Central Association,” ably superintended by Major the Honourable Henry Littleton Powys, of the 60th., and the regimental and other funds, about two hundred thousand pounds were obtained. Such appreciation by their country of her gallant soldiers, and regard for their wives and children, were alike worthy of the nation and of their noble devotion and patient endurance before Sebastopol.

CONTINUATION OF THE SIEGE.

THE day following this victory a council of war was assembled, and it was resolved to postpone the assault until fresh reinforcements should arrive, and, at the same time, works for the defence of the Inkermann position were ordered to be forthwith commenced, as there was then every probability of the allies having to winter in the Crimea.

It is calculated that at this time forty-six thousand five hundred and thirty-seven rounds of ammunition had been expended. It is singular that Russian shot had been collected by the soldiers, and fired back into Sebastopol. By the General Order, dated 24th. October, 1854, payment was authorized of fourpence for each small shot, and sixpence for each large shot brought into camp; but a subsequent order on the 4th. of November following cancelled the foregoing. A similar circumstance occurred during the Peninsular war, and it excited the surprise of the Duke of Wellington.*

At this time the nights became intensely cold, and the incessant rain caused the roads to be anything but passable; whilst on the 14th. a tremendous hurricane, tearing many of the tents to pieces, and scattering their goods, added to the discomforts of the troops. Several French, British, and Turkish vessels were either lost or damaged from the same untoward circumstance; and most unfortunately the “Prince”

* The incident is thus alluded to in a letter written on the day following the escape of the French garrison of Almeida, by the Duke of Wellington to Viscount Beresford:—“Villa Formosa, 11th. May, 1811. You will hardly believe that we were obliged to pick up the French shot in our camp to make up ammunition for Arentschild’s guns, his reserve having been left behind at Saragossa.”

steamer, with the winter clothing for the English army, and a good supply of engineer stores and ammunition, was shattered to pieces on the rocks at Balaklava, and one hundred and thirty-seven souls perished. It would be difficult to depict the desolation which the hurricane occasioned in the encampment of the allies, and the next day the soldiers found ample employment in repairing its ravages. Poor fellows, they needed nothing further to aggravate the privations already endured.

During the night of the 20th. of November, an affair occurred which drew forth the praise not only of Lord Raglan, but also of the Commander-in-Chief of the French army. The Russian advanced posts in front of the left attack of the British, having taken up a position which incommoded the troops in the trenches, and occasioned not a few casualties, besides taking in reverse the French troops working in their lines, a detachment of the first battalion of the Rifle Brigade, of two hundred men, under Lieutenant Tryon, was directed on the night of the 20th., to dislodge the enemy. The caves in which the Russian riflemen had established themselves, were popularly known as the Ovens. This service was most gallantly and effectively performed, but at some loss in killed and wounded. Lieutenant Tryon, who rendered himself conspicuous on the occasion, was killed; he was considered a most promising officer, and held in the highest estimation by all. Several attempts were made by the Russians to re-establish themselves on the ground before daylight on the 21st., but they were instantly repulsed by Lieutenant Bouchier, the senior surviving officer of the party. The detachment received well-merited praise, and the conduct of Lieutenants Tryon, Bouchier, and Cuninghame, was highly commended. So highly prized was this little exploit by General Canrobert, that he instantly published an "*Ordre Général*," announcing it to the French army, and combining, with a just tribute to the gallantry of the troops, the expression of his deep sympathy in the regret felt for the loss of a young officer of so much distinction as Lieutenant Tryon.

The Russians moved upon the British advanced pickets, in

front of the left attack, on the 12th. of December, in some force, but were instantly driven back by a detachment of the first battalion of the Rifle Brigade on the right, and by one of the 46th. on the left. The firing, however, was kept up for some time afterwards.

A sortie was made by the enemy on both the right and left attack, during the night of the 20th. of December, the one being conducted silently, the other with drums beating, and shouting; the first was probably the real object of the advance, as nearer to the Inkermann heights. Owing to the extreme darkness of the night, the Russians were enabled to approach very near the right attack without being perceived, and, having made a sudden rush upon the most forward parallel, they compelled the men occupying it to withdraw, until reinforced by a party under Major Welsford, of the 97th. Regiment, when it was regained possession of, and the enemy retired, not, however, without occasioning some loss in both killed and wounded. Lieutenant John Byron, of the 34th., was taken prisoner.

On the left attack the enemy were met with great gallantry by Lieutenant Gordon, of the 38th. Regiment, who, when supported by the covering party of the trenches, under Lieutenant-Colonel Waddy, of the 50th., succeeded in at once driving them back. Here the loss was still more severe, Major Müller of the 50th. falling mortally wounded; Captain Frampton and Lieutenant Clarke, both of the 50th., were taken prisoners. The gallantry and vigilance of these troops, and the distinguished conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Waddy, were highly praised.

Two regiments of French cavalry, under General D'Allonville, made a reconnoissance on the 20th. of December, towards the ground recently occupied by the enemy in front of Balaklava, while the 42nd. Regiment, a detachment of the Rifle Brigade, under Colonel Cameron, 42nd., and a battalion of Zouaves, made a corresponding movement on the extreme right. The latter saw only a picket of Cossacks, which retired upon their approach; the former exchanged shots with the enemy, and ascertained that they had scarcely any troops on the left bank of the Tchernaya.

The Christmas before Sebastopol will not easily be forgotten; the time-honoured phrase of wishing a merry one, and a happy new year, must have sounded almost as a mockery to the suffering troops. During December the weather became very severe, and the duties more and more arduous; both officers and men were frequently on duty two and three nights in succession, without any shelter from the snow and rain; provisions and forage became scarce, owing to the want of transport; and the young soldiers, unable to bear the hardships and fatigue, died in numbers.

Neither was the commencement of the new year more promising; when the commissariat transport broke down, it became necessary to send fatigue parties to carry up rations and warm clothing from Balaklava, a distance of seven miles; horses and mules were picked up wherever they could be found, officers' chargers not excepted. Men were frequently found dead in the trenches from cold and exhaustion. The sick present and absent at Scutari on the 11th. January, 1855, amounted to sixteen thousand and one men.*

Such sufferings excited the public feeling, and Mr. Roebuck's motion for a committee of enquiry occasioned a change of ministry, when Lord Palmerston became premier, and Lord Panmure was appointed Secretary of State for War. It is not however within the scope of this work to dwell upon the political view of the campaign; its object being to shew how the Medals were won. No sympathy could have cheered the soldiers more than that expressed by The Queen in a letter to Mrs. Sidney Herbert, which fortunately was published.† Constant

* Non-commissioned officers and men, 11th. January, 1855.

	Cavalry.	Artillery and Sappers & Miners.	Infantry.
Under arms	1,086	2,971	17,050
Bâtimen, and otherwise employed	306	100	3,040
On command	242	206	2,029
Sick { Present	193	564	4,831
{ Absent	576	673	9,174
	2,401	4,514	38,114
Officers	111	161	832
Total Officers and Men, 11th. January, 1855			44,135

† "Would you tell Mrs. Herbert that I begged she would let me see frequently the accounts she receives from Miss Nightingale or Mrs. Bracebridge, as I hear no details of the wounded, though I see so many from officers, etc., about the battle-field, and naturally the former

visits of the Sovereign to the bed-sides of the invalids on their arrival in England, and substantial acts of kindness in finding occupation for several of them, shewed Her Majesty's deep interest in her soldiers.

In January a railroad was commenced from Balaklava to the camp, which may be classed as one of the "curiosities of war." At this period the French army had been reinforced, and consisted, in round numbers, of about sixty-seven thousand men.

The Russians still retain the old style of reckoning, and, during the night of the 12th. of January, 1855, (their New Year's Day,) they made a powerful sortie, under protection of a heavy cannonade, along the Woronzoff Road and the ravine on the extreme left, on the French and English trenches, but were ultimately forced to retire. The following morning was the commencement of a severe frost, the snow in some places on the plain being eighteen inches deep, whilst the drifts were not only deep, but in many spots dangerous. The old adage that "it's an ill wind that blows nobody any good," was here realized, for the ground became hardened, and consequently improved by the frost, which aided the communication to the front; there was, however, a drawback on account of the difficulty of obtaining fuel for cooking and hospital requirements. Indeed the scarcity of wood of any kind was great. The brushwood along the Inkermann ridge had long been used up; the soldiers had even employed the vine roots to cook their meals. Fortunately large quantities of charcoal were arriving at Balaklava, and although the siege works did not improve by the employment of the Turkish troops in bringing up this necessary article, the comfort of the army was materially increased. Warm clothing also arrived; but sickness could not be reduced. About the middle of January there was a marked improvement in the weather,

must interest me more than anyone. Let Mrs. Herbert also know that I wish Miss Nightingale and the ladies would tell these poor noble wounded and sick men that no one takes a warmer interest, or feels more for their sufferings, or admires their courage and heroism *more* than their Queen. Day and night she thinks of her beloved troops: so does the Prince. Beg Mrs. Herbert to communicate these my words to those ladies, as I know that our sympathy is much valued by these noble fellows.—VICTORIA."

and on the 21st. a French division afforded valuable relief to the British by relieving the pickets of the second and light divisions, and enabled the latter to afford better covering parties for their batteries. It was fortunate at this period that the enemy was ignorant of the small number of men employed in their defence.*

The hospitals in Constantinople, from the improvements effected therein under the superintendence of Florence Nightingale, were already bearing fruit, by the number of convalescent soldiers constantly returning to the Crimea.

Early in February Major-General, now Sir Harry D. Jones, K.C.B., arrived in the Crimea from the Baltic, and the command of the Royal Engineers devolved upon him, which until then had been superintended under most difficult circumstances by Major (now Colonel) J. W. Gordon, and Colonel F. Chapman, Lieutenant-General Sir John Burgoyne being consulted by them. The latter had been charged with the chief conduct of the siege works, but towards the end of March returned to England, in order to resume his duties as Inspector-General of Fortifications.

On the 2nd. of March occurred the death of the Emperor of Russia, and the event appeared at first calculated to lead to peace, but that hope soon vanished. During this month the operations of the siege began to be more actively carried on; large working parties were employed, and an approach was made from the middle ravine to the twenty-one gun battery; a new approach was also made to the right of the advanced work, or third parallel; this trench was extended to communicate with the new French right attack against the Mamelon and Malakoff; old batteries were repaired, and new ones constructed, and the guards of the trenches were increased. On the 16th. of March, Lieutenant-General Simpson arrived to undertake the duties of Chief of the Staff, and Sir John Mc Neill and Colonel Tulloch, who had been sent out by

* "The covering party for the entire right attack (upwards of a mile in extent) never had exceeded, at this period of the siege, three hundred and fifty men, and on the night of the 21st. of January it numbered only two hundred and ninety men. The guards for the other attacks were equally small."—*Major Elphinstone's "Journal of Operations conducted by the Royal Engineers."*

the government, to report upon the state of the army, arrived a few days before.

Frequent night alarms occurred during this month, and on the morning of the 22nd. of March, the French troops in the advanced parallel moved forward, and drove the enemy out of the rifle-pits in their immediate front, but nothing of any importance happened during the day. Early in the night, however, a serious attack was made upon the French works in front of the Victoria redoubt, opposite the Malakoff tower. The firing, which was very heavy, could scarcely be heard in the British camp, the wind being so boisterous. After attacking the head of the sap which the French were carrying on towards the Mamelon, the Russians fell in with two heavy masses on their new parallel, to the rear of which they succeeded in penetrating, after a gallant resistance. Passing along the parallel and in rear of it, until they came in contact with the troops stationed in the advanced parallel, extending into the ravine, from the right of the British advance, where it was connected with the French trench, the enemy was there met by detachments of the 77th. and 97th. regiments, forming part of the guard of the trenches, who although thus taken suddenly, both in flank and rear, behaved with the utmost gallantry and coolness.* The detachment of the 97th., which was on the extreme right, and which, consequently first came in contact with the enemy, repulsed the attack at the point of the bayonet. They were led by Captain Hedley Vicars, who fell mortally wounded, not before he had

* "Taken at a great disadvantage, and pressed by superior numbers, the 77th. and 97th., guarding the trenches, made a vigorous resistance, met the assault with undaunted courage, and drove the Russians out at the point of the bayonet, but not until they had inflicted on us serious loss, not the least being the death of the good and gallant Captain Vicars, of the 97th.

"The gallant old 7th. Fusiliers had to run the gauntlet of a large body of the enemy, whom they drove back *à la fourchette*. The 34th. regiment had an enormous force to contend against, and their Colonel, Kelly, was carried off by the enemy. In the midst of the fight, Major Gordon, of the Royal Engineers, displayed that cool courage and presence of mind which never forsook him. With a little switch in his hand, he encouraged the men to defend the trenches, and standing up on the top of the parapet, unarmed as he was, hurled down stones upon the Russians. He was struck by a ball, which passed through the lower part of his arm, and at the same time received a bullet through the shoulder. All rejoiced that he was not dangerously wounded."—*The British Expedition to the Crimea, by W. H. Russell, L.L.D.*

knocked over two Russians. The "Memorials" of this officer are well known in every English home, and dissipate the prevalent error that christian and military virtues cannot be united. His life was an exemplification of the motto of the 97th., "*Quo fas et Gloria ducunt.*" Lord Raglan stated in his despatch,—“I am assured that nothing could be more distinguished than the gallantry and good example which he set to the detachment under his command;” and added, “the conduct of the 77th. was equally distinguished; and the firmness and promptitude with which the attack, in this part of our works, was met, were in the highest degree creditable to that regiment.”

These troops were under the direction of Major Gordon, of the Royal Engineers, who was severely wounded by a musket-ball through the arm. The Russians were finally driven out of the parallel, the repulse being conducted with great judgment by this officer.

The attention of the troops in the advanced works having been by these transactions drawn to the right, the enemy took occasion to move upon, and succeeded in penetrating into, the left front of the British right attack, near the battery where two ten-inch mortars had recently been placed. They advanced along the works until they were met by a detachment of the 7th. and 34th. regiments, which had been at work in the neighbourhood, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Tylden, of the Royal Engineers, who promptly made them stand to their arms, and led them with the greatest determination and steadiness against the enemy, who were speedily ejected from the works, and fairly pitched over the parapet, with but little or no firing on the part of the British. The French, in retiring from their advanced parallel upon their supports, speedily rallied, and fell upon the enemy, whom they repulsed with great loss, and followed so far up towards the Mamelon, that they were enabled to level and destroy nearly all the “ambuscades,” or “rifle concealments,” erected along their front. This success was not accomplished without considerable loss, though that of the Russians was much greater.

Meanwhile the enemy in great numbers found their way

into the advanced batteries on the extreme left of the British, which were then not armed, and immediately obtained possession of them. The working parties were, however, speedily collected and re-formed by Captain Chapman, of the 20th. regiment, Acting Engineer, and they at once drove the Russians out of the trenches with the utmost gallantry. Captain Montagu, of the Royal Engineers, who was superintending the works, unfortunately fell into their hands.

In addition to the foregoing, the following officers were specially mentioned in the despatches:—Captain the Honourable Cavendish Browne, of the 7th., and Lieutenant Jordan, of the 34th. These officers were unfortunately killed in the attack, after displaying the most distinguished gallantry. Lieutenant Mac Henry, of the 7th., who was wounded; Lieutenant Marsh, Acting Adjutant of the 33rd. regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, of the 34th., who commanded in the trenches, was wounded and taken prisoner; Major the Honourable James Lyon Browne, of the 21st., brother of the Honourable Captain Browne, of the Royal Fusiliers; Captain Butler, of the 20th., and Captain Rickman, of the 77th.; Lieutenant-Colonel Tylden, Royal Engineers, who received a contusion on this occasion.

There was a suspension of hostilities for about three hours on Saturday, the 24th. of March, for the purpose of burying those who had fallen in the late encounters, when it became evident from the number of bodies of the enemy, and of the French, to whom the last sad offices had to be paid, that the loss sustained both by the French and the Russians had been very severe, particularly that of the latter. Some French, too, were found lying close to the Mamelon, a proof that their gallant spirit had carried them up to the enemy's entrenchments.

On the morning of the 4th. of April, Lieutenant Edward Bainbrigge, of the Royal Engineers, was killed, whilst in the execution of his duty, by the bursting of a shell. Lord Raglan, in reporting his death, stated,—“He was a young officer of much promise, and though he had not long been here, he had acquired the esteem and good opinion of his brother officers, and his loss is greatly deplored by all.”

SECOND BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

DURING Easter Sunday, the 8th. of April, 1855, the busy hum of preparation might be heard in the allied camp, the second bombardment of Sebastopol having been resolved on for the morrow. Showers had been frequent during the day, and in the evening there was heavy rain; the trenches in consequence became flooded, and in more than one battery the drenched soldiers were standing in eight inches of water; this comfortless position was not improved by the darkness of the night and the gale which was blowing. A thick fog and drizzling mist heralded in the morning of the 9th. of April, which prevented the enemy's works from being seen; but about half-past five the outlines of the Redan and Malakoff were discerned, the mist having partially cleared. A few minutes afterwards and the first gun fired from the British batteries, was followed almost immediately by the whole of the right and left attacks, with the single exception of No. 9 battery, right attack; and on the French attacks commencing, the south side of Sebastopol was environed by the fire of the allies. The fleet had no share in this bombardment.

It was evident that the besieged were taken by surprise, as for a short interval they did not return a shot, and it was almost six o'clock before anything like a general fire was opened by the enemy. Heavy rain fell throughout the day, and the southerly wind driving the smoke from the allied batteries over the town, completely concealed it and prevented the effect of the fire being observed. Towards one o'clock a somewhat brisker fire was opened by the enemy, which was immediately checked by the British and French batteries. When the mist was somewhat dispelled, towards three in the afternoon, these works were noticed to be considerably injured. Towards evening the fire of both parties, as if by consent, slackened, but at daylight on the following morning the fire was resumed from all the batteries, to which the enemy vigorously responded. By ten o'clock, the sun, so long a

stranger, burst out, and the heavy rain subsided. The fire of the Malakoff was considerably lessened, while that of the Mamelon was soon checked; not so that of the Redan, which still continued formidable. The fleets advanced at mid-day on the 11th. of April, but did not attack. Both officers and men of the Royal Artillery now became exhausted, having had only two reliefs since the afternoon of the 8th., and their unparalleled exertions and overwork began to tell upon them. So swollen were the men's feet from being constantly wet, that they were fearful of not being able to get on their boots again if they attempted to take them off. Nevertheless both officers and men toiled on with persevering resolution, and few gave up, although many were fitter for the hospital than for these trying duties.

Another day dawned, and the 12th., as the others, opened with fire. But the Russians, like the shoes of the dancing princesses in the fairy-tale, seemed to be as fresh as ever, their resources appearing inexhaustible; and their courage and determination being fully equal to the emergency. The mornings of the 13th., 14th., 15th., and 16th. of April, witnessed the repetition of the previous ones, and the day after orders were received from Lord Raglan to lessen the fire from all the batteries, which was nearly confined to that from the mortars, some of the guns firing daily about eight rounds. The Russians also ceased firing.

Thus the second bombardment of Sebastopol terminated without any decided result. Eight days' incessant firing had not succeeded in silencing the fire of the Russians, or in destroying their works, although some of the heaviest guns and mortars ever employed on a like occasion, had been served with a precision, zeal, and determination unequalled in any siege, but had not produced that permanent effect which might have been anticipated from its constancy, power, and accuracy. The advantages obtained daily over the Malakoff and Mamelon, were, as before adverted to, repaired by night, and their fire was not sufficiently subdued to justify an assault being attempted. Forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-four rounds of ammunition (thirty-two thousand five hundred and sixty-eight shot, and fifteen thousand two hundred

and eighty-six shell) had been expended during this second bombardment, which lasted from the 9th. to the 16th. of April, both days inclusive.

CONTINUATION OF THE SIEGE.

LARGE rifle-pits having been made by the Russians in front of the advanced works of the British right attack, it became necessary to dislodge them. One of these rifle-pits was gallantly taken during the night of the 19th. of April. The resistance of the enemy, although obstinate, was speedily overcome by the impetuosity of the troops, and the pit was, without the loss of a moment, connected with the British approach, thereby furnishing protection to the working party to continue its labours without interruption for a considerable time. At the interval, however, of about three hours, the enemy brought a heavy fire of artillery and musketry upon the party in advance of the pit, into which they retired, and which they effectually defended and maintained; but this brilliant achievement was not accomplished without considerable sacrifice of life. Colonel Egerton,* of the 77th., was killed when forming troops for the support of those on the extreme advance; and Captain Lemprière, of the same regiment,

* "Colonel Egerton was an officer of superior merit, and conducted all his duties, whether in the camp or in the field, in a manner highly to his own honour, and greatly to the advantage of the public; and Her Majesty's service could not have sustained a more severe loss, and it is so felt in this army, and in the 77th., where he was much beloved, and is deeply lamented.

"Captain Lemprière was a very young but most promising officer.

"Captain Owen, whose leg has since been amputated, and Lieutenant Baynes, are both most valuable officers of Engineers, as is Captain King, of the same corps, who was wounded two nights before.

"Brigadier-General Lockyer, who was the general officer of the trenches in the right attack; Lieutenant-Colonel Mundy, of the 83rd., who succeeded to the command of the troops engaged in the operation, on the death of Colonel Egerton; and Captain Gwilt, of the 84th., deserved to be most favourably mentioned; and Lieutenant-Colonel Tylden, the Officer of Engineers in charge of the right attack, distinguished himself as he has done on many previous occasions, in a remarkable manner. The conduct of the troops was admirable."—*Lord Raglan's despatch, 21st. April, 1855.*

"The death of Colonel Egerton, of the 77th., on the night of the 19th. ultimo, as already announced to your Lordship, prevented my receiving in due course the official report of the conduct of the officers serving imme-

fell in the first affair; in which also, Colonel Egerton received a contusion that only incapacitated him for duty for a few minutes. Five officers were wounded, three of them dangerously. A second rifle-pit was abandoned by the enemy on the following night, and, not being required was filled up by the British. The other rifle-pits were connected with each other and the quarries.

The names of the five officers wounded on the 19th. of April, were Lieutenant John William Trevor, 55th. regiment, (dangerously;) Captain Bentinck Duncan Gilby, and Lieutenant (Adjutant) George Bernard Morgan, 77th. regiment. Royal Engineers.—Captain Henry Charles Cunliffe Owen, and Lieutenant Charles Edward Stuart Baynes, (both dangerously,) the latter died on the 7th. of May. Lieutenant William Norris, 2nd. battalion Rifle Brigade, was wounded on the 16th. of April, and Captain Frederick William King, Royal Engineers, on the 17th. of that month, both severely. The casualties from the 16th. to the 19th. of April, consisted of two officers, and twenty-two rank and file killed; seven officers, nine sergeants, and ninety-three rank and file wounded.

The "Staff Officer" relates the following characteristic anecdote, in reference to the rifle-pits.—"A drummer-boy of the 77th. regiment went with his comrades in the first rush against the enemy's pits, when he saw a Russian trumpet-boy trying to clamber over the parapet in order to get away. He was immediately collared by our drummer, who, having no arms, began to pummel him in truly British fashion. The Russian boy, not understanding this mode of treatment, tried to grapple with him, but in this he signally failed, as the English boy threw him on the ground, made him a prisoner, and took his trumpet from him. He afterwards gave it to Sir George Brown, who liberally rewarded him, and praised him much for his courage and daring. Lord Raglan, hearing of the circumstance, also made the boy a present."

During the night of the 5th. of May, the enemy assaulted diately under him, and it is only a few days ago that I learnt that Captain Gilby was the next in seniority to him, of the 77th., on the occasion, and that he had highly distinguished himself. I deem it an act of justice to a most deserving officer, to bring his conduct under the notice of your Lordship."—*Subsequent despatch, 26th. May, 1855.*

the advanced parallel on the right attack, and some actually got into the trench; but they were speedily driven out and repulsed with the utmost gallantry, by the detachments occupying it, of the 30th. and 49th. regiments, under Captain Williamson and Lieutenant Gubbins, of the former, and Lieutenant Rochfort, of the latter, who was severely wounded. On the same night Captain Arnold, of the 4th. Foot, was wounded and taken prisoner whilst posting the advanced sentries of the left attack, and died of his wounds. Lord Raglan stated that "the loss of the services of this officer is greatly to be lamented. He had done his duty unremittingly, and in the most spirited manner, throughout the operations of the siege."

Two serious assaults were made by the enemy upon the most advanced parallel of the right attack, during the night of the 9th. of May, but they were, on each occasion, most nobly met, and repulsed with considerable loss. Colonel Trollope, who had charge of the right attack, and Lieutenant-Colonel Mundy, the field officer of the trenches, were thanked for their judicious arrangements; and Captain Turner, of the 7th. Royal Fusiliers, and Captain Jordan, of the 34th. regiment, were also named in Lord Raglan's despatch, as having done their duty in the most gallant manner.

During the following night the Russians opened a powerful fire on the trenches, and exposed their columns to a heavy musketry fire from the troops on duty. They did not, however, reach the parapets, nor approach very near them.

On the night of the 11th. of May, a very determined sortie was made upon the advance of the left attack. The enemy moved forward in two columns from the Woronzoff road. The advanced sentries having slowly retired, the guard of the trenches was prepared to receive them, and drove them back in the most determined manner. A few Russians only got into the parallel, and five were left dead close outside. Lord Raglan, in his despatch, observed:—"The conduct of both officers and men was admirable; and it is with deep concern that I have to report the death of Captain Edwards, of the 68th. Foot, and that of five men. I have also the pain of saying that the wounded amount to thirty."

One of the most memorable events of the month was the presentation of the Crimean Medal by Her Majesty to the officers and men of the troops, and of the Naval Brigade and Marines, who, from ill-health, or on account of wounds, had returned from the seat of war. The Queen had already shewn her interest for the wounded, by visiting them in hospital, and this requital of their valour was a becoming sequel. Never had such an honour been thus conferred; and it was a most touching sight to witness the officers and men, many of whom, by their pallid countenances or maimed limbs, affectingly appealed to the sympathy of all, receiving from their Sovereign's own hands the well-earned garland of bravery; they represented, as it were, their brethren in arms before the beleaguered city, and the recital of this day's proceedings must have exercised a great effect upon the troops before Sebastopol, although it was no new thing for them to experience the Queen's consideration. This interesting ceremony took place on the parade at the Horse Guards, on the 18th. of May, 1855, in the presence of numerous spectators, including the members of the Royal Family, and of both Houses of Parliament, for whom galleries were erected, as well as for the fortunate persons who were enabled to obtain tickets. Every exertion was made to accommodate as many as possible, and the ceremony, which was of a most impressive and affecting character, is not one easily to be forgotten. Colonel Sir Thomas Troubridge, Bart., of the 7th. Royal Fusiliers, who lost both his feet at Inkermann, and Captain Sayer, of the 23rd., who had the ankle joint of his right leg shot away at the Alma, were drawn in wheeled chairs. Captain Currie, of the 19th. regiment, desperately wounded at the Alma, approached on crutches, with his disabled leg supported by a soldier. To these, as to many other officers whose wounds still crippled them, the Queen addressed expressions of kind commiseration, and Sir Thomas was appointed one of her aides-de-camp.

The recipients of the medals were subsequently marched to Buckingham Palace, in the riding house of which the men partook of a substantial repast, during which the Queen and royal party visited them. The officers were entertained

at luncheon in the palace. Until the announcement of dinner the whole were permitted to walk in the gardens of the palace, and there, likewise, Her Majesty encouraged them in their enjoyment by her presence and sympathy. The formation of the troops was superintended by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who had been compelled, through ill-health, to return to England.

Renewed exertions were made during this month by the allies, the railway which had been constructed proving of immense benefit. The enemy, at the same time, were actively employed in covering their advanced works; they constructed a new battery on their left of the Mamelon, and troops were constantly in motion on the north side. A welcome reinforcement had arrived, in the shape of a portion of the Sardinian troops. The expedition which had been embarked early in May, for Kertch, and countermanded, again sailed on the 22nd. of May, and was attended with complete success. It was composed of British, French, and Turkish troops, commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, and Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, the French being under General D'Autremarre. The forts were forced, and the magazines were exploded by the Russians themselves; but all their guns, an immense quantity of corn, grain, munitions of war, naval stores, and military equipments, fell into the hands of the troops. A most serious blow to the enemy was thus effected, and the whole coast of the Crimea became open to the allies, and the difficult route through Perekop was the only road by which reinforcements or provisions could be sent to the troops in Sebastopol. After leaving a sufficient garrison, principally Turks, in Kertch and Yenikale, the greater portion of the troops returned to Balaklava on the 15th. of June. It was matter of congratulation that so much was effected without loss of life.

An expedition to Anapa was in course of preparation, when, on the 5th. of June, the Russians withdrew from that place, and thus abandoned their last stronghold on the coast of Circassia.

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THIRD BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

THE third bombardment of Sebastopol was commenced at about half-past two o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th. of June, instead of at daybreak, as in the two former instances. Circumstances, too, were more favourable, for on this occasion a summer sky made the works stand out in bold relief, instead of being veiled in rain and mist. The additional weight of metal of the British guns, and the increase in the number of mortars, added to the plentiful supply of ammunition in the several batteries, augured a speedy termination of the siege. The Mamelon and Malakoff by half-past four were nearly silenced. The firing re-commenced at daylight on the 7th. of June; the Russians, with their wonted promptitude, having made good the damage sustained, kept up a vigorous fire from the Redan and Barrack batteries, and the Mamelon and Malakoff soon became in the same plight as before.

It was determined to make the attack on the enemy's outworks from the Quarries in front of the Redan, on the Mamelon, and on the Ouvrages Blancs, during the evening; and at six o'clock, as the Anglo-French troops formed in the trenches, a crushing fire told with great effect upon the Mamelon, which, in half an hour afterwards, was occupied by the French. The mortars and guns were then turned on the Malakoff, towards which the French advanced, but were driven back, and the Mamelon was again in possession of its original owners, but after a short interval, was once more re-occupied by the French; a heavy fire was then poured in upon the Malakoff until dusk.

Whilst the French had succeeded in their attack upon the Mamelon, (so named from its appearance—a rounded hill,) the British had obtained possession of the Quarries. This success was thus achieved:—On the evening of the 7th. of June, an assault was made upon these works, which, as their name implies, were pits from which stone had been excavated for the buildings in the town. They were situated in front of the Redan, from the British advanced parallel in the right attack. Their possession was achieved with great

gallantry and determination, and the ground was maintained, notwithstanding that during the night and in the morning of the 8th., repeated attempts were made to regain them; but each terminated in failure, although supported by large bodies of troops, by heavy discharges of musketry, and by every species of offensive missile. On these occasions, overpowering numbers succeeded in re-entering, but were each time driven back at the point of the bayonet.

The troops employed in storming the Quarries were composed of detachments from the light and second divisions, and at night they were supported by the 62nd. regiment. The charge of holding the Quarries, and of repelling the repeated attacks of the enemy, was confided to Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Campbell, of the 90th., after he had led the assault, in which he was twice wounded. Colonel Shirley, of the 88th., acted as General of the day in the trenches of the right attack. The 55th. regiment received special commendation, and had fifty-three out of one hundred and sixty killed and wounded. Captain Cure commanded the party; Lieutenant Stone was killed at the head of his men, charging the Russians in their trench with the bayonet; Captain Elton was particularly noticed, and Lieutenants Scott and Williams were likewise named as most active in performing their duties.

Shortly before, the French, on the right, had moved out of their trenches, and attacked the Ouvrages Blancs, and the Mamelon. These were carried without the smallest check, and their leading column rushed forward and approached the Malakoff tower. This it had not been contemplated to assail, and therefore the troops were brought back and finally established in the enemy's works, from which the latter did not succeed in expelling them, notwithstanding that the fire of musketry and cannon brought to bear upon them was tremendous. Nothing could be more spirited and rapid than the advance of the French.

Lord Raglan, in his despatches, specially mentioned the names of the following officers:—Colonel Shirley, 88th., Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, 90th.; Major Mills, 7th. Royal Fusiliers; Major Villiers, 47th.; Major Armstrong, 49th.;—all severely wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, 88th., Major

Bayley, 88th.,—killed. Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, 49th.; Major Simpson, 34th.; Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone, 33rd.; Major Herbert, 23rd.; Captain Lowry, 47th.; Captain Turner, 7th.; Captain Lowndes, 47th.; Captain Nason, 49th.; Captain Le Marchant, 49th., wounded; Captain Wolseley, 90th. Lieutenants Chatfield and Eustace, 49th.; and Irby, Palmer, and Waddilove, 47th.; Captain Hunter, 47th.; and Lance-Corporal Quinn, 47th., who took a Russian officer prisoner in the most gallant manner.*

Captain Peel, 34th., severely wounded; Major Macdonell, Rifle Brigade, who commanded a portion of that corps and of the 41st., 47th., 49th., 77th., and 90th. regiments, detached from the guard of the trenches; Captain Ambrose, who had charge of two hundred men of the Buffs, and was himself wounded; Captain Dixon, also wounded, who commanded a large detachment of the 41st.; Captain Shiffner, 34th.; Captain Hunter, and Lieutenants Lucas, Gaynor, and Stokes, 47th.; Lieutenant Beresford, 88th., who succeeded to the command of a part of that regiment, his seniors being either killed or wounded; Lieutenant Pearson, 88th.; and Lieutenant Henry M. Jones, Royal Fusiliers.

The following officers were killed and wounded. *Killed.*—Royal Engineers.—Lieutenant Thomas Graves Lowry. 1st.

* "I also feel it my duty to solicit your Lordship's notice to the eminent services of Lieutenant-Colonel Tylden, of the Royal Engineers; he has been indefatigable in the discharge of his peculiar duties from the commencement of the siege, and he has always been at hand to aid in the repulse of the enemy, when they have assaulted our trenches. He eulogises the conduct of Captain Browne, of the Royal Engineers, Lieutenant Elphinstone, of the same corps, Lieutenant Anderson, 96th. Foot, (Acting Engineer,) who is wounded; and he laments the death of Lieutenant Lowry, R.E., who conducted the storming party, and was afterwards killed by a cannon shot.

"I cannot omit this opportunity to express my approbation of the conduct of the Sappers throughout the operations. The exertions of the Royal Artillery, under Brigadier-General Dacres, and those of the Naval Brigade, under Captain Lushington, R.N., in serving the guns, cannot be too warmly commended. The accuracy of their fire is the theme of universal admiration; and the constancy with which they applied themselves to their arduous duties under all circumstances, however dangerous, cannot be too strongly placed upon record.

"Colonel Shirley likewise eulogises the conduct of the 62nd., under Colonel Shearman; and here I must be permitted to express my deep regret at the death of that officer, who fell mortally wounded; and of Major Dickson, of the same regiment, who was unfortunately killed upon the occasion. Both these officers are severe losses to Her Majesty's service."—*Lord Raglan's despatches.*

Foot, 2nd. battalion.—Captain Bingham Henry E. Muller. 34th.—Lieutenant Hector Maclean Lawrence. 55th.—Lieutenant Richard John T. Stone. 62nd.—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Ambrose Shearman, Major William F. Dickson, and Captain John Burton Forster. 68th.—Lieutenant James Marshall. 88th.—Captains Edward Bayley, (Brevet-Major,) Edmund Corbett, and Jackson Wray, and Lieutenant Edward Henry Webb. *Wounded*.—1st. Foot, 2nd. battalion.—Lieutenants William Bellew, Montagu Adam H. Legge, and Edward Andrew Stuart. 3rd. Foot.—Captain George James Ambrose. 7th.—Major Frederick Mills, Captain William West Turner, Lieutenants Henry Mitchell Jones, Lewis John Fillis Jones, and George Henry Waller. 19th.—Lieutenant Edward William Evans. 20th.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Francis Padfield. 30th.—Captain Matthew Pennefather. 34th.—Captains John Peel and G. E. Brown-Westhead; Lieutenant Thomas Harry Saunders. 41st.—Captain Frederick Ball Dixon. 47th.—Major James Villiers; Captains John Henry Lowndes and Fitz William Frederick Hunter; Lieutenant John James Charles Irby. 49th.—Major James Wells Armstrong; Captain Edward Le Marchant; Lieutenants William Young and Thomas Fox Eustace. 55th.—Lieutenant James Scott. 62nd.—Captain William Lenox Ingall. 77th.—Captain Bentinck Duncan Gilby; and Lieutenant Matthew William Dickson. 88th.—Captain Edmund Gilling Maynard; Lieutenants Courtenay W. A. T. Kenny and John Frederick Grier. 90th.—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert P. Campbell. 96th.—Lieutenant Charles Anderson, Assistant Engineer. 97th.—Lieutenant Ernest Randolph Mackesy. Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant J. E. Ruck-Keene. Twenty-five men were killed, and four hundred and thirty-three men wounded.

A heavy fire was opened on the morning of the 9th. of June, and it was continued, with the exception of a truce for the burial of the dead, which lasted from one till six o'clock. No sooner was the white flag lowered than both sides again opened fire, the Russians having, during the interval, mounted additional guns in the Malakoff and Redan. During the 10th. of June, the Malakoff and Redan rarely fired more than a few shots at long intervals. Again the bombardment was

ordered to terminate, and it was decided that the attack on the town should be deferred until the French had established their batteries in the Mamelon. By the 16th. of June new batteries were completed, which, it was hoped, would enable the besiegers to resume the offensive with the utmost vigour. From the 6th. to the 14th. of June, thirty-two thousand eight hundred and eighty-three rounds of ammunition had been expended.

FOURTH BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

THE fourth bombardment commenced on Sunday, the 17th. of June, at daybreak, when a very heavy fire was opened from all the batteries in the British and French trenches, and maintained throughout the day. The effect produced was so satisfactory, that it was resolved the French should attack the Malakoff on the following morning, and that the British should assail the Redan as soon after as might be considered advisable.

It was originally proposed that the artillery fire should be resumed on the morning of the 18th., and should be kept up for about two hours, with the view of destroying any works the Russians might have thrown up during the night, and of opening passages through the *abatis* that covered the Redan; but during the evening of the 17th., Lord Raglan received an intimation from General Pelissier, who had in May succeeded General Canrobert in the command of the French army, that he had determined, upon further consideration, to cause the French attack to take place at three o'clock on the following morning. Before that hour, Lord Raglan, with the head-quarter staff and other officers, assembled at the appointed post. As day broke, the French commenced their operations, and as their several columns came within range of the enemy's fire they encountered the most serious opposition, both from musketry and the guns in the works which had been silenced the previous evening. Lord Raglan observing this, at once ordered the British columns to move out of the trenches upon the Redan. It had been arranged that detachments from the light, second,

and fourth divisions, which were placed under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, should be formed into three columns; the right one to attack the left face of the Redan, between the flanking batteries; the centre to advance upon the salient angle; and the left to move upon the re-entering angle formed by the right face and flank of the work: the first and last preceding the centre column.

On the signal being given the flank columns at once advanced, preceded by covering parties of the Rifle Brigade, and by sailors carrying ladders and soldiers carrying wool-bags; but they had no sooner shewn themselves beyond the trenches than they were assailed by a most murderous fire of grape and musketry, and all in advance were either killed or wounded.

Major-General Sir John Campbell,* who led the left attack, and Colonel Shadforth, of the 57th., who commanded the storming party under his direction, were both killed, as was also Colonel Yea, of the Royal Fusiliers, who commanded the right column.

"I never before witnessed," writes Lord Raglan, "such a continued and heavy fire of grape combined with musketry from the enemy's works, which appeared to be fully manned; and the long list of killed and wounded in the light and fourth divisions, and the seamen of the Naval Brigade, under Captain Peel, who was unfortunately wounded, though not severely, will shew that a very large proportion of those that went forward fell."

By half-past three it was perceived that the French had not succeeded in their attack upon the Malakoff. All the batteries were ordered to resume their fire as heavily as pos-

* "I cannot say too much in praise of these officers. Major-General Sir J. Campbell had commanded the fourth division from the period of the battle of Inkermann, till the arrival, very recently, of Lieutenant-General Bentinck. He had devoted himself to his duty without any interruption, and had acquired the confidence and respect of all; I most deeply lament his loss.

"Colonel Shadforth had maintained the efficiency of his regiment by constant attention to all the details of his command; and Colonel Yea was not only distinguished for his gallantry, but had exercised his control of the Royal Fusiliers in such a manner as to win the affections of the soldiers under his orders, and to secure to them every comfort and accommodation which his personal exertions could procure for them."—*Lord Raglan's despatch.*

sible, but about half-past seven the firing slackened, in consequence of the attack being relinquished.

The superiority of the fire of the allies had led both Lord Raglan and Pelissier to conclude that the anniversary of Waterloo would have been crowned with a happier result; but the Russians shewed that their resources were not yet exhausted, and that they had still the power, either from their ships or from their batteries, to bring an overwhelming fire upon their assailants.

Whilst the direct attack upon the Redan was proceeding, Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England was directed to send one of the brigades of the third division, under the command of Major-General Barnard, down the Woronzoff Ravine, with a view to give support to the attacking columns on his right; and the other brigade, under Major-General Eyre, still further to the left, to threaten the works at the head of the Dockyard Creek.

The success achieved by the third division on this eventful day, was detailed in a supplementary despatch from Lord Raglan. By this it appears that the first brigade, under Major-General Barnard, proceeded down the Woronzoff road, and was placed in position on the right of the ravine, ready to co-operate with the columns of attack on the right; whilst the second brigade, under Major-General Eyre, moved down the ravine which separated the left of the English from the right of the French advanced works, for the purpose of attacking the enemy's ambuscades, and making a demonstration on the head of the Dockyard Creek.

This service was performed with the utmost gallantry, and, notwithstanding that they were exposed to a most galling fire, the troops maintained themselves in the position they had taken up during the day, and in the evening withdrew, unmolested, leaving a post at the cemetery, which had been one of the objects of the attack in the morning.

Between one and two o'clock, a.m., Major-General Eyre had moved off with his brigade, consisting of the 9th., 18th., 28th., 38th., and 44th. regiments, (total strength about two thousand bayonets,) and proceeded down the ravine on the left, by the French picket-house, for the purpose of attacking the

enemy's ambuscades, and of making a demonstration on that side.

In attacking the first of these ambuscades the troops were anticipated by the French, who cleverly took the Russians on their left flank as they advanced in front, and made several prisoners. Beyond this the French had no instructions to co-operate, and the Major-General therefore pushed on an advanced guard, under Major Feilden, 44th., composed of marksmen from each regiment, supporting it on the right by the 44th. and 38th., and on the left by the 18th. regiment, keeping at first the 9th. and 28th. in reserve.

The enemy, whose strength could not be estimated, occupied a strong position; their right rested on a mamelon, their left on a cemetery. These points were occupied by marksmen. The intervening ground was intersected, and the road barricaded with stone walls, which the men were obliged to pull down, under fire, before they could advance. In rear of this position, towards the fortress, the Russians occupied several houses, and there were bodies of them seen in rear, as reserves. This position, under the fire of the guns of the fortress, was strong, and it could not be expected to be carried and retained without incurring a considerable loss, and which was experienced both in officers and men, all most nobly discharging their duty. The 18th. regiment pushed on, and occupied some houses immediately under Garden Battery. The 44th. occupied some houses on the right, from whence they kept up a fire on the enemy's embrasures. Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth moved on with his regiment, (the 38th.,) and after taking possession of some houses in front, endeavoured to turn the flank of a battery which annoyed the troops in front. These parties were afterwards from time to time reinforced or relieved by the 9th. regiment, the 28th. regiment being drawn up in line in rear, to support the whole.

Having driven the enemy from these points, they were continued to be occupied, with the view to ulterior movements, in the event of the attack on the right being successful, and until it was decided what portion of the ground should be retained for siege operations.

The position was held until late in the evening, when the troops, after being exposed all day to a concentrated fire

from the guns of the fortress, in addition to some field guns brought up by the enemy, were gradually withdrawn, the ground being too far in advance to be permanently occupied for siege operations, when Major-General Eyre, who had received a wound in the head in the early part of the day, gave over the command of the brigade to Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, of the 28th. regiment. No attempt was made by the enemy to molest the troops on their retiring. The losses sustained amounted to thirty-one officers, forty-four sergeants, and four hundred and eighty-seven rank and file killed or wounded.

In Lord Raglan's despatch, after the expression of a hope that the injury received by Major-General Eyre* would "not incapacitate him from the discharge of his duty, with the same energy and devotion as he has already applied himself to its performance during the protracted operations before Sebastopol." His lordship added:—

"Lieutenant-General Sir G. Brown, to whose able assistance I referred in my former despatch, has specially brought to my notice the distinguished conduct of Colonel Yea, who was unfortunately killed, and pays a just tribute to the great merits of this deeply-lamented officer; of Lieutenant-Colonel Lysons, of the 23rd.; Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone, of the 33rd.; and Captain Gwilt, of the 34th.; all of whom were

* Major-General Eyre thus brought to notice the conduct of his brigade:—"The conduct of all was so exemplary during this trying day, that I can scarcely with justice particularize individuals. I beg, however, to thank the officers commanding corps for the assistance they afforded me, namely, Lieutenant-Colonel Borton, commanding 9th. regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Edwards, commanding the 18th. Royal Irish; Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, commanding the 28th. regiment; Colonel the Honourable A. Spencer, commanding the 44th. regiment, who was wounded, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Staveley, who succeeded to the command of the regiment on Colonel Spencer being obliged to quit the field; Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, commanding 38th. regiment, who was also wounded, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Sparks, who succeeded him in the command of the regiment; and Major Feilden, 44th., commanding the advanced guard.

"I received also the utmost assistance from my Brigade-Major Captain Faussett, 44th. regiment; and also on this, as on many other occasions, from my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Robertson, 4th. regiment. I was also indebted to Brevet-Major Stuart Wortley, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, who kindly volunteered to act on my staff.

"I beg also to report the judicious arrangements of the Medical Department on this occasion, and especially to thank Assistant-Surgeon John Gibbons, 44th. regiment, and Assistant-Surgeon Jeeves, 38th. regiment, for their zealous and humane exertions in the field, while exposed to a most galling fire."

wounded: of Major-General Codrington, who commanded the light division; of Captain Blackett, of the Rifle Brigade, who has lost a leg; and of Captain Forman, of the Rifle Brigade, who fell upon the occasion; and Major-General Codrington mentions the admirable conduct of Captain Turner, of the 7th. Foot; Major Macdonell, of the Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant Knox, of the Rifle Brigade, who is wounded; and Lieutenant Donovan, of the 33rd.

“Lieutenant-General Sir R. England speaks highly of Colonel Cobbe, of the 4th. regiment, who commanded in the trenches of the left attack, and is severely wounded: and Lieutenant-General Bentinck eulogizes the conduct of Colonel Lord West, of the 21st. Foot, who assumed the command of the left column after the death of Major-General Sir J. Campbell; of Lieutenant-Colonel Warre, who succeeded to the command of the 57th. regiment, on the death of Colonel Shadforth; of Lieutenant-Colonel Cole, commanding 17th. regiment; and of Captains Croker, (who was killed,) Gordon, Mc Kinstry, and O'Connor, and Lieutenant Thompson, of the 17th. regiment; and Lieutenant Shadwell Clerke, of the 21st. regiment; and Colour-Sergeant Colcliffe, and Sergeant Pratt, of the 17th.; and Captain the Honourable J. Stuart, and Lieutenants Boileau (who is severely wounded) and Saunders, of the Rifle Brigade.

“Major-General H. Jones reports most favourably of the services of the following officers of Engineers:—Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, Lieutenant-Colonel Tylden,* Lieutenant Donnelly, Lieutenant Fisher; and he deeply laments the loss of Captain Jesse, Lieutenant Graves, and Lieutenant Murray, who fell upon the occasion.

* “I am concerned to have to inform your Lordship that Lieutenant-Colonel Tylden, of the Royal Engineers, whose services I have had the greatest pleasure in bringing so frequently to your Lordship's notice, is severely wounded. The account I received of him this morning is upon the whole satisfactory, and I entertain strong hopes that his valuable life will be preserved.

“I feel greatly indebted to Sir G. Brown, for the manner in which he conducted the duties I entrusted to him; and my warmest acknowledgments are due to Major-General Harry Jones, not only for his valuable assistance on the present occasion, but for the able, zealous, and energetic manner in which he has conducted the siege operations since he assumed the command of the Royal Engineers. He received a wound from a grape shot in the forehead yesterday, which, I trust, will not prove serious.”—*Lord Raglan's first despatch, 19th. June, 1855.*

"I must express my obligations to Lieutenant-General Sir R. England, Lieutenant-General Pennefather, Lieutenant-General Bentinck, and Major-General Codrington, for the able manner in which they conducted their duties; and I avail myself of the present opportunity to inform your Lordship that Lieutenant-General Pennefather, who was then labouring under illness, is now in so bad a state of health as to be under the necessity of withdrawing from the army. I shall deeply regret his departure, entertaining the highest opinion of him, and knowing his devotion to Her Majesty's service.

"I must not omit to mention the following officers of the Royal Navy, who particularly distinguished themselves on the 18th.; Captain Peel, who commanded the whole of the sailors employed, and is severely wounded; Messrs. Wood (severely wounded) and Daniel, who have been through the whole siege; Lieutenants Urmston and Dalyell, who are both severely wounded; and Mr. Parsons, Mate, who is wounded; Lieutenants Cave and Kidd, both wounded, the latter mortally; and Mr. Kennedy, Mate."

On the 19th. of June orders were received to discontinue the bombardment, during which, from its commencement on the 17th., twenty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-four rounds of ammunition had been fired against Sebastopol.

Twenty-two officers were killed and seventy-one wounded. Two hundred and thirty men were killed, one thousand one hundred and thirty-six wounded, and twenty-four missing. The French losses exceeded this number. The following are the names of the officers killed and wounded:—

Royal Artillery. *Wounded*.—Captain William John Williams.

Royal Engineers. *Killed*.—Captain William Howard Jesse, and Lieutenants James Murray and Thomas Molyneux Graves. *Wounded*.—Major-General Harry D. Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Tylden, and Brevet-Major (Brigade-Major) Eustace Fane Bouchier.

SECOND DIVISION.—41st. Regiment. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Julius E. Goodwyn.

THIRD DIVISION.—STAFF. *Wounded*.—Major-General William Eyre, C.B., Brevet-Major Stuart-Wortley, 1st. Dragoon Guards, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General.

4th. Foot. *Wounded*.—Colonel Henry C. Cobbe.

9th. Foot. *Killed*.—Captain Frederick Smith. *Wounded*.—Lieutenants Allen George Douglas and John M' Queen, (Adjutant.)

18th. Foot. *Killed*.—Lieutenant John William Meurant. *Wounded*.—Major John Clarke Kennedy, Captains John Cormick, Anthony William Samuel Freeman Armstrong, Matthew J. Hayman, Henry J. Stephenson, and J. George Wilkinson; Lieutenants William O' Bryen Taylor, William Kemp, Fairfax Fearnley, and Charles Hotham.

28th. regiment. *Wounded*.—Captains J. Guise R. Aplin Henry Robert C. Godley, and J. Dundas Malcolm, Lieutenants Francis Brodigan and Charles E. B. Lennard.

38th. regiment. *Killed*.—Lieutenant Owen G. S. Davies. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Jackson Lowth, Captains Ludford H. Daniel and the Honourable Charles J. Addington, Lieutenants Henry Broome Feilden and John Bolton French.*

44th. regiment. *Killed*.—Captains Bowes Fenwick, Honourable Charles Welbore Herbert Agar, and Francis W. C. Caulfield. *Wounded*.—Colonel the Honourable Augustus Almeric Spencer, Captain William H. Mansfield, Lieutenants Joseph Logan and T. Orton Howorth.

FOURTH DIVISION.—STAFF. *Killed*.—Major-General Sir John Campbell, Bart. *Wounded*.—Captain Arch: C. Snodgrass, 38th. Foot, Aide-de-Camp to ditto.

17th. Foot. *Killed*.—Captain John L. Croker.

20th. regiment. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Charles Evelegh, Lieutenants John J. S. O' Neill and Francis George Holmes.

21st. regiment. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant John George Image.

57th. regiment. *Killed*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Shadforth, and Lieutenant James C. Ashwin. *Wounded*.—Captains

* This officer received a most remarkable wound, considering that immediate death was not the result; the medical board stated that "Lieutenant French, of the 38th. Regiment, received a gunshot wound on the 18th. June, 1855, before Sebastopol, in the upper portion of the left shoulder, which penetrated the chest, and resulted in a most copious suppuration from the left side, with compression of the left lung, and removal of the heart from the left to the right side. The left arm is powerless, and his general health very delicate, the suppuration from the left lung, though considerably diminished, not having yet subsided." He died on the 9th. of December, 1857.—*Curiosities of War*.

Frederic Percy Lea, Charles William St. Clair, George H. Norman, and Arthur Maxwell Earle, (Brevet-Major,) Lieutenants Cavendish Venables and A. F. A. Slade.

Rifle Brigade, 1st. battalion. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant C. A. Penrhyn Boileau.

LIGHT DIVISION.—7th. Royal Fusiliers. *Killed*.—Colonel Lacy Walter Yea, and Lieutenant (Adjutant) J. St. Clair Hobson. *Wounded*.—Major Arthur John Pack, Captain Frederick E. Appleyard, and Lieutenants Lewis J. F. Jones, Lord Richard H. Browne, George Henry Waller, Napier D. Robinson, Honourable Edward Fitz Clarence, William L. L. G. Wright, and Charles H. Malan.

23rd. Royal Welsh Fusiliers. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Lysons.

33rd. regiment. *Killed*.—Lieutenants Valentine Bennett and Langford R. Heyland. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonels John D. Johnstone and George V. Mundy, Captains John E. T. Quayle and Thomas Wickham, and Lieutenant J. Thornton Rogers.

34th. regiment. *Killed*.—Captains John Shiffner and John Robinson, Lieutenants Francis Richard Hurt and Henry Daniel Alt. *Wounded*.—Captains John Gwilt, William Warry, and Joseph Jordan, Lieutenants G. Byng Harman, Robert J. B. Clayton, and Francis Peel.

88th. regiment. *Wounded*.—Captain George R. Browne.

Rifle Brigade, 2nd. battalion. *Killed*.—Captain Edward R. Forman. *Wounded*.—Captain Edward W. Blackett, Lieutenants Fitz Roy W. Fremantle and John S. Knox.

Major-General Estcourt, Adjutant-General to the British forces in the Crimea, died on the 24th. of June, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable W. L. Pakenham, C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General, was appointed his successor.

On the 28th. of June, 1855, the following extract of a telegraphic despatch from Lord Panmure was published to the army in the Crimea:—"I have Her Majesty's Commands to express Her grief that so much bravery should not have been rewarded with merited success; and to assure Her brave Troops that Her Majesty's confidence in them is entire." This was the last general order published by Lord Raglan, for about nine o'clock of the above day his gallant spirit breathed

its last. Posterity will endorse the Minister for War's expression of Her Majesty's grief for this great loss. "The country has been deprived of a brave and accomplished soldier, a true and devoted patriot, and an honourable and disinterested subject." His lordship's remains were borne to Kamiesch Bay, and placed on board the *Caradoc*, for conveyance to England, the officers and men of both armies vying with each other in paying the last honours to the departed warrior.

The general order issued by General Pelissier, Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, (of which the following is a translation,) was worthy of himself and of his country.

"Death has suddenly taken away while in full exercise of his Command the Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, and has plunged the British in mourning.

"We all share the regret of our brave Allies. Those who knew Lord Raglan, who know the history of his life, so noble, so pure, so replete with service rendered to his country;—those who witnessed his fearless demeanour at Alma and Inkermann, who recall the calm and stoic greatness of his character throughout this rude and memorable Campaign, every generous heart indeed will deplore the loss of such a man.

"The sentiments here expressed by the General-in-Chief are those of the whole Army. He has himself been cruelly struck by this unlooked-for blow.

"The public grief only increases his sorrow at being forever separated from a Companion-in-Arms whose genial spirit he loved, whose virtues he admired, and from whom he has always received the most loyal and hearty co-operation.

"(Signed) A. PELISSIER,
"Commander-in-Chief."

"Head Quarters, before Sebastopol, 29th. June, 1855.

"By Order,
"(Signed) E. D. MARTINPREY,
"Lieutenant-General, Chief of the Staff."

General La Marmora, Commander-in-Chief of the Sardinian Army in the Crimea, also published a general order on the

sad occasion, which, after alluding to his lordship's services, ended with this expressive paragraph:—

“He esteemed highly this our King's Army, and did much to minister to its wants; let us unite therefore with our brave Allies in deploring his death, and venerating his memory.”

In the absence of Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, on account of ill-health, the command of the forces devolved on Lieutenant-General Simpson, the next senior officer, upon whom the Queen conferred the appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the Army in the Crimea.

At five o'clock on the morning of the 10th. of July, a heavy fire was opened upon the Redan, by the allied batteries, in order to assist the advances upon that work, to which the besieged responded, at intervals, with considerable warmth. This had the effect of checking the musketry fire, which had proved very annoying. Comparative tranquillity reigned in the batteries until the 17th. of July, when the enemy opened a heavy fire upon the French in the Mamelon, which was answered by the British on the Tower and Redan.

During the night of the 22nd. of July, the Russians opened a heavy fire of musketry from the parapets of the Malakoff and adjacent works, but they did not attempt an attack. They opened a similar fire in the course of the night on the left of the French. It is believed that they apprehended an attack from the French, and for this reason opened the above fire, which did no damage to either the works or soldiers.

Between ten and eleven o'clock at night on the 2nd. of August the enemy made a sortie in considerable force, by the Woronzoff road. Their strength was computed to be about two thousand, and their object was to destroy a heavy iron *chevaux-de-frize*, made across the above road, between the right and left attacks, and being further supported by heavy columns in rear, to take advantage of such circumstances as might present themselves. They advanced with loud cheers and bugling, and were received with great gallantry by the advanced picket, under the command of Lieutenant R. E. Carr, of the 39th., who withdrew his men, firing at the same time upon the enemy, to the main body, under the command of Captain Leckie, of the same regiment.

A heavy and well-directed fire was opened upon the enemy by the party under the latter officer, on the Woronzoff road; as also by the guards of the trenches on the right of the fourth parallel, under the command of Captain Boyle, of the 89th., and Captain Turner, of the 1st. Royals, which, in about ten minutes, caused the enemy to retire from an attack that, if it had not been so well met, might have been a serious affair.

Thus passed the time during July and August in repelling sorties from the enemy, combined with an occasional heavy firing, and in preparations for a renewal of the bombardment. As the movements of troops in Sebastopol, and the reliefs moving to and from the Russian works, could be observed from the deck of the flag-ship of Sir Houstoun Stewart, "Hannibal," which was anchored off the mouth of the harbour, a telegraphic communication was established between it and a station erected on the hill in front of the light division. This directed the fire of the mortar batteries, and caused serious losses to the enemy.

At times, however, the enemy opened heavily for a short period, causing many casualties. Brevet-Major Hugh Drummond, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, a most promising officer, was killed by a fragment of a shell, in the afternoon of the 13th. of August.

In the beginning of August the troops had been unceasingly employed in strengthening and improving the advanced works, which, by the 10th. had become so close to the enemy, that it was with the greatest difficulty any approach could be made. Every precaution was taken by the allies to prevent the Russians forcing them to raise the siege by a vigorous attack from without, which was anticipated about the middle of this month.

The Czar's last hope of relieving Sebastopol was dissipated by the battle of the Tchernaya gained over the Russians on the 16th. of August. This brilliant success was achieved by the French and Sardinian troops, and the enemy's attempt to pass the above river, although made with overwhelming numbers, met with a most decisive repulse. The British cavalry, under Lieutenant-General Sir James Yorke Scarlett,

were placed in the plain of Balaklava, prepared to take advantage of any circumstance that might present itself, but the opportunity did not arise for calling upon their services.

FIFTH BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

THE fifth bombardment of Sebastopol commenced at daylight on the 17th. of August, the fire being directed against the Malakoff and Redan, which continued throughout the day: the Russian fire, which at first replied briskly became feeble by the evening. The fire* from the batteries of the allies was reported by General Simpson, in his despatch of the 21st. of August, to have been very effective, and the result attained to have been sufficient to enable the works against the place to progress satisfactorily.

On the night of the 30th. of August, the enemy's pickets made a rush at the advanced trench, upset a few gabions, and killed Lieutenant Preston, of the 97th. In this affair Captain Pechell, of the 77th., who commanded the advanced party, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury, of the 23rd. regiment, who commanded the supports, behaved with great gallantry.

The brightness of the nights prevented a large amount of work being executed, and what was performed became a task of great difficulty. By the 1st. of September the head of the sap was about one hundred and fifty yards from the salient of the Redan, and the garrison interrupted the work by all possible means.

FINAL BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

Now arrived the time for the sixth and final bombardment of Sebastopol, before which the allies had been nearly a year. It was ordered that the firing should commence steadily on

* From the 13th. to the 19th. of August, inclusive, the expenditure of ammunition amounted to twenty-six thousand two hundred and seventy rounds, and that of powder to about eighty-one tons.—*Artillery Operations, compiled by Captain and Brevet-Major W. E. M. Reilly, C.B., Royal Artillery.*

the morning of the 5th. of September, and as the day progressed it was to be increased, it being so regulated that a sufficient quantity of ammunition should remain for a very heavy fire during the assault, which was to take place on the morning of the 8th. The French commenced a tremendous cannonade about five o'clock, a.m., the British batteries opening on the Redan and Malakoff. During the 6th. and 7th. the bombardment continued, and on the morning of the 8th. the whole of the batteries were in full play. At a few minutes before noon the French signal was given, and their columns moved to the front. The Russians were at dinner, and the Malakoff was taken by surprise without loss. This work was retained by the French, who repulsed every attack to regain possession of it. The tri-colour planted on the parapet was the signal for the British to advance; and the fire of the artillery having made as much of a breach as possible in the salient of the Redan, it was decided that the columns of assault should be directed against that part, as being less exposed to the heavy flanking fire by which the work was protected.

The arrangements for the attack were entrusted to Lieutenant-General Sir William Codrington, who carried out the details in concert with Lieutenant-General Markham. The second and light divisions were to have the honour of the assault, from the circumstance of their having defended the batteries and approaches against the Redan for so many months, and from the intimate knowledge they possessed of the ground. The assaulting column was to be formed by equal numbers of these two divisions, the column of the light division to lead, and that of the second to follow.

Leaving the trenches at the preconcerted signal, the troops moved across the ground, preceded by a covering party of two hundred men, and a ladder party of three hundred and twenty. Upon arriving at the crest of the ditch, and the ladders being placed, the men immediately stormed the parapet of the Redan, and penetrated into the salient angle. Major Welsford, of the 97th., who led the storming party, was killed, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Henry Handcock, commanding the regiment, was mortally wounded. Here a most

determined and sanguinary contest was maintained for nearly an hour, but, though supported to the utmost, and the greatest bravery displayed, it was found impossible to maintain the position. It was a marvel that any escaped.

Colonel Windham's gallantry on this occasion brought that officer's name prominently before the public. One of his messages reached the trenches, and the right wing of the 23rd. was in consequence ordered out by Lieutenant-General Sir William Codrington, when a brilliant advance was made, and a most severe loss sustained. All was of no avail; the soldiers of the several corps employed had displayed undaunted courage, but unfortunately the attack was not successful.

A loss of twenty-nine officers killed, and one hundred and twenty-five wounded, together with three hundred and fifty-six non-commissioned officers and men killed, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-two wounded, and one hundred and seventy-five missing, bore fatal evidence of the severity of the struggle. The following officers were killed and wounded:

Royal Artillery, Field Train Department. *Killed*.—Deputy-Assistant Commissary W. Hayter. *Wounded*.—Captain Augustus Charles Lennox Fitz Roy, (died of wounds,) Lieutenants Reginald H. Champion, and Charles James Tyler.

Royal Engineers. *Wounded*.—Captain Charles Herbert Sedley, and Lieutenant Howard C. Elphinstone.*

FIRST DIVISION. 31st. regiment. *Killed*.—Captain Frederick Simes Attree.

SECOND DIVISION. STAFF. *Wounded*.—Brigadier-General Charles Warren, C.B.; Lieutenant George Anthony Morgan, 55th. Foot, Aide-de-Camp to do.; Colonel the Honourable P Herbert, C.B., unattached, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Lieutenant R. Swire, 17th. Foot, Aide-de-Camp to Colonel Windham; Captain William Frederick Augustus Rooke, 47th., Brigade Major, (died of wounds.)

1st. Foot, 2nd. battalion. *Wounded*.—Captain William James Gillum, Lieutenants Richard Llewellyn Williams, (Adjutant,) Redmond Bewley Caton, and the Honourable Thomas O. Westenra Plunkett.

* Now Major Elphinstone, author of the "Journal of Operations of the Royal Engineers," published by authority, before referred to.

3rd. Foot. *Wounded*.—Major Frederick Francis Maude, Captains Charles Hood and Penrose John Dunbar, Lieutenant Talbot Ashley Cox, Ensigns Henry Peachey, (died November 15th.,) and Alfred B. Letts.

30th. regiment. *Killed*.—Lieutenant-Colonel James Brodie Patullo, C.B., Captain John C. N. Stevenson, and Ensign Richard G. Deane. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel James Thomas Mauleverer, C.B., Brevet-Major Archibald Campbell, Captain George Francis Coventry Pocock, Lieutenants Alfred John Austin, Charles John Moorsom, Meyrick Beaufoy Feild, William Kerr, (died 23rd. September,) and Gilbert H. Sanders.

41st. regiment. *Killed*.—Lieutenant-Colonel James Eman, C.B., and Captains Edward Every and James Augustus Lockhart. *Wounded*.—Major Robert Pratt, Captain Hugh Rowlands, Lieutenants James Alexander Hamilton, (Adjutant,) Fitzhardinge Kingscote, and Robert Eustace Maude.

49th. regiment. *Killed*.—Captain George Rochfort. *Wounded*.—Brevet-Major John Hynde King, and Ensign Christopher Michell, (died 14th. September.)

55th. regiment. *Killed*.—Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel William Holland L. D. Cuddy. *Wounded*.—Major Alfred C. Cure, Captains Robert Hume, John Richard Hume, and William Hamilton Richards, and Lieutenant William B. Johnson.

62nd. regiment. *Killed*.—Captain Robert Allan Cox, and Lieutenant Lawrence Blakiston. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Lennard Barrett Tyler, (died 23rd. October,) Captain Edward Henry Hunter, Lieutenants William B. Davenport, William Dring, and Herrick Augustus Palmer, prisoner of war.

95th. regiment. *Wounded*.—Captain John Neptune Sargent, and Lieutenant Charles Frederick Parkinson.

FOURTH DIVISION. 17th. Foot. *Wounded*.—Lieutenants William Dalrymple Tompson and William Henry Parker.

20th. regiment. *Wounded*.—Brevet-Major Stephen Remnant Chapman, (died 20th. September,) Assistant Engineer.

63rd. regiment. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Lindsay.

LIGHT DIVISION. STAFF. *Wounded*.—Brigadier-Generals C. T. Van Straubenzee, 3rd. Foot, and Horatio Shirley, 88th. regiment.

7th. Royal Fusiliers. *Killed*.—Lieutenants William J. L. G. Wright and Oliver Colt. *Wounded*.—Brevet-Major William West Turner, Captain Hugh Robert Hibbert, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel John Rowley Heyland, Captains James Francis Hickie and Henry Mitchell Jones.

19th. regiment. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Unett, C.B., (died of wounds,) Brevet-Major Robert Warden, Captains Edward Chippindall and Peter Godfrey, (died of wounds,) Lieutenants Edward Robert Ward Bayley, Ames Goren, W. Godfrey D. Massy, Richard Molesworth, and Robert Conolly Martin, and Ensign Walter William Young.

23rd. Royal Welsh Fusiliers. *Killed*.—Lieutenants Douglas Dyneley, (Adjutant,) and Reginald H. Somerville. *Wounded*.—Colonel Daniel Lysons, C.B., Captains Frederick Fletcher Vane, and William Halsted Poole, Lieutenants Sydney C. Millett, Hubert D. Radcliffe, George P. Prevost, Edward S. Holden, (died of wounds,) Luke O' Connor, James De Vic Tupper, James Williamson, Francis H. Hall Dare, and C. Henry Beck, (died of wounds.)

33rd. regiment. *Killed*.—Lieutenant Henry Donovan. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Bunbury Gough, Captain Henry Disney Ellis, Lieutenants John Trent and Charles Whateley Willis, and Ensign (Adjutant) George Toseland.

34th. regiment. *Wounded*.—Lieutenants Noel A. Harris and Julius D. Laurie.

77th. regiment. *Killed*.—Captain W. Parker. *Wounded*.—Captain Frederick John Butts, Lieutenants George Edward Leggett, Marcus A. Waters, and Charles B. Knowles.

88th. regiment. *Killed*.—Captain Henry William Grogan. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel George Vaughan Maxwell, C.B., Captains Benjamin Bunbury Mauleverer and George Robert Beresford, Lieutenants William Lambert, Edward Hopton, Lucas Clements Scott, and George Stretton Watson, and Ensign George Walker.

90th. regiment. *Killed*.—Captains Herbert Millingchamp Vaughan and Henry Preston, Lieutenants Arthur D. Swift and Hugh Francis Wilmer. *Wounded*.—Captains Robert Grove, James Perrin, William Pattison Tinling, and James Herne Wade, Lieutenants James Clark Rattray, William John

Rous, Nicol Grahame, Percy Julius Deverill, Sir Charles Pigott, Bart., Henry J. Haydock, and Henry H. Goodricke.

97th. regiment. *Killed*.—Major Augustus Frederick Welsford, Captain John Hutton, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Douglas A. M'Gregor. *Wounded*.—Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Henry Robert Handcock, (died the following day,) Captains Richard F. Waldo Sibthorp, Charles Henry Lumley, and Henry George Woods, Lieutenants Reginald C. Goodenough, (died of wounds,) Charles Henry Browne, Maurice G. B. Fitz Gerald, and John E. D. Hill.

Rifle Brigade, 2nd. battalion. *Killed*.—Captain Maximilian M. Hammond, and Lieutenant Henry Stewart Ryder. *Wounded*.—Major Charles John Woodford, Captain the Honourable B. Reynolds Pellew, Lieutenants John Croft Moore, Frederick Carl Plaync, Richard Borough, Henry Eyre, William Hall Eccles, and Frederick Arthur Riley.

HIGHLAND DIVISION. 72nd. regiment. *Wounded*.—Quartermaster John Macdonald, (died of wounds.)

General Simpson, whilst enumerating the services of the army, did not omit the sister service; in his despatch it was stated that "The Naval Brigade, under the command of Captain the Honourable Henry Keppel, aided by Captain Moorsom, and many gallant officers and seamen who have served the guns from the commencement of the siege, merit my warmest thanks."

Her Majesty's navy, commanded by Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, and ably seconded by Sir Houstoun Stewart, received special mention. Of the former it was stated "when at times affairs looked gloomy, and success doubtful, he was at hand to cheer and encourage; and every assistance that could tend to advance the operations was given with the hearty good-will which characterizes the British sailor. Nothing has contributed more to the present undertaking, than the cordial co-operation which has so happily existed from the first between the two services;" also the conduct of the Royal Engineers, and of Major-General (now Sir Harry) Jones; the latter, although suffering on a bed of sickness, was conveyed on a litter at the eventful hour of the assault, to witness the completion of his arduous undertakings. The Royal Artil-

lery, under Major-General (now Sir Richard) Dacres, the Chief of the Staff, the Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals, and General Staff, as well as Generals commanding divisions and brigades, were all likewise thanked for their cordial co-operation and assistance. The following officers were specially commended:—

HIGHLAND DIVISION.—Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., who was present in support, with the Highland Division and the Divisional and Brigade Staff; Brigadier-General Cameron, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel Sterling, C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain Stevenson, 79th., Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain Mansfield, 33rd., Aide-de-Camp, Captain Pitcairn, 42nd., Major of Brigade, Captain Montgomery, 42nd., Aide-de-Camp. This division was reinforced by a brigade of the fourth division, under the command of Brigadier-General the Honourable A. Spencer, C.B., who reported in favour of Captain Earle, 57th., Major of Brigade; Captain Robinson, 44th., Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant-Colonel Evelgh, 20th.; Colonel Lord West, C.B., 21st.; Brevet-Major Gordon, 17th.; Lieutenant-Colonel Warre, C.B., 57th.; and Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, 63rd., wounded.

SECOND DIVISION.—Lieutenant-General Markham brought to notice the following officers:—Brigadier-General Warren, C.B., Brigadier-General Windham, C.B.,^o especially recommended for his gallant conduct during the whole struggle in the Redan. *Divisional Staff.*—Colonel Wilbraham, C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General; Colonel the Honourable P. E. Herbert, C.B., Assistant Quartermaster-General; Captain Bellairs, 49th, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General; Brevet-Major Thompson, 10th. Hussars, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General. *Personal Staff.*—Captain Thesiger, Grenadier Guards, Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant King, Royal Horse Artillery, Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant Mure, 43rd., Extra Aide-de-Camp; Captain Cooke, Royal Engineers, attached for the occasion. Captain Werge

* "I feel myself unable to express in adequate terms the sense I entertain of the conduct and gallantry exhibited by the troops, though their devotion was not rewarded by the success that they so well merited; but to no one are my thanks more justly due than to Colonel Windham, who gallantly headed his column of attack, and was fortunate in entering, and remaining with the troops during the contest."—*General Simpson's despatch.*

55th., Major of Brigade; Lieutenant Morgan, 55th., Aide-de-Camp. 1st. Foot, 2nd. battalion, Colonel Huey, commanding; 30th. regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Mauleverer C.B., commanding, Lieutenant-Colonel Patullo, C.B., killed, Captains Atcherley, Pocock, and Green, and Lieutenant Sanders; 55th. regiment, Major Cure, commanding, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Cuddy, killed, Captains R. Hume, Elton, J. R. Hume, and Richards. Captain Rooke, 47th., Major of Brigade, severely wounded; Lieutenant Swirc, 17th. Foot, Aide-de-Camp, severely wounded. 3rd. Foot, Major Maude, commanding, dangerously wounded, Captain Lewes, and Lieutenant (Adjutant) Roe. 41st. regiment,* Lieutenant-Colonel Eman, C.B., killed, Captains Rowlands and Every; 62nd. regiment,† Lieutenant-Colonel Tyler, severely wounded, Major Daubeny, Captains Cox, killed, and Cooch, Lieutenants Blakiston, killed, Palmer, wounded and taken prisoner, and Davenport, severely wounded.

Also the following soldiers, who particularly distinguished themselves in the attack on the Redan:—3rd. Foot, Corporals John Salmon and John Clement Milton, Lance-Corporal John Barron, Drummer Henry Healy, Privates Lawrence Sexton, Matthew Donovan, Francis Spier, Michael Barrett, William Browne, John Williams, John Hall, and John Davies. 41st. regiment, Colour-Sergeants William Davies, Lionel Fitzgerald, and James Kelly, Sergeant James O'Neil, Privates William

* The name of Lieutenant-Colonel Goodwyn, commanding the 41st. regiment, having been inadvertently omitted in the extracts of the reports of Lieutenant-General Markham, and Brigadier-General Windham, the same was thus brought to notice by General Sir James Simpson:—"Lieutenant-Colonel Goodwyn is a most deserving officer, and I should be glad that his name were remembered with others mentioned."

† "Camp, Sebastopol, October 22nd., 1855.—Sir, In bringing to the notice of Major-General Windham, C.B., the names of the officers and men of the 62nd. regiment, who distinguished themselves at the assault of the Redan, on the 8th. September last, I omitted to mention the name of Staff Assistant-Surgeon O'Callaghan, who is attached to the 62nd. regiment. His attention to the wounded was not confined to men of his own regiment on that day, but was extended to officers and men of all regiments, who happened to be brought past him; he accompanied the regiment as far as the fifth parallel, and volunteered to remain behind after the regiment was ordered back to camp, to assist in attending to, and bringing in the wounded from the front at dusk. Many officers have spoken in high terms of his conduct and exertions in behalf of the wounded on that day, and requesting that his services may be brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief.

I have, etc.,

J. DAUBENT,

"To Colonel Haly, C.B.,
"Commanding 2nd. Brigade, 2nd. Division."

Major, commanding 62nd."

Connors, John Culbert, William Daily, Patrick Garvey, John Hillson, John Kennally, and Martin Rogan. 62nd. regiment, Colour-Sergeants Joseph Young and Joseph Lyness, Sergeants Daniel Loder and John Brady, Corporal William Blackman, Privates Hugh Reilly, Thomas Carney, William Findlay, Denis Healey, Thomas Johnson, James Farrell, Thomas Bacon, Thomas Berry, John Coughlin, and James Lawes. The foregoing non-commissioned officers and men volunteered to go from the advanced trench, to bring wounded men in from the front of the Redan, on the night of the 8th. September. Privates Thomas Johnson, Bedford Chapman, and William Freeman, also of the 62nd., volunteered to bring in wounded men from the front in daylight on the 8th. of September.

LIGHT DIVISION.—Lieutenant-General Sir William Codrington brought to notice the following officers and men:—Brigadier-Generals Van Straubenzee and Shirley, C.B. *Divisional Staff.*—Lieutenant-Colonel S. Brownrigg, C.B., Grenadier Guards, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel Airey, C.B., Coldstream Guards, Assistant Quarter-master-General, Brevet-Major the Honourable A. M. Cathcart, 93rd., and Brevet-Major the Honourable Henry Clifford, Rifle Brigade, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-Generals. *Personal Staff.*—Captain the Honourable H. Campbell, Rifle Brigade, Aide-de-Camp, Captain A. Ponsonby, Grenadier Guards, Aide-de-Camp, and Captain Montagu, Royal Engineers, attached for the occasion. Lieutenant-General Sir William Codrington, and Brigadier-General Van Straubenzee, commanding the first brigade of the Light Division, spoke highly of Captain Pretzman, 33rd., Major of Brigade, Lieutenant Newton, 3rd. Foot, Aide-de-Camp, and Captain Williams, Royal Artillery, who volunteered to act as Aide-de-Camp to the Brigadier-General. 7th. Royal Fusiliers, Brevet-Major Turner, commanding, wounded, Captain Hibbert, wounded, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Heyland, wounded, and Captain Marten. 23rd. Fusiliers, Colonel Lysons, C.B., severely wounded, Captains Drewe, Vane, wounded, Poole, wounded, Lieutenant and Adjutant Dyneley, killed; Assistant-Surgeon Sylvester, M.D., who went to the front under heavy fire, to assist wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury, C.B.; Lance-Corporal Shields, Privates James Taylor, Michael Ahern, T.

Kennedy, and J. Green, who brought Lieutenant Dyneley, when wounded, into the trenches. 33rd. regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Gough, dangerously wounded, Lieutenants Trent and Donovan, the latter killed. 34th. regiment, Lieutenant-Colonels Goodenough, commanding, and Simpson. Rifle Brigade, 2nd. battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonell, C.B., commanding, Captains Hammond, killed, Fyers, Balfour, and the Honourable B. Pellew, Lieutenants Ryder and Moore, the former killed, Brevet-Major Glyn, Rifle Brigade, Major of Brigade, Lieutenant Day, 88th., Aide-de-Camp. 97th. regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable H. Handcock, mortally wounded, Major Welsford, Lieutenant and Adjutant Mc Gregor, and Captain Hutton, killed, Captains Sibthorp, severely wounded, Legh, (then commanding the regiment,) Lumley, and Woods; Lieutenants Goodenough, Browne, and Fitz Gerald, and Ensign Hill.

The following officers and men were all mentioned as distinguished in the Redan:—Colour-Sergeant R. Smith, Sergeant F. Wedgworth, Drummer A. Curran, Privates H. Jackson, J. Cotterell, and A. Ahern. 90th. regiment, Captain Grove commanding, Captains Smith, Vaughan, killed, Tinling, Close, Crealock, Wade, Magenis, and Preston, the latter killed, Lieutenants Grahame and Deverill. Sergeant-Major Cummin, Sergeants Saunderson, Monaghan, and Smallie. 77th. regiment, Captain Carden, commanding, Brevet-Major Riekman, Captains Parker, killed, Chawncr, Willington, and Butts, the latter wounded. 88th. regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel G. V. Maxwell, C.B., wounded, Major E. H. Maxwell, Captains Maynard, Mauleverer, wounded, and Steevens. 19th. regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Unett, C.B., killed, Brevet-Major Warden, and Captains Bright and Chippindall.

It was determined to renew the attack on the following morning, with the Highlanders, to be supported by the third division; this was arranged by General Simpson with Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, who commanded the Highland Brigade, and Major-General Sir William Eyre commanding the third division. The Highland Brigade occupied the advanced trenches during the night. About eleven o'clock the enemy commenced exploding their magazines, and Sir Colin Campbell, having ordered a small party to advance cautiously to examine the

Redan, found the work abandoned. It was not, however, deemed necessary to occupy it until daylight.

During the night extensive explosions were heard, and great fires were seen in the town. It soon became known that the Russians were retiring from the south to the north side, by means of the raft bridge recently constructed, and which was afterwards disconnected and conveyed to the other side. The men-of-war were all sunk during the night.

In Mrs. Henry Duberly's "Journal kept during the Russian War" occurs the following description of the Redan after the final contest, and it is eminently suggestive:—"What wonderful engineering! What ingenuity in the thick rope-work which is woven before the guns, leaving only a little hole, through which the man laying the gun can take his aim, and which is thoroughly impervious to rifle-shot! The Redan is a succession of little batteries, each containing two or three guns, with traverses behind each division; and hidden away under gabions, sandbags, and earth, are little huts, in which the officers and men used to live. Walking down amongst these, (for we were obliged to dismount,) we found that tradesmen had lived in some of them. Henry picked up a pair of lady's lasts, the precise size of my own foot. Coats, caps, bayonets lay about, with black bread and broken guns."

Thus ended the great siege of Sebastopol: the fortress had fallen, but Prince Gortschakoff, in his retreat, sustained his well-earned fame. The following telegraphic message was transmitted to the Commander of the Forces in the Crimea:—

"The Queen has received with deep emotion the welcome intelligence of the Fall of Sebastopol. Penetrated with profound gratitude to the Almighty, who has vouchsafed this triumph to the Allied Army, Her Majesty has commanded me to express to yourself, and through you, to her Army, the pride with which She regards this fresh instance of their heroism.

"The Queen congratulates Her Troops on the triumphant issue of their protracted Siege, and thanks them for the cheerfulness and fortitude with which they have encountered its toils, and the valour which has led to its termination.

"The Queen deeply laments that this success is not without

its alloy, in the heavy losses that have been sustained; and while She rejoices in the Victory, Her Majesty deeply sympathizes with the noble sufferers in their country's cause.

"You will be pleased to congratulate General Pelissier, in Her Majesty's name, upon the brilliant success of the Assault on the Malakoff, which proves the irresistible force, as well as the indomitable courage of our brave allies.

"(Signed) PANMURE."

With the fall of Sebastopol the MEDAL History of the Campaign in the Crimea terminates, and it therefore only remains to add, that in October following Kinburn was captured by the troops under Brigadier-General the Honourable Augustus Spencer, and the garrison of thirteen hundred men became prisoners. The troops employed on this successful service consisted of an escort of cavalry, four guns, the 17th., 20th., 57th., and 63rd. regiments, and two battalions of Marines.

The Crimean campaign will be ever remembered for the first employment, to any extent, of the rifled musket, the use of which has created a revolution in warfare. Other novelties, before alluded to, were also adopted. The sacrifice of life during this protracted siege was immense, but the numbers who died from disease far exceeded those who fell on the field of battle.*

* Number killed, wounded, etc., of the British army in the Crimea, from the date of embarkation for the East, to the 30th. April, 1856.

	Cavalry.		Artillery.		Engineers.		Infantry.	
	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.
Killed in action	9	114	11	121	9	32	125	2331
Died of wounds	4	26	1	52	6	23	73	1832
Died of disease, etc.	23	1007	10	1298	5	175	105	13,414
Total deaths.....	36	1147	22	1471	20	230	303	17,577
Wounded { severely	12	113	6	632	7	31	254	5186
{ slightly.....	14	124	24	6	6	55	181	5220
Total wounded.....	26	237	30	632	13	86	435	10,406
Number who suffered amputation.....	1	22	1	32	2	7	34	810



1920. A. J. B. N.

On the 11th. of November, General Sir William Codrington, K.C.B., succeeded to the command of the army in the Crimea, General Sir James Simpson having resigned that appointment. Further proceedings were deferred, in consequence of the commencement of winter, and in February, 1856, a suspension of hostilities took place. This was followed by a treaty of peace, which was signed at Paris on the 29th. of March.

By official returns it appears that over two hundred and fifty-one thousand shot and shell, weighing upwards of nine thousand tons, were fired during the siege, and that more than one thousand two hundred tons of powder were used. The expenditure of ammunition was nearly one million five hundred thousand rounds, or a thousand tons a day. The position of the Russians extended about fifteen miles, whilst the trenches of the besiegers were fifty-two miles in length, and comprised one hundred and nine batteries, armed with eight hundred and six pieces, the guns and mortars being of a calibre seldom before used in a siege. For three hundred and thirty-four days the trenches were open, and the batteries for three hundred and twenty-seven days.

British valour and endurance were eminently shewn during this campaign, and the troops, firm to a sense of duty, never disappointed the expectations of their countrymen. The gallantry of the French soldiery, too, and the mutual good-will existing between the allied armies, cemented by dangers and difficulties common to both, will ever be remembered, whilst the Sardinian forces will dwell upon the battle of the Tchernaya, and be inseparably linked with the valorous deeds performed before Sebastopol.

THE FRENCH MILITARY WAR MEDAL.

In addition to the Decoration of the Legion of Honour, the Emperor of the French sent the French Military War Medal for distribution to a proportion of the British Army. The ribbon is orange, watered, with a broad green stripe on the edges; the imperial eagle, in gold, surmounts a medal, the obverse bearing the head of the Emperor, with the words

“Louis Napoleon” in gilt letters on a blue enamelled circle, within a wreath of laurel in silver; the reverse has the words “VALEUR ET DISCIPLINE” on a gold ground, within a circle of blue enamel and wreath of silver laurel.

The deeds of the following non-commissioned officers and men, who were selected for recommendation to His Majesty, to receive the above Medal, not only furnish exciting episodes, but are valuable as examples of military daring, endurance, and kind-heartedness.

FOURTH DRAGOON GUARDS. Regimental Sergeant-Major **WILLIAM JOICE**, Sergeant **RICHARD COOKE**, and Private **PATRICK HOGAN**.—Exemplary and uniform good conduct during the campaign of 1854 and 1855. Sergeant-Major **JOSEPH DRAKE**.—Exemplary conduct in living in the same tents with, and unremitting attention to, numerous men when ill and dying of cholera in the Crimea in 1854 and 1855; exhibited the most zealous attention to his duties at all times, and to the care of the sick and wounded.

FIFTH DRAGOON GUARDS. Acting Regimental Sergeant-Major **J. RUSSELL**.—Served during the whole Eastern Campaign from May, 1854, until the end of the war, and was never absent from his duty a single day. He was present at the battle of Balaklava, on which occasion he had his horse killed under him, but procured for himself a second horse, and immediately rejoined the regiment. He was also present at Inkermann, and during the whole war exerted himself in every possible way for the good of his regiment. Troop Sergeant-Major **S. GRIFFITH**.—Served throughout the whole Eastern Campaign from May, 1854. Whilst the regiment was in Bulgaria, and cholera raging to a fearful extent, he was most indefatigable in attending to the wants of the sick, and in exerting himself to the utmost, night and day, to rescue his comrades from that malady. He was present at the battles of Balaklava and Inkermann, and never absent from duty during the whole period of the war, incessantly doing his best for the good of the men of his regiment. Troop Sergeant-Major **WILLIAM STEWART**.—Served in the Eastern Campaign from May, 1854, until the end of the war. Was present at the battle of Balaklava, on which occasion he had two horses killed under him, but still continued to act, procuring a third horse, and remaining in action with his regiment. Was present at Inkermann, and never absent from his duty a single day throughout the war, during the whole of which trying time he never relaxed his endeavours to benefit the men and horses of his regiment. Sergeant **M. DAVIDSON**.—Served throughout the whole of the Eastern Campaign; was present at Inkermann, Balaklava, and the whole of the siege of Sebastopol; and was always distinguished for his zeal and activity and irrepachable character in every respect.

SIXTH DRAGOON GUARDS. Regimental Sergeant-Major **WILLIAM LYONS**, and Private **THOMAS EDWARDS**.—Length of service.

FIRST DRAGOONS. Troop Sergeant-Major JOHN NORRIS.—Served as Troop Sergeant-Major during the whole of the Eastern Campaign. Was present at the action of Balaklava, where he distinguished himself by defending himself against four Russian Hussars, one of whom he killed, and whose horse he captured. Troop Sergeant-Major MATTHEW BAILEY.—Served as a Sergeant during the whole of the Eastern Campaign. Distinguished himself on patrol duty when his party was attacked by some Cossacks. Never missed a day's duty, and was always a valuable man on pickets. Private JOHN SAVAGE.—Served during the whole of the Eastern Campaign. Distinguished himself on outpost duty, and by his care and attention to his horse during the severe winter. Never missed a tour of duty from sickness or any other cause.

SECOND DRAGOONS. Regimental Sergeant-Major JOHN GREENE, Troop Sergeant-Major GEORGE TILSLY, and Private ANDREW WILSON.—Gallantry in the field at the battle of Balaklava on the 25th. of October, 1854, and exemplary good conduct throughout the campaign, and during their periods of service. Lance-Sergeant JAMES BOTHWICK.—Gallantry in the field in the action of Balaklava, and good conduct during the period he served in the Crimea.

FOURTH LIGHT DRAGOONS. Regimental Sergeant-Major JAMES W. KELLY, Sergeant JOHN ANDREWS, Private THOMAS GUTHRE, and Private GEORGE MCGREGOR.—Gallant and distinguished conduct in the charge of the Light Cavalry Brigade on the 25th. of October, 1854. Served during the whole campaigns of 1854-5. Were present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Traktir, and expedition to Eupatoria in October, 1855.

SIXTH DRAGOONS. Troop Sergeant-Majors T. J. WAKEFIELD and ANDREW MORTON, and Trumpeter THOMAS MONKES.—Gallantry in the field in the action of Balaklava on the 25th. of October, 1854, and served with uniform good conduct during the whole of the campaign. Private HUMPHREY POLKINGHORN.—Embarked with the first detachment of the regiment for the East on the 2nd. of June, 1854. Was present with it in Bulgaria, and during the first winter in the Crimea. Received clasps for Balaklava, Inkermann, and Sebastopol, and distinguished himself much in the former action. He was sent to England sick on the 18th. of July, 1855.

EIGHTH HUSSARS. Troop Sergeant-Major JOHN PICKWORTH, Sergeant CHARLES MACAULEY, Corporal JAMES DONAGHUE, and Private JOHN MARTIN—These men charged with the Light Brigade at Balaklava; were also present in the ranks at the Alma and Inkermann, and served with the regiment throughout the war.

TENTH HUSSARS. Troop Sergeant-Major WILLIAM FINCH.—This non-commissioned officer was present with his troop, which was engaged with the enemy near Kertch, on the 21st. of September, 1855, and by his example and personal bravery was a great support to the officer in charge of the party, which, owing to the superior force of the enemy, was compelled to retire.

ELEVENTH HUSSARS. Troop Sergeant-Major ROURKE TEEVAN.—Present at the battles of the Alma and Balaklava, in which latter he led a

troop and behaved gallantly. Was also present at the battle of Inkermann. Sergeant **SETH BOND**.—Battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann. At the Alma, when ordered to pursue and capture prisoners, he exhibited great subordination in sparing (at the suggestion of a staff officer) a Russian, who had wounded him, and also at the action of Balaklava his coolness and gallantry were noticed. Lance-Corporal **THOMAS HARRISON**.—The battles of the Alma and Balaklava, where he behaved very gallantly in galloping to the rescue of several comrades who were fighting against overwhelming odds. Was also present at the battle of Inkermann. Private **CORNELIUS TEEHAN**.—Battles of the Alma and Balaklava, where he behaved gallantly. Was also at the battle of Inkermann. All served the campaign in Bulgaria, in 1854, and were present at the affair of Bouljanak, and throughout the campaign in the Crimea from 1854 to 1856. Regimental Sergeant-Major **G. L. SMITH**.—Recommended by the vote of his comrades, who with himself returned from the Crimea previous to the first issue of the French medal. Served until the 25th. of January, 1856, and was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann. Horse shot under him at Balaklava, where he behaved gallantly.

TWELFTH LANCERS. Corporal **J. W. CANNINGS**, and Trumpeter **JOHN EARSON**.—The former served as orderly and the latter as Field Trumpeter to the Commanding Officer in the actions of Tchourgan and Tchernaya, and the whole of the operations round Eupatoria, under General D'Allonville.

THIRTEENTH LIGHT DRAGOONS. Regimental Sergeant-Major **THOMAS G. JOHNSON**.—Served the Eastern Campaign, including the reconnaissance on the Danube under the Earl of Cardigan, battles of Balaklava and Inkermann, siege of Sebastopol, and expedition to Eupatoria. Sergeant **RICHARD DAVIS**, and Privates **GEORGE DEARLOVE** and **JOHN FENTON**.—Served the Eastern Campaign, including the affairs of Bouljanak and Mc Kenzie's Farm, battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, siege of Sebastopol, and expedition to Eupatoria.

SEVENTEENTH LANCERS. Regimental Sergeant-Major **CHARLES WOODEN**, Sergeants **JOHN SHEARINGHAM** and **JAMES NUNNELLY**, and Private **CHARLES WATSON**.—Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and were never absent from their duties.

ROYAL ARTILLERY. Sergeant **WILLIAM KEMPTON**.—Landed at Varna with "I" troop, Royal Horse Artillery, and was present in every skirmish and action in which the troop was engaged, including the Bouljanak, Alma, Mc Kenzie's Farm, Balaklava, Inkermann, etc. Joined "C" troop, the 11th. of June, 1855, and went with the Light Cavalry Brigade to Eupatoria. Present in every affair with the enemy. Sergeant **WILLIAM SCOTT**.—Served with the troop since its leaving Woolwich for service in the East. Present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Tchernaya, and siege of Sebastopol. Driver **ROBERT SMEATON**.—Present with the troop since its leaving Woolwich for service in the East. Present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Tchernaya, and siege of Sebastopol. On the 25th. of September, 1854, this man gallantly jumped into the River Belbec, and succeeded in saving the life of a French soldier, who would have been drowned but for the timely assistance rendered

by Driver Smeaton. Lord Raglan expressed his admiration of this man's conduct to Major Maude, Royal Horse Artillery, who made it known to the troops. Gunner and Driver HENRY WOOD.—Served in five bombardments with zeal and gallantry, and exerted himself in bringing in a wounded Croat under a heavy fire in the September bombardment. Gunner and Driver ROBERT BOTFIELD.—Five bombardments; one of a spiking party on the 8th. of September, 1855, as a volunteer. Acting Bombardiers GEORGE GIBSON and WILLIAM J. BURROWS.—Skirmish with Russian advanced posts, September 19th., 1854, battle of the Alma, September 20th., taking of Balaklava, September 26th., action of Balaklava, October 25th., repulse of sortie from Sebastopol, October 26th., and battle of Inkermann, November 5th.; also served in the October, 1854, April and June, 1855, bombardments. Sergeant FREDERICK ILES.—Present at the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and throughout the siege. Gunner and Driver JOHN DOUGLAS.—In the trenches during the October bombardment, and with the exception of one month, when employed as a servant, he regularly served in the trenches till the fall of the city, taking part in every bombardment. Bombardier WILLIAM HEWITT.—Was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, Shell Hill, October 26th., 1854, first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth bombardments, and the taking of the Quarries, June 7th., 1855. Wounded in the head, June 18th., 1855. Gunner and Driver JAMES CANNELL.—Distinguished himself during six bombardments. Gunner and Driver JOHN M'ARDLE.—Volunteered for the spiking parties on the 18th. of June, and the 8th. of September, 1855. On the 18th. of June, during the storming of the Redan, Gunner Glass left the advanced trenches of the right attack with a few men, and advanced towards the Redan. On getting about half-way he was badly wounded in three places. Gunner M'Arde crept out of the trenches on his hands and knees, managed to get Gunner Glass on his back, returning with him into the trenches. Gunner and Driver JOHN HAY.—Served throughout the whole of the campaign from the first landing in Bulgaria, and was never absent from the battery. Was wheel-driver of No 6 gun at the battle of Inkermann, and zealously assisted in working that gun during the action, by performing the duty of a gunner. Sergeant RICHARD PERKINS.—Landed in the Crimea on the 26th. of December, 1854, and present in all the bombardments since that time; was recommended by Captain Walcot, Royal Artillery, for distinguished conduct; specially recommended by Captain Oldfield, R.A., and forwarded by Lord Raglan with his recommendation for conduct in No. 8 battery, on the 13th. and 14th. of April, 1855. Gunner and Driver GEORGE DAVIS.—Served in reserve at the battle of the Alma. At the battle of Inkermann as a driver, (both his horses killed.) In the siege train from the 12th. of July till the fall of Sebastopol, including the two last bombardments. Gunner and Driver JOHN POWELL.—Distinguished himself in the Sand-bag Battery. When the embrasure had caught fire, he leaped into it, and extinguished the flame, under a very heavy fire. Served trench duty from December, 1854, to the 8th. of September, 1855, and in each bombardment.

Sergeant CHRIST: FITZSIMONS.—Served in the trenches, without intermission, from the 6th. of March, 1855, to the reduction of the fortress.

Present at the bombardments of the 9th. of April, 8th. of June, 18th. of June, and 5th. of September, 1855. Directed the fire of the eight-gun battery under the command of Captain Rogers, to cover the French columns attacking the Mamelon. Commanded the Mortar Battery (No. 10) on three occasions as a subaltern officer (the duties of the subalterns being severe.) Armed the Quarries after they were captured by the troops. **Sergeant JOHN ADAMS.**—In the trenches from December, 1854, until the fall of Sebastopol, including intermediate bombardments. **Sergeant JOHN ACKLAND.**—Present at the third and fourth bombardments. Wounded in August, 1855. Lost an eye. **Corporal JAMES HAMILTON.**—Was engaged at five bombardments. On the 8th. of September, 1855, he was one of the spiking party in the attack on the Redan. He also carried a wounded captain of the 8rd. Buffs from the Redan ditch to the advanced trench. For this act he was recommended for a distinguished conduct medal. **Corporal JOSEPH MILLIGAN.**—Present at the battle of the Alma, and served in the trenches, and was present at all bombardments. **Bombardier JOHN BOWER.**—One of the spiking party on the 8th. of September, 1855, for which duty he volunteered, and then greatly exerted himself in bringing in wounded men until wounded himself. He was present in the trenches during five bombardments. **Gunner and Driver MICHAEL O' DONOHUE.**—Served in five bombardments with zeal. One of the spiking party on the 18th. of June, as a volunteer. **Gunner and Driver MICHAEL MALOWNEY.**—At the skirmish of the 19th. of September, 1854; battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann; Tchernaya, (in reserve;) bombardments of the 9th. of April, 6th. and 17th. of June, 1855. Noticed on the field at the battle of Inkermann by Lieutenant-Colonel (now Lieutenant-General Sir Richard) Dacres, for his coolness and courage. **Sergeant JOHN FAIRFAX,** and **Gunner and Driver JAMES MAGEE.**—At the skirmish of the 19th. of September, 1854; battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann; the former was at the Tchernaya, (in reserve;) bombardment of the 9th. of April, 1855. Noticed on the field at battle of Inkermann for his coolness and courage. The latter served at the bombardments on the 9th. of April, and 6th. and 17th. of June, 1855. Noticed by Captain Smith during the bombardment. **Acting Bombardiers JOHN HAGAN** and **CHARLES HENDERSON.**—Present at the bombardments of the 9th. of April, 16th. and 17th. of June, 17th. of August, and the 5th. of September, 1855. The former volunteered for the assault on the 18th. of June, and the latter for that of the 8th. of September following. **Acting Bombardier DAVID JENKINS.**—Spiked the guns in the redoubt on Canrobert's Hill, on the 25th. of October, 1854; remained in the work after the Turks evacuated it; and although the Russians were advancing rapidly up the hill, he did not quit the place until he had spiked every gun. Lord Raglan mentioned his name in a despatch, and by Her Majesty's command, the names of Gunner Jenkins and three others were forwarded to the Horse Guards. **Sergeant JAMES M'GARITY.**—Present during the whole campaign, including the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, and the third and fourth bombardments. Took powder to the trenches on the 17th. of October, 1854, under a very heavy fire. **Corporal PATRICK CONWAY.**—Present at the battle of Inkermann, and was mentioned for very gallant conduct by

Major Boothby, R.A., and Captain Henry, Land Transport corps, the latter of whom he assisted in rescuing from the enemy when severely wounded. Gunner and Driver **GEORGE BINES**.—Present at the battle of Inkermann; third, fourth, and fifth bombardments. Favourably mentioned by Captain Jones, R.A., for his conduct on the 6th. of September, 1855. Gunner and Driver **JAMES M'GRATH**.—Assisted Sergeant Henry (who received twelve bayonet wounds in this service) in limbering up a gun surrounded by Russians at Inkermann. Sergeant-Major **WALTER FLOCKHART**.—Landed with the siege train. Served in the trenches during five bombardments. Present at Inkermann. Was No. 1 of the gun where the parapet was blown out to allow it to bear on the Russians advancing after the storming of the Malakoff. Slightly wounded in the head. Corporal **JAMES BROWNE**.—Ditto. Was present with the eighteen-pounders at Inkermann. Volunteered and went with spiking party on the 18th. of June, 1855. Bombardier **ANGUS SUTHERLAND**.—Landed with the siege train. Served in the first bombardment; severely wounded in both legs by the bursting of a shell. Served again in the April and subsequent bombardments. At the explosion of the French gun park, was one of the first men to volunteer to carry away a number of live shell and carcasses. Gunner and Driver **JOHN NORTON**.—Landed in the Crimea with the siege train. Served in the trenches during five bombardments. Volunteered to go out with the rocket tube in front of the twenty-one gun battery. Went up with the eighteen-pounders at Inkermann, and attracted the notice of Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson. Trumpeter **JOHN M'CLAREN**.—Came out at the commencement of the campaign. Was in Turkey. Present at the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann. Volunteered and served as No. 6 of No. 2 gun at that battle, after Lieutenant-Colonel Dacres had taken his horse, his own having been shot. Gunner and Driver **JOHN VANCE**.—Present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann. Engaged on night fatigues during the whole siege, under fire, taking ammunition to the trenches. Gunner and Driver **PATRICK KNIGHT**.—Engaged in all the bombardments, and rendered himself conspicuous by his general coolness and gallantry under fire. Wounded in the side by the bursting of a gun in the first bombardment. Corporal **MATTHEW FENTON**.—In the trenches before Sebastopol from the 1st. of October, 1854, till the 8th. of September, 1855, and was also present at the battle of Inkermann. Sergeant Conductor **JOB SMITH**.—Landed in the Crimea on the 30th. of September, 1854. Served in the trenches from the 17th. of October, 1854, to the 8th. of September, 1855, and was present at the battle of Inkermann with the two eighteen-pounder guns. Sergeant Conductors **JOSEPH BUCHANAN** and **JAMES BOGGIE**.—Served in six bombardments. Sergeant **JOSEPH SMITH**.—Constant duty in the trenches from December, 1854. Sergeant **JOHN M'PHERSON**.—Landed at Balaklava in September, 1854. Present during the whole siege and at all the bombardments. Was in No. 7 battery, left attack, the day it was opened and knocked to pieces. Was slightly wounded on the 20th. of October, 1854. Was at Inkermann. Sergeant **HENRY BACCHUS**.—Served throughout the Crimean Campaign, at the Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, expedition to Eupatoria, etc. Distinguished for his zeal on all

occasions. Gunner and Driver RICHARD WOODBRIDGE.—Was present at all the bombardments, and never absent from his duty in the trenches. Particularly distinguished himself at the bombardment of the 18th. of June, for his zeal and gallant conduct. Sergeant THOMAS WALSH.—Served in the trenches from November, 1854, until the fall of Sebastopol, and displayed on all occasions great bravery and coolness under fire, setting a good example to young soldiers. Bombardier JOHN TROTTER.—Cleared an embrasure in the advanced trenches on the 17th. of August, 1855, under a heavy fire. Corporal THOMAS BETTS.—Shewed great zeal and coolness under fire from the 18th. of April to the fall of Sebastopol. Gunner and Driver THOMAS MARGREK.—Shewed general zeal and attention to his duties, and great coolness under fire. Bombardier J. BOWER.—Gallant conduct at the assault on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, on which occasion he was wounded; always behaved well under fire. Gunner and Driver E. O' BRIEN.—For gallantry in the trenches, and volunteering for the assault on the Redan on the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September. Gunner and Driver HUGH DAVIS.—Served with gallantry at the Alma and Inkermann. Specially mentioned by Lord Raglan for his conduct with the two heavy guns at the latter engagement, where he lost both his arms by a round shot. Sergeant SAMUEL EWING.—Shewed great zeal and energy in command of a gun in the June bombardment. Volunteered for a spiking party and lost a leg. Gunner and Driver WILLIAM HOVENDEN.—Strongly recommended for his zeal and gallantry throughout the siege. Lost his leg in the trenches. Gunner and Driver T. REYNOLDS.—For gallant conduct throughout the siege. Was wounded, but remained at his gun until ordered away by an officer. Bombardier WILLIAM RAMSEY.—Strongly recommended for gallant conduct under fire, and general attention to duty in the trenches. Sergeant J. Mc KOWN.—Served with great gallantry in all the bombardments since November, 1854.

ROYAL ENGINEERS. Colour-Sergeant KESTER KNIGHT—Joined the army at Scutari, in May, 1854, and served uninterruptedly, with the exception of a short time during which he was "Sick absent" at Scutari. Present at every bombardment, and has received a medal with two clasps. Was specially selected by Colonel Tylden for important daily duties in the trenches of the right attack, and was subsequently recommended strongly by him for promotion, which he received. Corporal JOHN ROSS.--Served at Bomarsund, and joined the army in the East in December, 1854; since which time he was never absent from the army. Mentioned specially for distinguished conduct in Brigade Orders, dated the 22nd. of July and 24th. of August, 1855, receiving a pecuniary gratuity on both occasions by order of the Commander of the Forces. Corporal ROBERT HANSON.--Joined the army at the Katcha Bivouac, and was never absent from it; has received a medal and two clasps. Was selected for special duties in the trenches by the director of the left attack, who reported, at the close of the siege, that he had conducted the operations entrusted to him with ability and perseverance, whilst under a heavy fire. Second Corporal WALTER CONNING.--Joined the army in the East at the commencement of the war, and was never absent from it. Has received

a medal with three clasps. Particularly distinguished himself by the steady and zealous performance of his duties in the advanced trenches, as well as in repairing embrasures; more especially on the 7th. of June, 1855, during a bombardment. Private JOHN PERIE.--Ditto. Has received the war medal and four clasps. Distinguished himself by frequent good service in the trenches, and especially at the assault on the Redan, on the 18th. of June, 1855. Corporal JOHN McMURPHY.--Served in the Crimea five months. Was present at the capture of the Quarries on the 7th. of June, 1855, assault on the Redan, June 18th., bombardment of the 17th. of August, and capture of Sebastopol. Distinguished himself by carrying into the trenches a wounded soldier from the open, under a heavy fire from the enemy, before Sebastopol, in August, 1855, for which act of gallantry he was awarded the sum of three pounds by the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces. Corporal WILLIAM JAMES LENDRIM.--Served in the Crimea from November, 1854, and was several times recorded as having displayed great skill and coolness under fire.

GRENADIER GUARDS, THIRD BATTALION. Colour-Sergeant CHARLES SARGEANT.--Embarked with the battalion in February, 1854. Served without intermission until the close of the war. Was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, (wounded;) siege and capture of Sebastopol. General distinguished conduct throughout the campaign. Private ISAAC ARCHER.--Volunteered as one of the sharpshooters of the Brigade of Guards in October, 1854. Was present in every action during the war. Private THOMAS ELOER.--Served during the whole of the campaign. General good conduct in the trenches. Private AARON HALE.--Present during the whole of the campaign. Favourably reported by the engineer officer for his conduct on the night of the 24th. August, 1855, in keeping his party at work in the advanced sap. Private JAMES KING.--Served throughout the campaign; was present in every engagement. General good conduct in the trenches. Private WILLIAM MYERS.--Distinguished conduct in the trenches in August, 1855, in volunteering to bring in wounded men from the front. Private WILLIAM WILLIAMS.--Served through the whole campaign; and general good conduct in the trenches. Pay-Sergeant ROBERT POWLEY.--He went out with the battalion in February, 1854. He was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, in which latter battle he greatly distinguished himself. Private WILLIAM NURTON.--Present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann; severely wounded at Inkermann.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS, FIRST BATTALION. Sergeant-Major SHEPPARD CARTER.--Served with the battalion from its embarkation in February, 1854. Actually engaged in the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and served in the trenches before Sebastopol. Did good service as drill-sergeant, acting sergeant-major, and sergeant-major in times of sickness and difficulty in maintaining the discipline and efficiency of the battalion. Drill-Sergeant JOHN BURNETT, and Sergeant WILLIAM REED.--Embarked with the battalion in February, 1854. Actually engaged at the Alma and Inkermann, and served in the trenches throughout the siege. Sergeant GEORGE WALDEN.--Do., and was wounded at the latter battle, which caused him to be absent for a short time. Privates

JOHN WINTER, PHILIP BALLS, and CHARLES TUTT.—Actually engaged at the Alma and Inkermann, and did duty in the trenches without any intermission throughout the siege. Private Winter served since February, 1854, and Balls and Tutt since July, 1854. Have borne excellent characters since that time. Corporal FREDERICK VILE.—For gallant conduct at Inkermann. Private JOHN BOTT.—For general good and gallant conduct during the campaign.

SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS, FIRST BATTALION. Pay and Colour-Sergeants WILLIAM M'GREGOR and JAMES BADENOCH.—Distinguished themselves both at the Alma, Inkermann, and in the trenches. Conduct exemplary throughout the whole campaign. Drill-Sergeant JAMES LENNOX.—In all the actions, and in the trenches up to 28th. of February, 1855, when he was employed at the sanatorium at Balaklava. Sergeant DAVID MANSON.—Came out with the battalion. Distinguished himself at the Alma; was present at the other actions, and throughout the siege, in which his conduct was conspicuous. Corporal JOHN JUDD.—Present in all the actions, and was conspicuous during the siege for his unwearied zeal, when he was constantly employed on a fatiguing duty, which was always cheerfully performed. Acting-Corporal JOSEPH COULTER.—Particularly distinguished himself at the Alma; continuing to fire on the enemy after being severely wounded. Private JOHN DRUMMOND.—Distinguished himself throughout the whole campaign, and was present in all the engagements. Pay and Colour-Sergeant GEORGE ATTRILL.—Served with distinction at the Alma, Inkermann, and in the trenches before Sebastopol; was also present at Balaklava. He displayed energy, gallantry, and zeal in the performance of all his duties until invalided. Assistant Drill-Sergeant GEORGE SHARP.—Was present at the Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol, in all of which his conduct was very conspicuous. He was obliged to return home from the effects of a severe wound received at Inkermann.

ROYAL REGIMENT, FIRST BATTALION. Sergeant WILLIAM SPARKS.—Recommended by officers in charge of covering parties for intrepid conduct and zealous performance of his duty. Corporal JOHN HORSFALL, and Privates DANIEL MORAN and JAMES COLVER.—Continued faithful service in the trenches during the whole of the siege operations. Private ANDREW CAMPBELL.—Mentioned favourably in orders, through the recommendation of an engineer officer, for zealous conduct whilst employed on trench duty. Colour-Sergeant A. J. STEWART, and Corporal W. J. SULLIVAN.—Continued devotedness to their duty throughout the siege.

ROYAL REGIMENT, SECOND BATTALION. Sergeant-Major STEPHEN HUNTER.—Constant, active, zealous, and efficient services in the trenches before Sebastopol, from the 22nd. of April to the 8th. of September, 1855. Sergeant JAMES MULVANY.—Continuous, zealous, and efficient service in the trenches from the 22nd. of April to the 8th. of September, 1855. Private CHARLES PULFER.—Constant zeal and alacrity in the performance of his duty in the trenches, from the 22nd. of April to the 8th. of September, 1855. Private FREDERICK LOCK.—Distinguished zeal and activity in the trenches, from the 22nd. of April to the 8th. of September, 1855, and never absent from duty. Drummer HENRY CLARKE.—

Present at the attack on the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855, when he took a rifle and accoutrements, and performed the duties of a rank and file. Constant and zealous service in the trenches before Sebastopol, from the 22nd. of April till that period, when he was severely wounded.

THIRD FOOT. Sergeant WILLIAM HEYES, and Privates WILLIAM BROWN, JOHN CONNORS, JOHN EAGAN, JOHN HALL, and JOHN WALSH.—The whole of these men were repeatedly mentioned for their soldier-like behaviour throughout the siege. All specially distinguished themselves at the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855. Private John Connors received the Victoria Cross.

FOURTH (KING'S OWN) REGIMENT. Colour-Sergeant WILLIAM O' GRADY.—Present at the head-quarters of his regiment during the whole campaign, and performed his duty throughout in the most exemplary manner in every respect. Colour-Sergeant ALEXANDER FLEMING.—Ditto., but was absent from the 2nd. of August, 1855, to the 25th. of December following, being attached to the commissariat department. Colour-Sergeant ROBERT MARSHALL.—Present at the head-quarters of his regiment from the 9th. of December, 1854; was strongly recommended for zeal and activity in the performance of his duties in the trenches. Corporal JOHN CLARKSON.—Present at the head-quarters of his regiment during the whole campaign, and was zealous and active in the performance of his duty in the trenches. Twice wounded, namely, on the 14th. of April and the 22nd. of June, 1855. Lance-Corporal JOHN FITZGERALD.—Present at the head-quarters of his regiment during the whole Eastern Campaign. Volunteered and acted as a sharpshooter as long as that force was employed. Private TEDDY MURRAY.—Upon volunteers being called for on the 16th. of October, 1854, to act as marksmen, he was one of the first to offer his services, and he continued to serve in that capacity as long as the force was employed. Private JAMES MURPHY.—Present at the head-quarters of his regiment during the whole campaign, and never missed a trench duty until severely wounded on the 18th. of June, 1855. Sergeant JAMES NEWTH.—Continuous performance of his duty during the campaign, and in the trenches before Sebastopol, from the commencement of the siege until the 5th. of June, 1855. During the winter of 1854 and 1855 this non-commissioned officer, although suffering severely from sickness, continued cheerfully to perform his duty. Private JOHN FITZPATRICK.—Zealous in the discharge of his duties in the trenches before Sebastopol, from the commencement of the siege operations until the 21st. of June, 1855, when he was severely wounded; and conspicuous for the cheerful manner in which his duty was performed under all circumstances during the campaign.

SEVENTH ROYAL FUSILIERS. Sergeant-Major JOSEPH BELL.—Landed in the Crimea on the 14th. of September, 1854. Engaged at the Alma and Inkermann, sortie on the 26th. of October, 1854, and both assaults on the Redan. Colour-Sergeant JOHN WATTS.—Landed in the Crimea on the 14th. of September, 1854. Was engaged at the Alma, and brought the company out of action. Engaged with the enemy on the 26th. of October, 1854, also at Inkermann, on the 5th. of November, 1854, and brought the company out of action; at the taking of the Quarries, and both the assaults on the

Redan, and was never absent from his regiment. Sergeants JOHN LAWS and THOMAS POULTON, and Corporals PATRICK HANLON and WILLIAM MARSHALL.—Engaged at the Alma and Inkermann, both assaults on the Redan, in all trench duties, and were never absent from their regiment. Corporal Marshall was wounded on the 18th. of June, 1855. Private MICHAEL EDWARDS.—Served at the Alma and Inkermann, at both assaults on the Redan, and the capture of the Quarries. Especially mentioned by the officer commanding the regiment on the latter occasion; and never missed a day's duty in the trenches. Sergeant-Major WILLIAM BACON.—Wounded at the attack on the Redan on the 18th. of June, 1855, and desperately wounded on the 8th. of September, 1855. Sergeant WILLIAM WHITE.—Was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and in the trenches. Left the Crimea in May, 1855.

NINTH FOOT. Sergeant GEORGE RIPTON.—Conspicuous for gallantry in the trenches throughout the siege of Sebastopol. Sergeant EZEKIEL FIRMIN.—Exposed himself to great personal risk on the 18th. of June, 1855, in order to succour Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, 38th. regiment, when wounded. Private D. M'MAHON.—Exposed himself, and rescued a wounded comrade in the trenches, on the 18th. of August, 1855, when the working party to which he belonged was driven back by the destructive fire of the enemy. Private CHRISTOPHER FARRELL.—Rejoined the 9th. after volunteering to the 68th. Light Infantry, with which he served with credit at the Alma, Inkermann, and throughout the siege; volunteered for and behaved well during the capture of the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855. Private JOHN REDMOND.—Distinguished himself as a volunteer for the advance party, during the attack on the Cemetery, on the 18th. of June, 1855, and generally in the trenches during the siege. Sergeant ANDREW RIELLY.—Served with conspicuous zeal in the trenches throughout the siege, and distinguished himself during the attack on the Cemetery, on the 18th. of June, 1855. Corporal MICHAEL MONAGHAN.—Rendered valuable service on the 18th. of June, 1855, by conveying a letter from his commanding officer to the Brigadier-General, under a most perilous fire, by which he was wounded on his return. Again wounded in the trenches on the 5th. of July, 1855. His gallantry was always conspicuous.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT. Sergeant JAMES GODWIN.—Senior Sergeant with the regiment in the trenches during the bombardment, from the 6th. to the 8th. of September. In command of party in the rifle-pit near 2nd. Boyau, right attack, where he did good service. Private VALENTINE CORRY.—Good conduct in the trenches, and good service in the rifle-pits, 2nd. Boyau, during the night of the 7th. of September, 1855. Corporal EDWARD TALLMAN.—Severely wounded in the advanced parallel, right attack, on the 7th. of September. Sergeant THOMAS COOPER.—Good conduct when in charge of a detached party in the rifle-pits on the night of the 7th. of September, 1855, during the bombardment. Private FREDERICK STOKES.—Was severely wounded.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT. Sergeant THOMAS COOPER.—Volunteered with twenty men to attack a rifle-pit in the Cemetery, left attack, on the 18th. of June, 1855. Sergeant JOHN MACDONALD.—Carried off, under fire, from the open ground in front of the trenches, a wounded man of

the 39th. regiment. Private ROBERT HARRISON.—Zealous and constant attention to his duty in the trenches. Private THOMAS CABY.—Volunteered to go out under a heavy fire to bring in a wounded man of the first Royal Regiment. Private PATRICK CANTY.—A clean and well-conducted soldier in camp and in the trenches, where he was wounded. Sergeant THOMAS BROWN.—Served in the Crimea from the 19th. of January, 1855, to the 6th. of January, 1856. Constant and zealous duty in the trenches. Severely wounded on the 18th. of June, 1855.

SEVENTEENTH FOOT. Corporal PHILIP SMITH.—Distinguished himself by going out on the glacis of the great Redan several times on the 18th. of June, 1855, after the assault, under very heavy fire, and bringing in several wounded men on his back. Never missed a duty. Present during the whole time. Private JOHN DAVIS.—Distinguished himself by cool bravery and remarkably steady gallantry at the assault on the great Redan, on the 18th. of June, 1855. Reported by the officers and several men of his company. Wounded twice. Private RICHARD HOGAN.—Distinguished by his officers and many of his comrades for superior intelligence in the trenches. Always ready and forward for any duty there. Never missed a duty. Present with his regiment during the whole period of service in the Crimea. Always cheering and encouraging his comrades. Wounded. Private THOMAS LAWLESS.—Distinguished as one of seven men who went out on the glacis of the great Redan at the assault on the 18th. of June, 1855, under very heavy fire, and brought in the dead body of their Captain, John Croker. Private BENJAMIN VAUGHAN.—Distinguished at the assault on the great Redan, on the 18th. of June, 1855, when orderly to the commanding officer, for cool courage and steadiness. Firelock broken in his hands by a shot. Sergeant CHARLES COLLINS.—Highly gallant conduct in the morning of the 22nd. of March, 1855, in volunteering and remaining out with the advanced sentries on the Woronzoff Road for two hours during a sortie made by the Russians that night; and always ready for any extra duty when in the trenches.

EIGHTEENTH ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT. Colour-Sergeant EDWARD DUNNE.—Constant and good services in the trenches. Sergeant JOHN HARVEY.—Zealous performance of duty in the trenches. Corporal NEIL O' DONNELL.—Service in the trenches, and was remarked for his gallantry at the assault on the 18th. of June, 1855. Private JOHN COX.—Great bravery in the field and in the trenches, and always encouraging others by a peculiarly cheerful manner of performing his duty. Sergeant JOHN GLEESON.—Gallantry on the 18th. of June, 1855, and noted for his unwearied zeal in the trenches. Private EDWARD LANGTON.—Gallantry on the 18th. of June, 1855. Private JOHN BYRNE.—Great bravery in removing from the front, and under very heavy fire, wounded men, on the 18th. of June, 1855; and zeal in the trenches.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT. Colour-Sergeant WILLIAM JOHN BRITTS.—Present with his regiment during the whole of the campaign. Was never absent from his duty from sickness or any other cause. Distinguished himself in repulsing the sortie made by the enemy on the night of the 22nd. of March. Sergeant WILLIAM MURPHY.—Ditto; never absent from

duty from sickness; was wounded severely in the attack on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, when he distinguished himself. Sergeant THOMAS MURPHY.—Did duty with his regiment without intermission throughout the whole campaign. Sergeant WILLIAM SMITH.—Ditto; was slightly wounded on the 8th. of September, 1855. Sergeant HENRY STRICK.—Ditto; lost the forefinger of the left hand at the attack on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855. Private HUGH B. HIGGINS.—Ditto; was never absent from duty in the trenches through sickness or any other cause. Private JAMES DUFFY.—Ditto; was never absent from his duty through sickness or any other cause. Volunteered and was employed as sharpshooter for three weeks. Wounded at the attack of the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855. Sergeant GEORGE ROLINS.—For distinguished conduct when Corporal in the eight-gun battery before Sebastopol, during a sortie made by the enemy on the night of the 22nd. of March, 1855. Private SAMUEL EVANS.—For voluntarily entering an embrasure, and assisting the sappers to reconstruct it, under a heavy fire from the enemy, on the 13th. of April, 1855, before Sebastopol. Honourably mentioned in division orders, and received a gratuity of five pounds, by order of Field-Marshal Lord Raglan.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT. Sergeant JOSEPH MOSS.—All these non-commissioned officers and men landed in the Crimea on the 14th. of September, 1854. Was present at the three actions. Brought prominently to notice at the battle of Inkermann, and was through the whole of the siege operations, without missing a single tour of duty. Sergeants GEORGE BOXALL and JOHN BROWN.—Were present at the three actions; through the whole of the siege operations; and were active and zealous non-commissioned officers in the trenches. Private JOSEPH BROWN.—Was present at all the actions, and through the whole of the siege operations. Behaved well at the sortie on the 22nd. of March, 1855, and also at the attack on the Redan on the 18th. of June. Private GEORGE KIRKHAM.—Present at all the actions. Brought himself to notice at the battle of Inkermann, and also in repulsing a sortie on the advance trench. Through the whole siege operations. Privates WILLIAM HENNESSY and HENRY GRAY.—Present at all the actions, and through the whole of the siege operations. The former behaved with great spirit in the trenches, when a live shell fell amongst his party, depriving one of his comrades of his presence of mind, who remained standing near it until Private Hennesy rushed out and brought the man under cover. The latter also performed his duties in the trenches in a most soldier-like and cheerful manner. Private PATRICK CALLAGHAN.—Was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and the siege of Sebastopol. Was also one of a party who, under a heavy fire, brought the body of Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir George Cathcart from the field. Private JOHN LOWE.—Was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and during the whole siege. Never absent from any duty until he left the Crimea, in December, 1855.

TWENTY-FIRST FUSILIERS. Colour-Sergeant JOHN HIGDON.—For distinguished conduct at the battle of Inkermann, and uniform good conduct during the campaign. Sergeant JAMES SIM.—For gallant conduct through-

out the siege, and on the 18th. of June, with the ladder party. Private **TIMOTHY DRISCOLL**.--For having served without interruption in the trenches during the whole siege, and for his very good character, he not having a single entry in the defaulters' book. Sergeant **PATRICK KELLY**.--For having served without interruption during the whole siege, and for his very good character. Private **MICHAEL M'PHELY**.--For distinguished conduct during the sortie of the 22nd. of March, 1855, and for general gallant conduct throughout the siege. Sergeant **JOHN RUSSELL**.--For gallant conduct at the battle of Inkermann, and uninterrupted performance of his duties throughout the siege. Private **PETER CROWLEY**.--For distinguished conduct in having rescued an officer of another regiment from a Russian soldier, whom he also took prisoner at the battle of Inkermann; and for uniform good conduct throughout the siege. Colour-Sergeant **RICHARD ELLIS**.--Landed with the regiment at Old Fort, on the 14th. of September, 1854. Present at the Alma. Wounded at Inkermann. Sergeant **EDWARD MARSHMAN**.--Served throughout the campaign in the Crimea. An active and zealous non-commissioned officer. Volunteered on the morning of the 23rd. of March, 1855, when in an advanced trench, to lead a party against a Russian sortie, and to out-flank them, for which service he was promoted to Corporal, and afterwards Sergeant.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT. Sergeant-Major **WILLIAM HANDLEY**.--Recommended for general good service during the war. Shewed great gallantry at the battle of the Alma, and in the trenches; and especially in the attack on the Redan on the 8th. of September. Sergeant **JAMES COLLINS**.--Recommended for general good service and great gallantry throughout the various actions, including the attack of the Quarries and the final assault of the Redan. Mentioned particularly as distinguishing himself on one occasion by reposting a line of sentries in front of the five-gun battery, the first line of sentries having been driven in. Present at the Alma and Inkermann. Sergeant **CHARLES GODDEN**.--Recommended for general good service at the Alma and Inkermann, and throughout the whole period, including the final attack on the Redan. Mentioned particularly as having distinguished himself on the 21st. of December, 1854, by remaining at his post after the rest of the party had been driven in from the advanced trenches by the Russians. Sergeant **ROBERT ANDREWS**.--Distinguished himself particularly in the final attack on the Redan. Colour-Sergeant **JAMES BOYSE**.--Especially for very distinguished conduct in the attack on the Redan on the 8th. of September, 1855, on which day he shewed great coolness in endeavouring to keep up a fire on the enemy who lined the parapet on the right of the British attack. Private **JOHN BROWN**, and Colour-Sergeant **CHARLES COVITON**.--Particularly in the attack on the Redan on the 8th. of September, 1855. All were at the Alma and Inkermann, and were distinguished for general good service. Colour-Sergeant **JAMES O'NEILL**.--Served gallantly at the battle of the Alma, at Inkermann, and was zealous throughout the siege; also at the assault on the Redan on the 8th. of September, 1855, where he was severely wounded. Sergeant **WILLIAM PARKINSON**.--Served gallantly at the Alma, and was zealous in his duties throughout the siege in the

trenches. Was wounded in the final assault on the Redan on the 8th. of September, 1855. Private THOMAS GERRAGHTY.--Was active and useful during the whole campaign. He behaved well at the battle of the Alma, and was wounded at the final assault on the Redan on the 8th. of September, 1855.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT. Sergeant WILLIAM COOK.--The following all landed in the Crimea with the regiment, and were present at the Alma and Inkermann. Performed excellent duty in the trenches the whole period, and gave general satisfaction to all officers employed with him. Was in the affair of the Cemetery on the 18th. of June. Sergeant GEORGE DUNNERY.--Ditto; present during the whole siege. Did excellent service, as testified by all officers whom he served under. Behaved most gallantly in the affair of the Cemetery on the 18th. of June. Private JAMES CARSON.--Volunteered as sharpshooter under the command of Captain Mounsell, who spoke in great praise of him. Was employed from the first bombardment till the end of December. Present during the whole siege, and gave universal approbation to the officers. Private MICHAEL CONNELL.--Present in all the siege operations. Behaved gallantly, volunteering for the advanced party of sharpshooters in the Cemetery, on the 18th. of June, when he was severely wounded. Private WILLIAM DUNN. Engaged in the siege operations the whole period. Was at all times active and energetic in the discharge of his duty. Volunteered for the advanced party of sharpshooters on the 18th. of June, in the Cemetery, when he was severely wounded. Private JOHN BLAKE.--Present throughout the whole siege, and was most active, forward, and energetic on all occasions in the trenches. The officers of the regiment whom he served under spoke in the highest praise of him. Private JOHN TOBIN.--Volunteered as sharpshooter from the first bombardment to the end of December, 1854. Spoken highly of by Captain Mounsell, who commanded the sharpshooters. Present during the whole siege, and did excellent service. Was in the affair of the Cemetery, on the 18th. of June, 1855. Private JONATHAN HILL.--Present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and performed good duty in the trenches during the whole winter of 1854, up to the 18th. of June, on which day he was with the regiment in the Cemetery, and was severely wounded. Private PATRICK TULLEY. Similar service until March, 1855, when he was sent back to Scutari. Volunteered his services as sharpshooter in the advanced works of the left attack during the winter of 1854. Both good soldiers.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT. The following, except Private Smith, who was not at Inkermann, having been wounded in the sortie on the 26th. of October, all landed with the 30th. regiment in the Crimea, on the 14th. of September, 1854, and were present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and at the sortie of the 26th. of October. Colour-Sergeant JOHN RICHARDSON.--Served regularly in the trenches throughout the siege, and was specially remarked by the officers for his gallantry and coolness on all occasions. He was mentioned in orders after the battle of the Alma for his distinguished conduct. He was present at the assault on the Redan. Sergeant OWEN CURRAN.--Served in the trenches throughout the siege, and was present at both assaults on the Redan.

Colour-Sergeant THOMAS M' DONOGH.—At both assaults on the Redan, and throughout the siege. His conduct before the enemy was very gallant. He was slightly wounded on the 8th. of September, 1855. Lance-Corporal MICHAEL BYRNE.—Served in the trenches throughout the siege, was present at the two assaults on the Redan, and evinced much gallantry; was slightly wounded at the battle of Inkermann. Private WILLIAM NICHOLL.—Served in the trenches during the whole siege. Was present at both the assaults on the Redan. His gallantry was very distinguished; was mentioned in orders, for gallant conduct, at the battle of the Alma. Wounded slightly at the Alma, Inkermann, and on the 26th. of October, 1854, and severely at the assault on the Redan on the 8th. of September, 1855. Private CHARLES QUIGLEY.—Served in the trenches throughout the siege, and was present at the two assaults on the Redan. Received a medal for distinguished service in the field, for his conduct at the Alma and Inkermann. Private JOHN SMITH.—Wounded at the sortie of the 26th. of October, 1854. Served in the trenches from May, 1855, till the close of the siege, and was present at both the assaults on the Redan, at the latter of which his gallant conduct was especially remarked by Lieutenant-Colonel Mauleverer, C.B., and other officers. He obtained a medal for distinguished service in the field, for his conduct on the 26th. of October, 1854. Colour-Sergeant HASTINGS McALLISTER.—Landed in the Crimea on the 14th. of July, 1855. Distinguished himself greatly at the storming of the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, on which occasion he was wounded in five places. Private THOMAS McDONALD.—Landed in the Crimea on the 14th. of September, 1854. Present at the battles of the Alma, the sortie of the 26th. of October, 1854, and the battle of Inkermann, where he highly distinguished himself, and was severely wounded.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT. Colour-Sergeant JAMES FOLEY.—Strongly recommended for his cool and soldier-like bearing on the evening of the 17th. of June, 1855, when the 31st. regiment occupied the trenches for the first time, thus setting a good example to the young soldiers. Privates RICHARD STAPLETON and JAMES RUTH.—These two soldiers were strongly recommended by Captain Rowlands, 41st. regiment, who commanded the party engaged in taking the rifle-pits, in the advance of the right sap, advance trench, on the night of the 4th. of September, 1855, and their conduct particularly mentioned for great coolness and bravery in keeping possession of one of the pits, till ordered to retire. A report of their good conduct was forwarded by Major Spence, 31st. regiment, "field officer of the trench," to the general of the right attack, Colonel Walker, C.B. Private LACKY RYAN.—Engaged with Lieutenant Leeson, 31st. regiment, in taking the rifle-pits, in the advance of the right sap, advance trench, on the night of the 4th. of September, 1855, and particularly noticed for his coolness and bravery. Private JOHN SPELMAN.—This man was one of a party (engaged in taking possession of the rifle-pits in the advance of the right sap, advance trench, on the night of the 4th. of September, 1855,) whose conduct was particularly mentioned for coolness and bravery, by Captain Rowlands, of the 41st. regiment, in keeping possession of the pits for half an hour, till ordered to retire.

He was severely wounded on this occasion.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT. Sergeant-Major WILLIAM BARWELL--Distinguished himself very much in the attack on the Redan, on the 18th. of June, and served nearly the whole campaign. Sergeant PATRICK WHELAN.--Served through the whole campaign. Was always a first-rate soldier in the battle-field and in the trenches, and was one of the first men of the regiment at the Redan on the 8th. of September. Colour-Sergeant JAMES BACON.--Was noticed by Sir William Codrington at the battle of the Alma, and was wounded at the attack on the Redan, on the 18th. of June. Served through the whole campaign, never being absent. Private FRANCIS CROTTY.--Served through the whole campaign. Distinguished himself on the 18th. of June. Private WILLIAM DOUGLASS.--Volunteered and served as a sharpshooter during the first bombardments of Sebastopol. With nine other men charged a party of Russians, and made them retire, at Inkermann, where he volunteered to join Colonel Waddy, 50th. regiment, to follow the retiring enemy. Was wounded on the 8th. of September, 1855. Sergeant WILLIAM CRANE.--Served at the Alma. Was noticed by Captain Drewe, 23rd. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who strongly recommended him for gallantry on the 8th. of September, 1855. Colour-Sergeant WILLIAM MENAING --Served through the whole campaign, and was a first-rate soldier on all occasions. Present with the regiment the whole time. Colour-Sergeant PHILIP READ.--Served through the whole campaign. Volunteered to go with the regiment on the 8th. of September, at the attack on the Redan, when warned for that duty. Was severely wounded on that occasion. Always a good soldier in the field. Private PATRICK M' GUIRE.--Volunteered as sharpshooter at the commencement of the siege of Sebastopol. Was taken prisoner on the 20th. of October, 1854, when employed on that duty by a party of Russians. Killed the two men who had him in charge, and made his escape. Was present during the whole campaign, and was a good soldier.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT. Sergeant WILLIAM QUIRK.--Gallant conduct on the 7th. of June, 1855, during the attack on the Quarries; also on the 19th. of April, 1855. Sergeant JOHN HAYDON.--General gallant conduct in the trenches, especially on the 19th. of April, 1855, at the taking of Egerton's Rifle Pit. Sergeant WILLIAM CARNEY, and Private THOMAS LOFT.--Carrying Sergeant Harison, 84th., in, when wounded, on the 8th. of September, 1855, under heavy fire. Corporal WILLIAM COFFER.--Throwing a live shell out of a trench on the 29th. of March, 1855. Private WILLIAM GILL.--Recommended by Major Gwilt, 84th. regiment, for binding up his arm, when wounded, on the 18th. of June, 1855, under heavy fire. Colour-Sergeant WILLIAM SMITH.--Gallant conduct at the assault on the Redan, on the 18th. of June, 1855, when he was severely wounded. Private CLEMENT BROPHY.--Gallant conduct at the repulse of the Russian sortie, on the 22nd. of March, 1855. Severely wounded in the trenches on the 31st. of August, 1855, and lost his left arm.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT. The following all served throughout the war. Sergeant-Major PATRICK M' FADDEN.--Did his duty well in the trenches. Was particularly distinguished in his conduct on the 18th. of

June, 1855, in the attack on the Cemetery. Private JOHN WALSH.-- Particularly engaged in repelling a sortie on the 20th. of December, 1854, when the conduct of his company was commended in division orders. In advance on the 18th. of June, 1855. Private ROBERT LONG-NEED.--Did his duty well in the trenches. Volunteered for the advanced guard on the 18th. of June, 1855. Corporal THOMAS BRENNAN.--Engaged in the repulse of the sortie of the 20th. of December, 1854. Distinguished particularly on the 18th. of June, 1855. Sergeant ANDREW CLARKE.-- Distinguished on the 18th. of June, 1855. Wounded. Always a good soldier in the field. Private MICHAEL MURPHY.--Distinguished himself in the repulse of the sortie of the 20th. of December, 1854. In advance during the whole day of the 18th. of June, 1855. Private BENJAMIN NEWHALL.--Was a volunteer as sharpshooter in the beginning of the siege. Was present and wounded in the attack on the Cemetery, on the 18th. of June, 1855. Private WILLIAM MOORE.--Distinguished himself highly on the 18th. of June, 1855. Received three wounds on that day, from one of which he lost his arm from the socket. Private JAMES BLACKMORE.--Particularly distinguished himself on the night of the 20th. of December, 1854, in the repulse of a sortie, and proved himself a good soldier.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT. Private MICHAEL BOYLE.—On the 25th. of April, 1855, volunteered to bring in a soldier of another regiment, who was lying wounded outside the advanced line of sentries beyond the "Ovens," a work, at the hour of the day when it was performed, of considerable danger. He performed the duty well, and was highly spoken of the following morning by the late Captain Maunsell. Was also one of the party on the Woronzoff Road, on the 2nd. of August, 1855, when a sortie of the Russians, reported to consist of two thousand men, attacked the *chevaux-de-frize*. He was always present, and never missed any trench duty. Colour-Sergeant JAMES GARRETT.—Conduct highly spoken of by all ranks for conspicuous gallantry, coolness, and intrepidity on all occasions while on duty in the trenches. Whilst under medical treatment, and with an unhealed blister on him, he joined his regiment on the 18th. of June, knowing that an important attack was assigned to the brigade to which he belonged, and was obliged to go into hospital immediately on his return. Private LAWRENCE LIND.--On the evening of the 18th. of June, when a party of the 39th. was stationed in the trenches overlooking the Cemetery, which that day had been taken possession of by the brigade under Sir William Eyre, cries and groans of a wounded man attracted attention. Lieutenant Smyth, in command of the party, asked for volunteers to accompany him, and ascertain the cause, when Lawrence Lind, Martin Lyons, and McCluskey, of the light company, cheerfully volunteered to accompany him, and they brought in a wounded Sergeant of the 38th. regiment, who had been lying for fifteen hours at some distance from the Cemetery in advance. The party attracted the attention of the enemy, and consequently had to perform the duty under a heavy fire, and approached very close to the Russian sentries. On another occasion Lawrence Lind volunteered his services to go out in advance of the ordinary sentries, under trying

circumstances. Sergeant GEORGE PEGRAM.--Almost every officer has on various occasions spoken most highly of the service in the trenches of Sergeant Pegram, as a remarkably brave, willing, and forward non-commissioned officer. In former years, in 1843, his conduct attracted attention at Maharajpore, where the regiment suffered so severely, and he had previously obtained the character of being a brave soldier under Sir De Lacy Evans, in Spain. Private MICHAEL RYAN.--Has the character of having been always a forward and daring soldier. On the 29th. of March, when a part of the guard went, before it was dark, towards the Woronzoff Road, under Captain Baird, and brought on a fire from which Colour-Sergeant James Rodd lost his life, Ryan is reported to have been one of four men who behaved remarkably well. On the 25th. of April he was on sentry on the *chevaux-de-frize* on the Woronzoff Road when the enemy opened a heavy fire, and remained at his post steadily, and attracted attention by his good conduct. On the 2nd. of August, on the occasion of the large sortie referred to in Michael Boyle's case, Ryan was on sentry, and when driven in kept retreating up the hill on one side of the ravine, and continued firing on the Russians till they finally abandoned the attack. He was wounded on the 23rd. of May, when going to the trenches, in the thigh, by a splinter from a shell. Corporal THOMAS OMEALY.--Distinguished for coolness and intrepidity while under fire, and duty in the trenches. Wounded on the 15th. of July, 1855, while on duty in the advanced trenches. Never missed any duty, except when wounded.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT. Colour-Sergeant WILLIAM DAVIES.--Served before Sebastopol during the greater part of the siege; was conspicuous in having charged gallantly inside the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, and for remarkably cool conduct on that occasion. Colour-Sergeant JAMES KELLY.--Served before Sebastopol during the greater part of the siege; and was conspicuous in having charged gallantly inside the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, and for remarkably cool conduct on that occasion. Both landed in the Crimea on the 14th. of September, 1854; the former was present at the Alma and Balaklava, and the latter at the Alma and Inkermann. Privates PATRICK GARVEY, JOHN KENNELLY, THOMAS M'QUADE, and Corporal CHARLES NELSON.--All landed in the Crimea at the above date, and were present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and at the sortie on the 26th. of October; and all served before Sebastopol during the whole of the siege. Privates John Garvey and John Kennelly were also conspicuous in having charged gallantly inside the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, and for remarkably cool conduct on that occasion. Private MARTIN ROGERSON.--Landed in the Crimea in January, 1855, and served before Sebastopol during the remainder of the siege. Was in the trenches on the 18th. of June, and was conspicuous in bringing wounded men from the glacis of the Redan, under a heavy fire from the enemy on the same night. Colour-Sergeant AMBROSE MADDEN.--Landed in the Crimea on the 14th. of September, 1854. Was present at the battles of the Alma, Inkermann, sortie of the 26th. of October, and served in the trenches before Sebastopol till the 19th. of March, 1855. Headed a party which took prisoners

a Russian officer and fourteen privates, three of whom he personally and alone captured, in the general sortie of the 26th. of October, 1854; for this he received the Victoria Cross. Displayed remarkably zealous and gallant conduct at the Battle of Inkermann, on the 5th. of November, 1854. Colour-Sergeant JOHN SMITH.—For remarkable zeal in the field from the date of the landing of the army in the Crimea, on the 14th. of September, 1854, till June, 1855. Was present at the battles of the Alma, the sortie on the 26th. of October, 1854, the battle of Inkermann, and the attack on the Quarries on the 7th. of June, 1855.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT. Colour-Sergeant THOMAS RIDLEY.—On the 3rd. of July, 1855, was one of a working party employed in turning an old Russian trench in the advanced parallel, the party under fire, and much exposed. He encouraged the men by working with them himself in the most exposed position; and it was mainly owing to his example and good conduct that the work was speedily and satisfactorily done. On every occasion throughout his service in the trenches was conspicuous for good conduct, frequently, in cases of sudden alarm, by his coolness and self-possession, setting a good example to the young soldiers. Sergeant WILLIAM STRATHEARN.—On the 11th. of October, 1854, at the commencement of the siege, when with a covering party on the right attack, the enemy came out in force and attacked with field pieces, he volunteered to pass, under a heavy fire, to a party of the Rifle Brigade, with orders to bring them up to the assistance of the party in the battery. Was a great deal in the trenches, and on every occasion, when an opportunity offered, was conspicuous for his good conduct. Lance-Corporal ROBERT M'NAIR.—On the 9th. of August, when a sentry in front of the advanced trenches, under fire, was distinguished for his coolness and daring. He was severely wounded on that occasion, but remained at his post until regularly relieved. Private DONALD M'KENZIE.—Volunteered as a sharpshooter at the commencement of the siege. Was employed on that duty until he was wounded on the 19th. of October, 1854; and was highly spoken of by Captain Cameron, Grenadier Guards, and Lieutenant Cumming, 79th. Highlanders, the officers in charge of the party. On the night of the 18th. of June, 1855, during a sortie, was distinguished for his good conduct in encouraging the young soldiers, and by his example giving them confidence. The next morning he volunteered to go towards the old Russian trench from the third parallel, to bring in a missing comrade, supposed to be wounded. Lance-Corporal WILLIAM BENNETT.—On the night of the 18th. of June, 1855, when a sortie was expected and a sudden alarm given, the men of another regiment immediately on the left of where he was having retired, it was mainly owing to his steadiness and example that the men of his party kept their ground. He stood fast himself, and by coolness and self-possession encouraged the others to do so. Private NEIL CARMICHAEL.—On the night of the 6th. of August, 1855, when a partial attack was made by some of the enemy's pickets, he was distinguished for his good conduct. On the same night an attack was expected from the Redan. He was one of those who volunteered to go out to the front, under fire, to watch it closely. He always, when an opportunity offered, by his good conduct,

set a good example to young soldiers. Sergeant **GEORGE FOX**.—Volunteered as a sharpshooter at the opening of the siege of Sebastopol. Was conspicuous for his coolness and intrepidity, and continued at that duty daily till he was severely wounded on the 19th. of October, 1854. Private **ANDREW CROMTIE**.—On the night of the 18th. of June, 1855, during a sortie on the trenches, was distinguished for his courage and daring when in a very exposed position. On the 24th. of June, 1855, was one of a party sent to dislodge some of the enemy's riflemen, who were annoying a working party in the right attack. On this occasion he received a musket-shot through his wrist.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT. The following all served throughout the campaign, (the first as Colour-Sergeant,) except Private **JAMES EDLOW**, who attended the sick on board ship for three weeks, for which disagreeable duty he volunteered. Quartermaster-Sergeant **DENIS REDDIN**.—Was noticed for his vigilance and activity on all occasions when in the trenches, and his gallantry was most conspicuous on the 18th. of June at the attack on the Cemetery. Sergeant **THOMAS BROWN**.—Never missed any duty. Was always vigilant and alert in the trenches. Was on guard on the 18th. of June, but volunteered and accompanied the regiment in the attack on the Cemetery, where his gallantry was noticed. Lance-Corporal **DENIS CANTY**.—Always noticed for his activity and daring in the trenches, and especially on the 18th of June at the attack on the Cemetery. Corporal **JOHN DRENON**.—Was one of the few who constantly remained at their duty. Was always active and vigilant in the trenches. Was also present at the attack on the 18th. of June. Private **JAMES EDLOW**.—Was present at the attack on the 18th. of June, and on all occasions in the trenches, when his activity and readiness for any duty was noticed. Was very forward and active during the whole day of the 18th. of June, especially in driving some Russians out of an adjoining house. Private **JOHN BURNSIDE**.—Was always ready and willing for any duty. Was present on the 18th. of June at the attack on the Cemetery. Private **THOMAS MCCARTHY**.—Always vigilant and active, and ready for any duty. Was present on the 18th. of June at the attack on the Cemetery, when his gallantry was particularly noticed, and where he several times exposed himself to a most galling fire, for the purpose of rescuing his wounded comrades and soldiers of other regiments. He volunteered and was sharpshooter at the commencement of the siege, and again on the 18th. of June, when he was one of the advanced guard. Colour-Sergeant **JAMES DONELAN**.—Served throughout the campaign and siege of Sebastopol till the spring of 1856, and though never in very good health persisted in remaining with his regiment. Was particularly noticed by Sir William Eyre, K.C.B, in the attack of the 18th. of June, 1855. Corporal **ROBERT MURRAY**.—Served in the Crimea from the landing on the 14th. of September, 1854, also during the siege of Sebastopol, till the 18th. of June, 1855, when he was severely wounded in the attack on the Cemetery.

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT. Colour-Sergeant **STEPHEN HARBOUR**.—This sergeant was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann. He served in the trenches during the whole of the siege,

and was remarkable for zeal and gallantry. Sergeant GEORGE BLAGDON.—Was particularly remarked for his conduct in the trenches during the whole siege, for which, and his activity in camp, he was promoted to be corporal, and sergeant. Corporal WILLIAM WATT.—Was particularly remarked for his conduct during the sortie of the 11th. of May, 1855. Both landed on the 8th. of November, 1854. Private JAMES HUNT.—Landed on the 14th. of September, 1854. Was present at the Alma, Inkermann, and Balaklava, and was particularly remarked for his conduct during the whole campaign. Private JEREMIAH CONDON.—Landed on the 8th. of November, 1854, and was remarkable on all occasions for gallantry and daring. The above five never missed a duty in the trenches. Sergeants WILLIAM BROMMELL and LEONARD GOODING.—Both these sergeants landed in the Crimea on the 8th. of November, 1854. The former was wounded in the trenches before Sebastopol on the 21st. of December, 1854. Leg amputated; was remarkable for zeal and gallantry in the trenches. The latter never missed a duty in the trenches up to the 24th. of August, 1855, and was remarked for his conduct in the trenches.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT. Colour-Sergeant GEORGE McDONALD.—In holding the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, the detachment running short of ammunition, this non-commissioned officer passed through a heavy fire of grape, shell, and musketry for ammunition, and returned through the same fire with a barrel of ammunition on his shoulder. Served throughout the siege from November, 1854. Corporal CONNOR O'LOUGHLIN.—Recommended for distinguished conduct on the 7th. of June, at the taking of the Quarries, and for having on all occasions throughout the campaign, attracted the attention of the captain of his company by his gallantry and good conduct when before the enemy. Colour-Sergeant — GILL.—Distinguished himself by his gallantry and coolness at the storming of the Quarries, and repulse of the several attacks of the enemy on the night of the 7th. of June, and throughout the campaign and siege generally. Sergeant WILLIAM BOWLER.—Distinguished himself when on outlying pickets at the attack on the position of the second division on the 26th. of October, 1854, on which occasion he was severely wounded. Served well during the siege. Present at the Alma. Private DANIEL FLANAGAN.—Recommended for volunteering under a very heavy fire to place sand-bags in the embrasures of the twenty-one gun battery, on the 9th. of April, 1855. Assisted in working a gun, and in every possible way distinguished himself on that occasion. Private JOHN DILLON.—Distinguished himself at the capture of the Quarries. Wounded at Inkermann. Privates Flanagan and Dillon were present during the siege, and at all the engagements. Private JOHN DINNKEN.—Distinguished himself at the capture of the Quarries, and served gallantly on all other occasions. Sergeant ROBERT COURT.—Present at the battle of the Alma (wounded.) Rejoined his regiment on the 19th. of January, 1855, and was present in all the affairs from that time until the end of the siege. Distinguished himself by his coolness and gallantry in assisting to lead and cheer on the men to repulse the attacks of the Russians on the night of the 7th. of June, after taking the Quarries (wounded.) Private JOHN McDERMOND.—Gallant conduct at the battle of Inkermann in re-

scuing Colonel Haly, 47th. Foot, when lying wounded on the ground, from a party of Russians. Present and wounded at the battle of the Alma.

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT. Acting Sergeant-Major S. FRANCIS.—For having, when on duty in the trenches, on the night of the 4th. of June, 1855, when an alarm was given that the Russians were approaching, and a sortie about to be made, and when the sentries in advance had retired in some confusion, supplied their place by a new line of sentries, which he formed out of a number of volunteers who offered themselves, and thereby prevented the further advance of the Russians. This took place under a very heavy fire. On another occasion this non-commissioned officer conveyed a message from Lieutenant-Colonel Riky, commanding the 48th. regiment, to the general of the right attack, regarding the movement of some troops, on the 9th. of June, 1855, under a heavy fire. Corporal T. KELLY.—For having assisted in working a gun, voluntarily, in the battery in which he was on duty, on the night of the 7th. of September, 1855, for which he was particularly brought to notice by the captain of artillery on duty in the battery; on which occasion he received a severe wound. Corporal T. GOORLY and Private J. DOWNEY.—Assisted the Adjutant of the 48th. regiment, early on the morning of the 19th. of June, 1855, in endeavouring to bring into the trenches a wounded British soldier who was lying in a rifle-pit in the Cemetery. The attempt failed, in consequence of the ground being swept by a cross fire from the enemy's works, and from which the men were placed in the most imminent danger, as the fire was very heavy and well directed.

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT. The following were all at the Alma, sortie of the 26th. of October, and at Inkermann. Colour-Sergeant GEORGE VAYNG.—Engaged in the trenches throughout the siege. At the capture of the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855, and with the regiment on the 8th. of September, 1855. A gallant soldier and most excellent non-commissioned officer. Mentioned in division orders for gallantry at the sortie of the 26th. of October. Colour-Sergeant JOHN M'COY.—A most gallant soldier, and active and energetic non-commissioned officer, always at the post of danger. Present at the attacks on the Redan on the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September, 1855. Constantly at his duty in the trenches during the siege. Lance-Corporal ALEXANDER PENDRIDGE.—Engaged in the attack and capture of the Quarries on the 7th. of June, 1855. Constantly at his duty in the trenches during the siege. Shewed great gallantry on the 25th. of August, 1855, when engaged on a working party in the trenches, in setting a good example, when "breaking ground" under a very heavy fire from the enemy. Present at both attacks on the Redan, on the 18th. of June, and the 8th. of September, 1855. Lance-Corporal PETER OWENS.—Attack and capture of the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855. At both attacks on the Redan on the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September, 1855. Constantly at his duty in the trenches. A most gallant soldier. Employed during the latter part of the siege as an assistant sapper in strengthening the advance trenches. Mentioned in division orders for gallant conduct on the 26th. of October, 1854. Sergeant MICHAEL ROONEY.—Highly

distinguished himself at Inkermann, and refused to go to the rear during action, although seriously contused by a spent shot. Attack and capture of the Quarries on the 7th. of June, 1855. Attacks on the Redan on the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September, 1855. Constantly at his duty in the trenches during the siege. A very good and gallant soldier. Colour-Sergeant JOHN THOMPSON.—Joined his regiment in the field at Inkermann, having marched that morning, on hearing the firing, from Balaklava, where he had been on detached regimental duty. Constantly at his duty in the trenches during the siege. In both attacks on the Redan on the 18th. of June, and the 8th. of September, 1855. A most gallant and valuable non-commissioned officer. Private ROBERT M'KENNA—Attack and capture of the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855. Both of the attacks on the Redan, on the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September, 1855. Constantly at his duty in the trenches during the siege. Brought to the notice of Lieutenant-General Markham, for his gallantry in taking a rifle-pit on the 20th. of April, 1855. A gallant and most exemplary soldier. Colour-Sergeant CHARLES BARNES.—Landed in the Crimea on the 14th. of September, 1854. Was present at the battle of the Alma; at the repulse of the sortie by the second division on the 26th. of October, 1854, when he was mentioned in division orders by Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, commanding the division, for his gallant conduct during the engagement. Was severely wounded on the 7th. of June, 1855, in storming the Quarries before Sebastopol, up to which time he had been always at his duty in the trenches, but on account of his wounds was invalided to England. Corporal WILLIAM REILLY.—Present at the battle of the Alma on the 20th. of September, on the 26th. of October, 1854, battle of Inkermann on the 5th. of November, 1854. Served in the trenches until the 8th. of June, 1855, when he was wounded, and sent in consequence to England.

FIFTIETH REGIMENT. Sergeant-Major ROBERT FOLEY.—Most zealous in supporting the discipline of his regiment. Private LAWRENCE WARD.—A good soldier on duty, and was remarkable for his conduct at the battle of Inkermann. Private MICHAEL HANNAN.—Was distinguished for his coolness and steadiness at Inkermann. Private JOHN BRENNAN.—Was distinguished for gallant conduct in the trenches on the occasion of a sortie in December, 1854. Private WILLIAM COONEY.—Gallant conduct in the trenches on the occasion of a sortie in December, 1854. Colour-Sergeant WILLIAM TURNER.—Was very active and attentive to his duties in the trenches. Sergeant RICHARD W. NEWCOMBE.—A most trustworthy non-commissioned officer. He volunteered to take charge of the sharpshooters of his regiment in front of the left attack. Sergeants Foley, Turner, and Newcombe, and Privates Hannan and Brennan served throughout the whole of the Crimean Campaign.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT. Sergeants Hendrick, Spencer, and Campion, and Privates Wilson and Whelan landed with the regiment in the Crimea on the 14th. of September, 1854, and were present at the battle of the Alma, repulse of the sortie on the 26th. of October, and battle of Inkermann; and served in the trenches to the fall of Sebastopol. Colour-Sergeant HENRY HENDRICK.—Present at the taking of the Quarries, on

the 7th. of June, 1855; attack on the Redan, on the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September, 1855, where he commanded a company (there being no officer with it.) Was wounded, and mentioned for his distinguished conduct in the assault. Sergeant WILLIAM SPENCER.—Particularly distinguished himself at the storming of the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855, by his gallantry, and promptness in carrying orders, and getting up extra ammunition under a heavy fire. Present at the attacks on the Redan, on the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September, 1855. Lance-Corporal WILLIAM M'LACHLAN.—With the regiment in the Crimea from the 24th. of October, 1854. Present at the sortie at Inkermann, on the 26th. of October; battle of Inkermann; served in the trenches up to the fall of Sebastopol. Distinguished himself by his gallant conduct at the storming of the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855, and in volunteering to fetch a wounded comrade out of the enemy's advanced work under a heavy fire. At the attacks on the Redan, on the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September, 1855. Private JOSEPH WILSON.—Present at the taking of the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, and attacks on the Redan, on the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September, 1855. Distinguished himself by his conduct in the trenches throughout the whole siege; it being marked by steadiness and gallantry, but particularly at the storming of the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, on which occasion he was severely wounded. Sergeant WILLIAM CAMPION.—Present at the attack on the Redan, on the 18th. of June, and distinguished himself by his gallantry at the storming of the Redan on the 8th. of September, 1855. Private JEREMIAH WHELAN.—Present at the attack on the Redan on the 18th. of June, at the Quarries on the 7th. of June, 1855, and particularly distinguished himself by his gallant conduct at the storming of the Redan on the 8th. of September, 1855. Private THOMAS JOHNSTONE.—Landed in the Crimea on the 31st. of December, 1854. Served in the trenches up to the fall of Sebastopol. Present at the storming of the Quarries on the 7th. of June, 1855; attack on the Redan on the 18th. of June, 1855; and distinguished himself by his gallant conduct at the storming of the Redan on the 8th. of September, 1855. Colour-Sergeant PETER POPE.—Landed with the 55th. regiment in Turkey on the 21st. of May, 1854. Present at the battle of the Alma, (wounded,) repulse of the sortie at Inkermann on the 26th. of October, 1854, battle of Inkermann, and served in the trenches during the whole of the siege. Received the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his gallantry at Inkermann, and was subsequently mentioned by Captains Roxby and Harkness, 55th. for his distinguished gallantry at the storming of the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, on which occasion he was severely wounded. Private JAMES DUNN.—Landed with the 55th. regiment in Turkey on the 21st. of May, 1854. Present at the battle of the Alma, repulse of the sortie at Inkermann on the 26th. of October, and battle of Inkermann. Received a Distinguished Conduct Medal for his gallantry at Inkermann, where he was severely wounded. Served during the whole siege of Sebastopol, and mentioned by Captain J. R. Hume, 55th. regiment, as having particularly distinguished himself at the storming of the Redan on the 8th. of September, where he lost his arm.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT. Colour-Sergeants **WILLIAM DIBBS** and **JOSEPH WHITTAKER**, and Privates **JOHN LORD** and **LEWIS HOGAN**.—Fearless and steady conduct when employed in the trenches; the first on the 29th. of August and the 1st. of September, 1855; the second on the 29th. of August and the 2nd. and 5th. of September, 1855; and the third and fourth on the 29th. of August and the 5th. of September, 1855. Private **JAMES BUTLER**.—Severely wounded whilst doing his duty in the trenches on the 4th. of September, 1855. Right arm amputated.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT. Colour-Sergeants **JOHN M'CARDLE** and **JOHN COUGHLAN**, Sergeant **JAMES F. ANDREWS**, Corporal **THOMAS CONNELL**, Lance-Corporal **WILLIAM KINNARNEY**, and Private **JOHN MURRAY**.—Were present at the battles of Balaklava, on the 25th. of October, and Inkermann, on the 5th. of November, 1854; assault on the Redan, on the 18th. of June, 1855; and in the trenches during the siege. Lance-Corporal Kinnarney and Private Murray were severely wounded on the 18th. of June, 1855, and the latter was twice wounded in the trenches during the siege. Colour-Sergeant **JOHN JONES**.—For gallant conduct at the battle of Inkermann, where he was severely wounded. Lance-Corporal **THOMAS ANDERSON**.—For gallant conduct during the siege of Sebastopol.

SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT. Sergeant **WILLIAM REILLY** and Privates **MICHAEL BROPHY** and **JAMES MCKEE**.—Served in the trenches from the arrival of the regiment in the Crimea, on the 12th. of November, 1854, till the fall of Sebastopol, on the 9th. of September, 1855, and were present with the regiment on all occasions of its being engaged against the enemy during that period. Privates **THOMAS CARNEY** and **JOHN M'CARTHY**.—Served in the trenches from the arrival of the regiment in the Crimea, on the 12th. of November, 1854, till the fall of Sebastopol, on the 9th. of September, 1855, and were present with the regiment on all occasions of its being engaged against the enemy during that period. The former was mentioned in General Simpson's despatch as having volunteered to bring in wounded men from the front on the 8th. of September, 1855; and the latter was severely wounded in the attack on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855. Drummer **THOMAS FINNIGAN**.—Served with the regiment from its arrival in the Crimea, on the 12th. of November, 1854, and was present at the attack on the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855, the attack on the Redan, on the 18th. of June, 1855, and on the 8th. of September, 1855, upon which latter occasion his conduct was most conspicuous. Sergeant **JAMES WARREY**.—Captured a French soldier who was deserting and going to the enemy. The above was performed under a heavy fire from the enemy's advanced post, on the 22nd. of February, 1855. Served during the siege of Sebastopol. Was present at the attack on the Quarries on the 7th. of June, and the assaults of the Redan on the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September. Private **JOHN M'SHARRY**.—Wounded in the right shoulder by a musket-ball, and lost one finger of the left hand, on the 8th. of September, 1855, at the assault on the Redan.

SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT. Sergeant-Major **ROBERT HUGHES**.—Distinguished himself in the trenches before Sebastopol on the 3rd. of October, 1855, being with a company of the regiment far in advance to

cover a working party, and the company being exposed to a cross fire; he shewed great coolness and intrepidity, keeping the men steady and firm; and subsequently, the colours of the regiment having been brought from the camp by a company left to guard them, and afterwards ordered out, he took one of the colours, and carried it under a heavy fire. He was wounded at Inkermann, but notwithstanding was very instrumental in defending an officer of the regiment, who had been severely wounded. He continued with his regiment the whole war. Colour-Sergeant **JAMES WARD**.—When in the trenches on a sortie of the enemy which excited some alarm, immediately went round the sentries, and posted himself with the most advanced one, and took a prominent part in repulsing the enemy, maintaining the character he had acquired during previous engagements. Colour-Sergeant **WILLIAM MORRIS**.—At the battle of Inkermann, finding himself far in advance, with a number of men, he collected them, took the command, and, though attacked by superior numbers, he maintained his post, repulsing the attacking party. Sergeant **WILLIAM AHERN**.—During the battle of Inkermann, a portion of the regiment in their ardour having gone beyond their position, and on their return it being known that Ensign Clutterbuck was killed, and that his body was left on the field, Sergeant Ahern instantly volunteered to fetch it, and being accompanied by a private, he went far in advance, and brought in the body. On the same day, the only officer of his company being wounded, he took the command of the company, and held it during the charge, maintaining discipline and conduct. Private **JOHN MCGOWAN**.—At the battle of Inkermann behaved in a particular gallant and bold manner, charging, forwarding, and being the first to clear a breastwork in pursuit of the enemy. In the trenches he exhibited a cool and dauntless bearing on every occasion of danger. Private **DANIEL SULLIVAN**.—One of his comrades being made prisoner at the battle of Inkermann by five of the enemy, he rushed at them, killed three, and rescued his comrade. He was in the battle, and on every occasion, whether in the trenches or in open field, distinguished for his valour and spirit. Lieutenant **JOHN BROPHY**, 4th. Lancashire Militia, late Colour-Sergeant, 63rd. Foot.—Was colour-sergeant of the regiment at the battle of Inkermann, and accompanied the colours. The regiment and the enemy were engaged in a hand to hand struggle. Ensign Clutterbuck, who carried one of the colours, which was separated from the other, was killed. Sergeant Brophy immediately took it up, and, though severely wounded, defended it, and brought it safe from the mêlée. Sergeant **ARTHUR ROBERTS**.—At the battle of Inkermann, carrying one of the colours, the ensign having been severely wounded, he received a wound, which caused him to fall. He got up quickly, took up the colours, and, refusing to leave the field continued to carry the colours until incapacitated by a second wound.

SIXTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT. Sergeant-Major **JOHN GIBBONS**.—Struck in the chest by a grape shot at Inkermann, and a bullet through his cap. Particularly distinguished for "discipline." Sergeant **PETER DELANY**.—Was twice wounded at Inkermann, and did not go to the rear. Came back with a draft from Scutari directly his wounds were well, and went to his duty. Corporal **PATRICK FINNS**.—Particularly distinguished himself

at Inkermann; two musket-balls through the jaw; never went into hospital, and did his duty in the trenches through the siege. Private **JAMES SIMS**.—On the 22nd. of November, 1854, in broad daylight, volunteered, under a heavy fire, to bring in a wounded rifleman from the pits. Sergeant **THOMAS WATSON**, and Privates **WILLIAM FERRIS** and **CHARLES ROSS**.—On the 11th. of May, 1855, during a sortie. The latter was wounded, but volunteered to leave the hospital on the 18th. of June. Private **JOSEPH MITCHELL**.—Wounded at Inkermann. On return from Scutari, was wounded a second time. Corporal **DONOHUE**.—Wounded in a sortie on the 11th. of May, 1855, in which the enemy was repulsed with much loss.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT. Colour-Sergeant **JAMES HUGHES**, and Privates **WILLIAM DON**, **ROGER MARTIN**, and **ALEXANDER RATTRAY**.—Service not specified. Privates **JOHN COVEINS** and **JAMES LAUGHLAN**.—Present in the ranks from the 22nd. of December, 1854, to the 21st. of March, 1856; the latter served to the 17th. of May following.

SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT. Corporal **ARCHIBALD DUNCAN**.—Gallant conduct in the unfinished portions of the fifth parallel, on the night of the 18th. of August, 1855. His vigilance and activity at all times, as a non-commissioned officer, called for special notice. Private **THOMAS ALSON**.—Gallantry on outlying picket, when engaged with the enemy, on the night of the 18th. of August, 1855, in the Karabelnaia Ravine. Private **JOHN HARPER**.—Gallantry when on out sentry on the nights of the 22nd. of July and the 12th. of August, 1855; likewise in assisting to bring in the wounded on the 8th. of September, under heavy fire, in front of the Redan. Private **SAMUEL M'NEISH**.—Gallant conduct when on sentry, detached from the outlying picket, under heavy fire, on the 16th. of July, 1855, above the Woronzoff Ravine; also distinguished for general good behaviour under fire.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT. The following served throughout the war with gallantry. Colour-Sergeant **JAMES TOOHEY**.—Distinguished on various occasions, more particularly on the night of the 19th. of April, 1855, at the capture of the Russian rifle-pits, when he was severely wounded. Drummer **THOMAS M'GILL**.—Distinguished on various occasions, more particularly on the night of the 19th. of April, 1855, at the capture of the Russian rifle-pits, when he was one of the first in the pits, and took a Russian Bugler prisoner. Private **ALEXANDER WRIGHT**.—Distinguished on various occasions, more particularly on the night of the 19th. of April, 1855, at the capture of the Russian rifle-pits, where he was severely wounded. Private **MURDOCK CHARLESTON**.—Distinguished on various occasions. He was noticed for conspicuous bravery at the battle of Inkermann, and at the attack on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, when, though severely wounded, he refused to quit the ranks, or fall to the rear. Lance-Corporal **WILLIAM WILSON**.—Distinguished on various occasions, more particularly on the night of the 30th. of August, 1855, in front of the advanced trench, where his conduct met with the approbation of Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury, C.B., 23rd. Fusiliers, and also of the late Captain Pechell, 77th. regiment. Private **WILLIAM M'GUIRE**.—Noticed for conspicuous bravery at the battle of Inkermann, at

the capture of the rifle-pits, on the 19th. of April, 1855, and the taking of the Quarries. Private JOHN QUINLAN.—Noticed for conspicuous bravery at the battle of Inkermann, at the capture of the Russian rifle-pits, and at both attacks on the Redan.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT. Colour-Sergeants JAMES SPENCE and ALEXANDER GOODBRAND, Sergeants COLIN CAMPBELL and WILLIAM DAVIE, Privates ROBERT BRUCE and JAMES WILKIE.—For good and gallant conduct at the battles of the Alma and Balaklava, and in the trenches before Sebastopol. Sergeant Davie and Private Wilkie volunteered and acted as sharpshooters at the early part of the siege. Sergeant WILLIAM GUNN and Private JAMES SLOAN.—Present at the Alma, Balaklava, and siege of Sebastopol; the former volunteered to act in front as a sharpshooter.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT. Sergeant-Major STEPHEN CONYNGHAM.—Took a very active part in the attack on the Quarries on the 7th. of June, 1855, and was recommended for a medal and five pounds on that occasion, but could not obtain it, the regiment having received the allotted number. Was noted at the Horse Guards. Colour-Sergeant HUBERT KELLY.—Very distinguished conduct on the 8th. of September, 1855, in going out of the advanced trench under a very heavy fire, and bringing in the body of Colour-Sergeant Gilmore, who was lying mortally wounded some distance in front. Colour-Sergeant MAURICE CANTY.—Volunteered to form one of the attacking party ordered against "Egerton's Pit" on the 12th. of April, 1855, as also on several other occasions. Private MICHAEL RYAN.—Distinguished himself on the 8th. of September, 1855, in bringing in his officer, Captain Beresford, who was severely wounded. Both these were present and did duty during the whole campaign. Private BERNARD M'NAMARA.—Was a sharpshooter at the beginning of the siege, and recommended for a medal for distinguished service, in December, 1854, but did not receive it, as he was invalided to Scutari. Private THOMAS HANDLEY.—Distinguished himself about the night of the 14th. of August, 1855, when some young sentries were disposed to retire before a body of Russians, by forcing them back to their posts, and remaining out himself all night close to a Russian rifle-pit. Private HENRY SPELLACY.—A sharpshooter. On the 22nd. of October, 1855, wounded, and made a Russian officer prisoner. Volunteered on all occasions. Sergeant JOHN MYERS.—Commanded sharpshooters, and was conspicuous on the 17th. of October, 1854. Drummer RICHARD GRANNON.—Gallant conduct at Inkermann. Acting Corporal HENRY Mc KEON.—Sharpshooter, and shewed general gallant conduct in the trenches.

EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT. Sergeant JOHN GRANT.—Commanded a detached party of ten men in a cutting, just over the *chevaux-de-frize*, on the night it was broken down. Held his ground, and kept up a very effective fire on the enemy. Corporal JOHN TREMWITT, and Privates PATRICK KINNEALLY, DARBY LENAGHAN, and WILLIAM HEFFERNAN.—Performed zealous and constant service in the trenches from the arrival of the regiment, on the 15th. of December, 1854, to the 9th. of September, 1855. Did not miss a single duty. Private Heffernan volunteered to go to the Cemetery in the day-time, under a heavy fire, to bring in a wounded man, in August, 1855.

NINETIETH REGIMENT. Colour-Sergeant **CHARLES SANDERSON.**--Brought back Captain Tining, on the 8th. of September, 1855, after the Redan was given up. Distinguished conduct generally during the assault, and during the siege. The following never missed a trench duty. Private **JOHN ALEXANDER.**--Present at the capture of Egerton's Pits. Present on the 8th. of June and on the 18th. of June, in the Quarries. On the 6th. of September, 1855, brought back Captain Buckley, Scots Fusilier Guards, when mortally wounded. On the 8th. of September, 1855, was one of the last men in the Redan. Generally distinguished. Bugler **EDWARD FLAXMAN.**--On the 18th. of June, 1855, rescued several wounded men in front of the Quarries under a heavy fire. On the 8th. of September, 1855, volunteered for the assault in place of another bugler, and brought back Lieutenant-Colonel Hancock, and secured his jewellery, watch, etc. Also brought back Lieutenant Deverill, 90th. Generally gallant behaviour. Private **JOHN LAWLESS.**--Present on the 19th. of April, 1855; assault on Egerton's rifle-pits. On the 18th. of June, 1855, present. Recommended by Captain Preston for distinguished conduct, when a working party was assaulted, when he remained with him after all had retired. On the 8th. of September, at the Redan, took the first Russian prisoner. Brought in a wounded comrade. Private **THOMAS BAYLEY.**--Distinguished conduct during a sortie, when he remained with his captain, the others, except one, having retired. Present on the 18th. of June in the Quarries, and working party in the Quarries on the 8th. of September. Conduct always gallant and permanent. Private **JOHN GOLDSMITH.**--Attack of rifle-pits, on the 19th. of April, 1855. Defence of Quarries, on the 8th. of June. Attack on the Redan, on the 18th. of June. Assault on the Redan, on the 8th. of September. Personal encounter with a Russian soldier while in the act of stabbing an officer of the 97th. regiment, and wounded through the face and nose. Corporal **HENRY HILL.**--Was in the attack on the Redan on the 8th. of September, 1855, and wounded in the Redan. Generally gallant conduct. Private **MICHAEL WHELAN.**--Was in the attack on Egerton's Rifle-pits on the 19th. of April, 1855, and in reserve in the attack on the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855, and in the attack on the Redan on the 8th. of September, 1855. Was wounded in nine places. Generally gallant behaviour. Both landed in the Crimea with the regiment, on the 5th. of December, 1854, and never missed a trench duty.

NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT. The following (except Private Leslie who was not present at Balaklava, but was at the other actions,) served throughout the war, and were present at the Alma, Inkermann, and Balaklava, and the assaults of the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September, 1855. Colour-Sergeant **ALEXANDER KNOX.**--Colour-Sergeant at the Alma and Balaklava, and distinguished himself by his coolness and activity in the trenches. Sergeant **ARCHIBALD CRABTREE.**--Was sergeant of the volunteers of the regiment who entered the Redan on the night of the fall of Sebastopol. Lance-Corporal **WILLIAM M'KENZIE.**--Was the first man to step out when volunteers were called for from the regiment to enter the Redan on the night of the fall of Sebastopol. Private **JOHN LESLIE.**--Was severely wounded at the Alma, but refused to leave the

field, and remained fighting in the ranks, although shot through the right arm, until the battle was over. Private PETER M'KAY.—Was the first man of the volunteers of his regiment who entered the Redan on the night of the fall of Sebastopol. Private JOHN FORBES.—Was severely wounded in the trenches on the 14th. of July, 1855, and discharged from hospital on the 26th. of July, 1855. Rejoined his regiment, and was present at the final assault. Private JAMES DAVIDSON. Sergeant JAMES KIDDER and Private JAMES COBB.—Both present throughout the war, including the actions of the Alma and Balaklava, till severely wounded in the trenches, the former on the 16th. of July, 1855, and the latter on the 8th. of September following.

NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT. The following seven men were present at the Alma, sortie of the 26th. of October, and Inkermann, and (with the exception of Privates English and Jacques) served in the trenches throughout the whole siege. Private JAMES CODY.—Wounded at Inkermann. Private PATRICK DOOLEY.—Volunteered to carry ammunition to the Quarries on the 8th. of June, 1855, and remained there fighting when the enemy attempted to retake them. Corporal JAMES LINN.—Present at the battle of the Alma, repulse of sortie on the 26th. of October, 1854, and battle of Inkermann. Corporal SAMUEL WEBB.—Volunteered to carry ammunition to the Quarries on the 8th. of June, 1855, and remained therein when the enemy attempted to retake them. Mentioned in division orders by Sir De Lacy Evans for his gallantry at the Alma. Private JAMES ENGLISH—Served in the trenches nearly throughout the siege. Private PETER GALLAGHER.—Served in the trenches throughout the whole siege. Private JOHN JACQUES.—Present at the Alma, (wounded in shoulder and right arm.) Served in the trenches from March, 1855, to the end of the siege. His soldier-like conduct under fire noticed repeatedly by officers of the regiment. Sergeant NATHAN ORMOND.—Gallantry at the Alma. Private WILLIAM HARRIS.—Gallantry in the trenches.

NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT. Sergeant PATRICK DONNELLAN.—Was mentioned in General Simpson's despatch on account of his gallant conduct on the 8th. of September, 1855. He spiked one of the enemy's guns. He was likewise engaged with the enemy in the sortie on the 81st. of August, and behaved most gallantly. Corporal ANDREW CURRAN.—Was bugler to the regiment on the above assault, and behaved in a remarkably cool and gallant manner, and was mentioned in the despatch. Private HENRY JACKSON—Was mentioned in the despatch as having highly distinguished himself at the assault on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, and was wounded. Private JOHN COTTERILL.—Was likewise mentioned for his gallant bearing, and was severely wounded. He was also engaged with the enemy on the 22nd. of March, 1855, and behaved most gallantly. Private PATRICK M'MILTY.—Highly distinguished himself on the occasion of the assault on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, and was severely wounded; he was also engaged in the sortie on the 22nd. of March, 1855, and greatly distinguished himself. Sergeant WILLIAM NEWMAN.—Was one of the first to enter the Redan on the 8th. of September, and took the Russian captain of artillery prisoner, when, taking him to the rear, he was so severely wounded

that his life was for a long time despaired of. Colour-Sergeant FRANCIS WEDGEWORTH.—Landed with the regiment in the Crimea, and did duty uninterruptedly until the date of his promotion to the Depot Companies, on the 22nd. of February, 1856. Was present at the attack on the Redan on the 8th. of September, and was severely wounded. He was mentioned in General Simpson's despatch among those highly distinguished. Private WILLIAM FITZGERALD.—Highly distinguished himself on the occasion of the assault on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855. Lost his left leg. He was also engaged in several sorties, and behaved most gallantly.

RIFLE BRIGADE, FIRST BATTALION. Each of the following received a medal and four clasps. Colour-Sergeant JOHN HICKS.—Was a volunteer for the attack on the rifle-pits, on the 20th. of November, 1854, under Lieutenant Tryon, by whose side he was when that officer was killed. Was one of the covering party on the 18th. of June, and was distinguished throughout the siege for his coolness and gallantry. Private BERNARD M'MAHON.—Was serving in the band, and displayed great coolness and courage on various occasions in bringing in wounded. On the 18th. of June he joined the ranks (a volunteer) in order that he might take a more active part in the attack of that day. Privates JOHN KING, PATRICK M'CANN, HENRY BAILEY, THOMAS DAVIS, and JOHN GREEN.—Were in the attack on the rifle-pits, under Lieutenant Tryon, on the 20th. of November, 1854; retaking of the third parallel, on the 2nd. of December, 1854; and the sortie on the Woronzoff Road, on the 12th. of December, 1854. Privates King, Bailey, Davis, and Green, were also volunteers for the rifle-pits on the 17th. of October, in advance of Greenhill, and volunteers to occupy the rifle-pits on the 12th. of April, 1855. Private Bailey was not at the sortie on the 12th. of December, but was a volunteer sharpshooter in April, 1855; and Private Davis was one of the covering party on the 18th. of June following. Sergeant-Major RICHARD CORNELIUS.—Present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann. Sergeant-Major of the battalion during the siege of Sebastopol from October, 1854, to October, 1855, and distinguished for his zeal and activity during the winter of 1854-5. Medal and four clasps. Private WALTER EAGLE.—Present at the taking of the rifle-pits, on the 20th. of November, 1854. Retaking of the third parallel on the 2nd. of December, 1854. In the sortie on the Woronzoff Road on the 12th. of December, 1854. Volunteer for sharpshooting on the 12th. of April, 1855. Severely wounded, and subsequently discharged on pension. Granted a medal and four clasps.

RIFLE BRIGADE, SECOND BATTALION. The following three sergeants were present at the Alma and Inkermann. Sergeant-Major JOHN WALLER.—General gallant conduct during siege operations. Severely wounded on the 8th. of September. Colour-Sergeant DANIEL FISHER.—Formed up a party, and silenced two carronades in the caponnière of the Redan, on the 8th. of September. Went in search of wounded comrades same afternoon, under heavy fire. Sergeant JAMES HARRYWOOD.—Good and gallant conduct during the whole of the campaign. Severely wounded in the new sap on the 1st. of September. Sergeant THOMAS

ment, on the night of the 22nd. of June, 1855, in the trenches before Sebastopol. Sergeant RICHARD BATLIN.—For volunteering to join the party above referred to, and accompanying his captain.

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT. Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN THORNTON GRANT, C.B.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855, including the Alma, Inkermann, sortie of the 26th. of October, 1854, the whole siege of Sebastopol, and rendered important service in command of strong working parties of the second and light divisions at the attack on the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855. Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN HYNDEN KING.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, including the Alma, Inkermann, sortie on the 26th. of October, 1854, the whole siege of Sebastopol; was engaged in the attack and capture of the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855; was severely wounded at the attack on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, (arm amputated.) Captain GEORGE KEMP CHATFIELD.—Joined the service companies on the 14th. of November, 1854, and was present during the whole of the siege of Sebastopol; also at the assault and capture of the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855. Was mentioned in Field Marshal Lord Raglan's despatch on the 18th. of June, 1855, at the first attack on the Redan. Was wounded in the trenches, on the 7th. of September, 1855. Captain WILLIAM YOUNG.—Joined the service companies on the 14th. of November, 1854, and was present in the Crimea during the whole siege of Sebastopol; the attack and capture of the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855, (wounded;) attacks on the Redan, on the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September, 1855. Surgeon JOHN DAVIES.—Landed in the Crimea in medical charge of the 49th. regiment. Was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol, with the exception of the last attack on the Redan. During the period the Army occupied Bulgaria, Surgeon Davies' unceasing solicitude and attention to the sick of the regiment was attended with the most beneficial results, and during the whole of the campaign in the Crimea up to the month of July, 1855, he was scarcely ever out of his hospital tending the sick and wounded. Sergeant-Major R. HOLDEN.—Was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and repulse of sortie on the 26th. of October, 1854. Was with his regiment during the whole siege of Sebastopol. A most gallant, intelligent, and active non-commissioned officer. Private J. GIBBONS.—Greatly distinguished himself on the 26th. of October, 1854, in personal encounter with the Russians. Was mentioned in division orders on the occasion by Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, G.C.B. Was present during the whole campaign, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol.

FIFTIETH REGIMENT. Colonel RICHARD WADDY, C.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN LUCAS WILTON, C.B.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855, including the Alma, Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel HENRY EDWIN WEARE.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854, as Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, and was severely wounded at the Alma; also was present at the latter part of the siege of Sebastopol. Major EDWARD GEORGE HIBBERT.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Lieutenant MONTAGUE DE SALIS M'KENZIE

BURGE.--Present at the Alma. Commanded sharpshooters with much credit during the latter part of the siege. Rendered great service to Lieutenant Blayne, in command of a covering party, on the 8th. of September. Corporal JOSEPH BRADSHAW.--Accompanied Captain Forman in a night reconnaissance to Russian advanced works on the 16th. of June. Volunteered on the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September. Alma and Inkermann. Private CHARLES FROUGH.--Acted as volunteer sharpshooter through the whole of the siege. Present at the Alma and Inkermann. General gallant conduct. Private MICHAEL M'CORMICK.--Conspicuous on the 18th. of June in his exertions to assist the officer in command of the ladder party under very heavy fire, when the latter was disabled. Present at the Alma. Colour-Sergeant C. F. MUNRO. General gallant conduct in the trenches and at the Alma. Private MARK BENN.--Present during the whole campaign. Gallant conduct during the siege and at the Alma. Private CHARLES DENCER.--Present at the Alma, and a volunteer sharpshooter during the siege.

THE SARDINIAN WAR MEDAL.

THE King of Sardinia, following the example of the Emperor of the French, presented four hundred war medals for military valour to the British troops. This medal was distributed both to officers and men. It has a watered blue ribbon. On the obverse are the arms (white cross of Savoy) and crown of Sardinia, with a branch of laurel and of palm, and the inscription "AL VALORE MILITARE," For Military Valour. The reverse bears two laurel branches, with the words "SPEDIZIONE D'ORIENTE," Expedition of the East, and the date 1855-1856. The following officers and men were selected for the Sardinian Medal, on account of the services specified against their names.

GENERAL OFFICERS. General SIR GEORGE BROWN, G.C.B.--Commanded the light division at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and was severely wounded on the last-named occasion. Commanded the expedition to Kertch; was in command of the light division, except while absent on account of his wound, and while in command of the expedition to Kertch; served also during the siege of Sebastopol up to the 27th. of June, 1855, when he was compelled to return to England by severe illness. Lieutenant-General SIR RICHARD ENGLAND, G.C.B.--Commanded the third division at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and the siege of Sebastopol, till August, 1855, when he was compelled to return to England by severe illness. Major-General SIR HENRY JOHN WILLIAM







BENTINCK, K.C.B.--Commanded the brigade of Guards at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and was severely wounded on the last-named occasion. On his return to the army he commanded the fourth division during the remainder of the siege of Sebastopol. **Major-General LORD ROKBY, K.C.B.**--Commanded the brigade of Guards from February, 1855, till the end of the siege of Sebastopol; for part of the time also was in command of the first division. **Major-General the Honourable SIR JAMES YORKE SCARLETT, K.C.B.**--Commanded the heavy cavalry brigade at the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann; subsequently in 1855, the cavalry division. **Major-General SIR HARRY DAVID JONES, K.C.B., Royal Engineers.**--Commanded the Royal Engineers during the siege of Sebastopol, from March 1855. **Major-General SIR WILLIAM EYRE, K.C.B.**--Commanded a brigade at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and the siege of Sebastopol. **Major-General JOHN EDWARD DUPUIS, C.B., Royal Artillery.**--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol.

STAFF. **Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE WYNELL MAYOW, unattached.**--Served as a staff officer attached to the cavalry in the campaign of 1854-5, and was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. **Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable ADRIAM HOPE, 93rd. regiment.**--Served on the Staff of the third division at the Alma, Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol till April, 1855, when he was ordered to join his regiment at home in consequence of regimental promotion. **Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable LEICESTER CURZON, Rifle Brigade.**--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5 as Assistant Military Secretary to the Field Marshall Lord Raglan; and afterwards in the same capacity to General Sir James Simpson, G.C.B. Was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. **Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel KENNETH DOUGLAS MACKENZIE, 92nd. regiment.**--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5. Served at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, as a Brigade-Major attached to the light division. Afterwards as an Assistant Quartermaster-General at Balaklava. **Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel HUGH SMITH, 3rd. regiment.**--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5; at the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, as a Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General attached to the fourth division; afterwards, during the siege of Sebastopol, as Assistant Adjutant-General to that division; and in the same capacity with the expedition to Kinburn. **Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel JOSEPH EDWIN THACKWELL, unattached.**--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5; at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and sortie of the 26th. of October, 1854, and till August, 1855, as a Brigade-Major attached to the second division; subsequently as Assistant Adjutant-General to the third division. **Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERT LOCKHART ROSS.**--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5 as a Captain with the 93rd. regiment at the battles of the Alma and Balaklava, and subsequently on the staff as an Assistant Adjutant-General at Balaklava. **Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel LAWRENCE SHADWELL, unattached.**--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5; at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and part of the siege of Sebastopol, as Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B.,

subsequently during the remainder of the service as an Assistant Adjutant-General. Lieutenant-Colonel EDWARD BRUCE HAMLEY, Royal Artillery.--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, sortie of the 26th. of October, 1854, and the siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable AUGUSTUS MURRAY CATHCART, unattached.--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5; at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General the Honourable Sir George Cathcart, K.C.B.; during the siege of Sebastopol as Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General to the light division. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN AGMONDISHAM VESSEY KIRKLAND, unattached.--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and the siege of Sebastopol up to August, 1855, as Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General. Brevet-Major VINCENT WING, 95th. regiment.--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5; was severely wounded at the battle of the Alma, when he was on the Staff of Major-General Sir John Lysaght Pennefather, K.C.B.; was afterwards with his regiment during part of the siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Major EDWARD FELLOWES, 11th. Hussars.--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5 as Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General attached to the cavalry division; was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Major JOHN HACKETT, unattached.--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5 as Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General; was present at the battles of Balaklava and Inkermann, and the early part of the siege of Sebastopol till ordered to proceed to Scutari, where the services of an officer of the Quartermaster-General's department were required. Brevet-Major ARCHIBALD HENRY PLANTAGENET STUART WORTLEY, unattached.--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5 as a Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General attached to the third division; was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol, including the attack by Sir William Eyre's column on the Cemetery, on the 18th. of June, 1855. Brevet-Major Honourable GILBERT ELLIOT, Rifle Brigade.--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5: at the battles of the Alma and Balaklava as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General the Honourable Sir George Cathcart, K.C.B.; was compelled by ill-health to be sent to England, but returned after a short absence, and served during the remainder of the siege of Sebastopol, and till the army broke up, as a Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General. Brevet-Major WILLIAM FAUSSETT, 44th. regiment.--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5 as a Brigade-Major attached to the third division; was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and during the siege of Sebastopol, including the attack on the Cemetery by Major-General Eyre's column, on the 18th. of June, 1855. Brevet-Major ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL SNODGRASS, 88th. regiment.--Served the campaign of 1854-5; was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, expedition to Kertch, and siege of Sebastopol, and was severely wounded at the assault on the Redan on the 18th. of June, 1855, as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir John Campbell, K.C.B. Rejoined the 88th. regiment on his recovery, and served with it till the conclusion of the war. Brevet-Major the

Honourable WILLIAM JAMES COLVILLE, Rifle Brigade.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5; with the Rifle Brigade at the battle of the Alma, and subsequently as Aide-de-Camp to General Sir James Simpson, G.C.B., during the siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Major ALGERNON ROBERT GARRETT, 46th. regiment.—Served as brigade-major attached to the fourth division, during the siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Major FREDERICK AUGUSTUS THESSIGER, Grenadier Guards.—Served during a part of the siege of Sebastopol with his regiment, and as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Markham till that officer's return to England at the end of the siege. Major ANDREW PITCAIRN, 42nd. regiment.—Served the campaign of 1854-5; including the battles of the Alma and Balaklava, expedition to Kertch, and siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Major RICHARD GEORGE AMHERST LUARD, 77th. regiment.—Served at the siege of Sebastopol from March, 1855, as a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General. Brevet-Major RICHARD LYONS OTWAY PEARSON, Grenadier Guards.—Served the campaign of 1854-5 as Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, G.C.B., including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, expedition to Kertch, and siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Major FREDERICK HAMBERSLEY, 14th. regiment.—Served during the siege of Sebastopol, in the early part with his regiment, and subsequently as a Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General. Brevet-Major CHARLES WILLIAM ST. CLAIR, 57th. regiment.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Was severely wounded at the attack on the Redan, on the 18th. of June, 1855. Captain ARTHUR EDWARD VALETTE PONSONBY, Grenadier Guards.—Served as Aide-de-Camp to General Sir George Brown, at the expedition to Kertch, and subsequently at the siege of Sebastopol, till Sir George Brown's return to England after the 18th. of June. After that, till the end of the war, as Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir William Codrington, K.C.B. Captain HENRY CLARKE JERVOISE, Coldstream Guards.—Served the campaign of 1854-5 with the 42nd. regiment at the Alma and Balaklava, and as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., the Quartermaster-General of the army during the siege of Sebastopol. Captain the Honourable CHARLES JAMES KEITH, 4th. Light Dragoons.—Served the campaign of 1853-5 as Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England, G.C.B.; was present at the battle of Inkermann, and during the siege of Sebastopol. Captain ROGER SWIRE, 17th. regiment.—Served at the siege of Sebastopol from December, 1854; was severely wounded at the assault on the Redan, on the 8th. of September. Served subsequently as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Windham, C.B. Captain CHARLES EDWARD MANSFIELD, 33rd. regiment. Served the Campaign of 1854-5 as Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B.; including the battles of the Alma and Balaklava, and siege of Sebastopol. Captain RICHARD GEORGE ELLISON, 47th. regiment.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and sortie on the 26th. of October, 1854; in the latter part of the siege as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir John Lysaght Pennycuik, K.C.B. Captain WILLIAM EARLE, 49th. regiment.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of

the Alma and Inkermann, sortie on the 26th. of October, 1854, and siege of Sebastopol; latterly as a Brigade-Major attached to the second division. Captain HENRY HOOPER DAY, 88th. regiment.—Served at the battle of Inkermann and siege of Sebastopol, including the attack on the Quarries and assaults on the Redan on the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September, 1855; in the latter part of the siege as Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Shirley. Captain GEORGE MONTAGUE STOPFORD, Royal Engineers.—Was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and part of the siege of Sebastopol, as Aide-de-Camp to General Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B.

FOURTH DRAGOON GUARDS. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM CHARLES FORREST.—Served the campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of Balaklava and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Major FRANCIS ROWLAND FORSTER.—Commanded the first squadron of the regiment at the action of Balaklava, on the 25th. of October, 1854. Lieutenant-Colonel THOMAS WESTROPP M'MAHON, C.B.—Served the campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and the siege of Sebastopol. Served in 1854, as Assistant Quartermaster-General of the cavalry division, and in 1855, as Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 5th. Dragoon Guards. Assistant-Surgeon WILLIAM CATTELL.—Was present during the whole of the campaign in the Crimea, and shewed the greatest zeal during the time of the cholera, and during the action at Balaklava, and wherever his services were required under fire. Troop Sergeant-Major JOHN EVANS.—Displayed gallant conduct at the action of Balaklava, where he was wounded. Lance-Sergeant JAMES GAMBLE.—Was under fire a considerable portion of the day on the 25th. of October, as orderly to Major-General the Honourable Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B.; had his horse shot through the thigh, but procured another, and returned to his duty immediately.

FIRST DRAGOONS. Colonel JOHN YORKE, C.B.—Served in the Crimea until the action at Balaklava, when he was so severely wounded in command of his regiment, as to oblige him to retire from active service. Captain GEORGE CAMPBELL.—Displayed gallant conduct under fire in the cavalry action at Balaklava, on the 25th. of October, 1854, and continued in command of his troop, although *severely* wounded, until the regiment was out of fire. Sergeant JOHN HILL.—Displayed coolness and intrepidity when on patrol and attacked by a party of Russians, on the 10th. of October, 1854. And again on the 25th. of October, 1854, when his horse was shot under him, on which occasion having captured one belonging to the enemy, he immediately rejoined his regiment, and did duty with it for the rest of the day.

SECOND DRAGOONS. Colonel HENRY DARBY GRIFFITH, C.B.—Served the campaign of 1854-5; commanded his regiment at the action of Balaklava. Captain GEORGE BUCHANAN.—This officer's conduct in the heavy cavalry charge at the action of Balaklava was cool and gallant, and by his example great execution was done against the enemy; he afterwards commanded a squadron under fire in support of the light brigade charge. Sergeant-Major JOHN WILSON.—Was under arrest for a minor offence, but on finding the regiment was likely to be engaged, he

made ready his horse, and coming up to the adjutant, said, "I have broken my arrest, sir, as I could not see my regiment going into action, and remain quiet in camp; I have come to report myself, and wish to join and do my duty." In the heavy cavalry charge at Balaklava, he fought most gallantly, using his sword with great execution, and he was afterwards wounded by a round shot when his regiment went in support of the light brigade. He was promoted to troop sergeant-major for his gallant conduct.

FOURTH LIGHT DRAGOONS. Colonel LORD GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK PAGET, C.B.—Served the campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol, and the battle of the Tchernaya. In 1854, was in command of the 4th. Light Dragoons; in 1855, in command of a brigade of light cavalry. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel ALEXANDER LOWE.—Served the campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, and the Tchernaya, and siege of Sebastopol: in 1854, as Major of the 4th. Light Dragoons; in 1855, in command of the regiment. Brevet-Major ROBERT PORTAL.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5; the Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Troop Sergeant-Major WILLIAM WATERSON.—Displayed very gallant conduct at the action at Balaklava, in the light cavalry charge, particularly in the retreat of the regiment after they had sabred the artillerymen at their guns.

SIXTH DRAGOONS. Captain EDWARD D'ARCY HUNT.—Captain Hunt was squadron leader of the second squadron of the 6th. Dragoons, which was detached under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Shute, during the action of Balaklava, and led the squadron with great steadiness and gallantry, particularly in a flank attack made by Lieutenant-Colonel Shute on the squadrons of the enemy, when threatening to surround that portion of the regiment which was under the immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel White, C.B. Trumpeter JOHN HARDY.—Acted as field trumpeter to Lieutenant-Colonel White, C.B., during the action of Balaklava, and was consequently more exposed during the whole of that day than any other man in the regiment, more particularly during the charge of the heavy brigade, on which occasion he behaved very gallantly.

EIGHTH HUSSARS. Lieutenant-Colonel RODOLPH DE SALIS.—Served the campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, and Tchernaya, and siege of Sebastopol; also commanded the cavalry in the expedition to Kertch: in 1854, as Major of the 8th. Hussars; in 1855, in command of the regiment. Brevet-Major EDWARD TOMKINSON.—Advanced with the light brigade at Balaklava, and led the squadron he commanded with courage and steadiness. He had his horse shot under him. He was subsequently present at the battle of the Tchernaya. Trumpeter WILLIAM WILSON.—Charged with the light brigade at Balaklava, and evinced great coolness and courage, being then only sixteen years of age. He was subsequently at the battle of the Tchernaya.

TENTH HUSSARS. Colonel WILLIAM PARLBY.—Commanded a brigade of cavalry in the campaign of 1855, before Sebastopol, and at the battle of the Tchernaya.

ELEVENTH HUSSARS. Lieutenant and Adjutant JOHN YATES.—Was present in the Crimea from the commencement of the campaign until August, 1855; was present at the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and behaved gallantly. Acted as Brigade-Major to Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, K.C.B., at Balaklava, and for a fortnight previously. Sergeant ROBERT DAVIES.—After having passed through the battery in the light cavalry charge, perceiving a Russian field-piece limbered up to retreat, Sergeant Davies called Private John T. Bambrick, who was riding next him, to follow and endeavour to capture it; in going to perform this duty, he was attacked by two Russian lancers, one of whom he cut down, the other shot his horse; when on the ground he received a lance wound on the right thigh; he then caught a loose horse and rejoined his regiment.

TWELFTH LANCERS. Major THOMAS GEORGE ALEXANDER OAKES.—Commanded a squadron of the 12th. Lancers, detached as the escort of General La Marmora, at the battle of the Tchernaya.

THIRTEENTH LIGHT DRAGOONS. Captain PERCY SHAWE SMITH.—Distinguished conduct in the light cavalry charge at Balaklava, on the 25th. of October, 1854. Corporal WILLIAM GARDINER.—Distinguished conduct on the same occasion.

SEVENTEENTH LANCERS. Colonel JOHN LAWRENSON.—Commanded the 17th. Lancers at the Alma, and a brigade of cavalry in the campaign of 1855. Cornet JAMES DUNCAN.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5 to the end of the war, including the affair of the Bulganak, the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, (horse killed,) and Inkermann, (horse killed,) and siege of Sebastopol. Was never absent from the regiment. Sergeant A. RANSON.—Embarked with the regiment for foreign service. Was present at the battles of the Alma, where he distinguished himself; Balaklava, where he again distinguished himself by engaging and cutting down a Russian officer; and Inkermann; siege of Sebastopol. Was never absent from the regiment.

ROYAL ARTILLERY. Major FRANCIS BECKFORD WARD.—Served at the siege and fall of Sebastopol. Commanded the Royal Artillery at the battle of the Tchernaya. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN CHARLES WILLIAM FORRESQUE.—Served at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and was present during the whole of the siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES HENRY MORRIS, C.B.—Joined the army in October, 1854, and remained with it until the termination of the war. Was present at the sortie on the 26th. of October, at Inkermann, and in the trenches; was with Marshal Bosquet at the assault of the Mamelon and Malakoff. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonels SAMUEL ENDERBY GORDON and the Honourable EDWARD THOMAS GAGE.—Served at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and was present during the whole of the siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES STUART HENRY.—The siege of Sebastopol; was severely wounded (with siege train) Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel HENRY JOHN THOMAS.—The siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Major PHILIP GOSSET PIPON.—The campaign of 1854-55; battles of the Alma and Balaklava; siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Majors GASPARD LE MARCHANT TUPPER and CHARLES HENRY INGLBY.—The campaign of 1854-55; Balak-

lava and Inkermann, where they were wounded; sortie on the 26th. of October, 1854, and siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Major HENRY PEEL YATES.—The campaign of 1854-55; battles of the Alma and Inkermann; sortie on the 26th. of October, 1854, and siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Major JAMES FARRELL PENNYCUICK.—The campaign of 1854-55; battle of Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Majors ALEXANDER CÆSAR HAWKINS and GEORGE SHAW.—Served in the trenches to the fall of Sebastopol, the former from March, and the latter from January, 1855. Brevet-Major EDWARD MOUBRAY.—Eastern Campaign of 1854-55; battle of Inkermann; siege of Sebastopol. Commanded a battery at the Tchernaya. Brevet-Major WILLIAM WIGRAM BARRY.—Eastern Campaign of 1854-55; battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Major JOHN EDWARD MICHELL.—Eastern Campaign of 1854-55; the Alma, Balaklava, and siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Majors GEORGE CECIL HENRY, JAMES SINCLAIR, and LEWIS WILLIAM PENN, (with siege train).—Eastern Campaign of 1854-55; Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Major Sinclair was very severely wounded during the siege. Brevet-Major EDWARD TADDEY.—Eastern Campaign of 1854-55; the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann; siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Major PAGET WALTER L'ESTRANGE.—Eastern Campaign of 1854-55; the siege of Sebastopol (with siege train.) Brevet-Majors REGINALD HENRY CHAMPION (with siege train) and WILLIAM GILLY ANDREWS.—The campaign of 1854-55; battle of Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Major WILLIAM GEORGE LE MESURIER.—The Alma, Balaklava, and siege of Sebastopol. Lieutenants BENJAMIN GEALE HUMFREY, SIR JOHN WILLIAM CAMPBELL, BART., EDWARD JOHN WARD, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS ANLEY, CHARLES ORDE BROWNE, HENRY BARLOW MAULE, and CHARLES FYSHE ROBERTS.—All served in the trenches to the fall of Sebastopol; the first, second, fourth, and seventh from March, 1855, the third and sixth from May, and the fifth from April. Staff Surgeon WILLIAM PERRY.—Served at the battle of the Alma, the repulse of the sortie on the 26th. of October, 1854, and the battle of Inkermann. Was also present throughout the whole of the siege of Sebastopol. Assistant-Surgeon ESSEX BOWEN.—Served at the battle of Inkermann; was also present throughout the whole of the siege of Sebastopol; served in the trenches from October, 1854, (the first bombardment) to May, 1855. Troop Sergeant-Major J. BEARDSLEY.—Was present during the whole of the campaign, and served at the battles of the Alma and Balaklava with great zeal and gallantry. Company Sergeant-Major J. HAMILTON.—Recommended for his bravery and distinguished conduct in the trenches; was also remarkable for the example of coolness and intrepidity he offered to others. Received the medal for distinguished conduct in the field. Sergeant JOHN HAMILTON.—Served in the trenches without intermission from December, 1854, to the fall of Sebastopol, with great zeal and distinction. Sergeant SAMUEL EWING.—Served in the first, second, third, and fourth bombardments against Sebastopol. Was reported to the commanding officer of the siege train for great bravery and energy, when in command of a gun in the bombardment between the 6th. and the 10th. of June, 1855, exposing himself freely in the embrasures, and encouraging the men, and setting a gallant example. Was a volunteer for the spiking party which

left the trenches to assail the Redan on the 18th. of June, 1855, on which occasion he lost a leg. He repeatedly attracted the notice of his officers. Sergeant DANIEL DOWLING, afterwards Lieutenant, Military Train.—Served throughout the whole of the Crimean Campaign. Was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, sortie on the 26th. of October, 1854, and Inkermann. Served as a volunteer in the second and third bombardments against Sebastopol. Was wounded on the 7th. of June, 1855, and noticed for his gallant conduct on two occasions. Sergeant GEORGE SYMONS.—Served with great gallantry with the eighteen-pounders at the battle of Inkermann, and distinguished himself repeatedly in the trenches during the siege by his great zeal, gallantry, and good conduct. Was severely wounded in June, 1855. Sergeant MOSES HUNTER and Bombardier DANIEL CAMBRIDGE.—Served in the trenches throughout the whole of the siege of Sebastopol. The former was distinguished for his good conduct and bravery in the trenches, and the latter formed one of the spiking party on the 8th. of September, 1855, on which occasion he was severely wounded. Was noticed for his cool and intrepid conduct when under fire. Bombardier Cambridge received the Victoria Cross. Bombardier W. RAMSEY.—Served with zeal and distinction in the trenches throughout the whole siege of Sebastopol; particularly distinguished himself in the June bombardment in the advanced batteries of the left attack, where he took charge of the gun on which the heaviest fire was directed, and performed the duties required of him in a most gallant and able manner. Acting-Bombardier H. COLLIER.—Was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and during the whole of the siege of Sebastopol; as a driver he was constantly engaged in taking ammunition to the trenches; also accompanied the expedition to Kinburn. Gunner and Driver EDWARD O'BRIEN.—Served in the trenches in five bombardments against Sebastopol, and with the spiking party (as volunteer) upon two different occasions; namely, the 18th. of June, and the 8th. of September, 1855. Gunner and Driver JACOB M'GARRY.—Served at the battle of the Alma, and was detached with the Turks in one of the advanced redoubts in front of Balaklava, on the 25th. of October, 1854. Upon the Turks retiring from the redoubts on the advance of the Russians, he remained to spike the guns in his charge, for which conduct he received the approval of Her Majesty, conveyed through the Secretary of State for War. Gunner and Driver THOMAS ARTHUR.—Was present at five bombardments against Sebastopol, and formed one of the spiking party of artillery on the 18th. of June, 1855, as a volunteer, on which occasion he was severely wounded. Gunner and Driver JOHN DEATH.—Served in the trenches throughout the whole of the siege of Sebastopol, and was present with one of the two eighteen-pounders at the battle of Inkermann. Was distinguished for his steadiness and gallantry on all occasions. Gunner and Driver JOHN BARRETT.—Served at the battle of the Alma, and was detached with the Turks in one of the advanced redoubts in front of Balaklava, on the 25th. of October, 1854. When the Turks retired from the redoubts on the advance of the Russians, he remained to spike the guns in his charge, for which conduct he received the approval of Her Majesty, conveyed through the Secretary of State for War.

ROYAL ENGINEERS. Colonel JOHN WILLIAM GORDON, C.B.--The Eastern Campaign of 1854-55, the battle of the Alma, and the siege of Sebastopol. Was second in command of the Royal Engineers. Was severely wounded on the night of the 22nd. of March, 1855. Colonel FREDERICK EDWARD CHAPMAN, C.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel EDWARD STANTON, C.B.--The Eastern Campaign of 1854-55, battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and the whole siege of Sebastopol. Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES FRANKFORT MANNERS BROWNE, C.B.--The siege of Sebastopol; was engaged at the capture of the Quarries; was very severely wounded in the trenches on the 24th. of August, 1855. Major HORACE WILLIAM MONTAGU.--The Eastern Campaign of 1854-55; the siege of Sebastopol till taken prisoner, on the 22nd. of March, 1855; rejoined the army shortly before the termination of the siege. Major FAIRFAX CHARLES HASSARD.--The siege of Sebastopol; expedition to Kertch. Major CHARLES BRISBANE EWART.--The Eastern Campaign of 1854-55; the Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Major FRANCIS HORATIO DE VERE.--The Eastern Campaign of 1854-55; the Alma, Balaklava, and the siege of Sebastopol. Lieutenant WILBRAHAM OATES LENNOX.--Rendered distinguished service during the entire siege of Sebastopol. Has received the decoration of the Victoria Cross. Lieutenant ARTHUR LEAHY.--Rendered distinguished service during the early part of the siege of Sebastopol. Lieutenant FRANCIS EDWARD PRATT.--Rendered distinguished service during the siege of Sebastopol. Private A. M'CAUGHEY.--Rendered distinguished service on various occasions during the siege of Sebastopol, particularly at Egerton's Rifle Pit. Second Corporal W. BAKER.--Distinguished for his courage and coolness on the morning after breaking ground in the trenches before Sebastopol. Private W. TUMBLE.--Rendered distinguished service during the siege in the trenches before Sebastopol, particularly on the 5th. of November, 1854.

GRENADIER GUARDS. Colonel CHARLES WILLIAM RIDLEY, C.B.--Commanded the Grenadier Guards for the first six months of the siege of Sebastopol, in 1855, and subsequently a brigade in the first division during the remainder of the siege, and till the end of the year. Lieutenant-Colonel LORD ARTHUR HAY.--Served during the siege of Sebastopol from the end of 1854 until the termination of the war; a great part of the time as Assistant Adjutant-General to the first division. Captain CHARLES NAPIER STURT.--Served during the Eastern Campaign, including the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann; at the latter was severely wounded; and siege of Sebastopol. Captain HENRY WILLIAM VERSCHOYLE.--Served through the whole of the campaign, and carried the regimental colours at Inkermann, when surrounded by the enemy. His conduct on that occasion was highly praiseworthy; and he was an active and intelligent officer in the trenches. Captain ROBERT WILLIAM HAMILTON.--Was wounded when carrying the colours at the Alma, but continued with them throughout that day. Was with the colours again at Inkermann, when surrounded by the enemy. On both occasions he shewed gallantry and coolness. Colour-Sergeant RICHARD MINOR.--Was with the colours when surrounded by the enemy at Inkermann. Private THOMAS SHARPE.--Served with distinction both at the Alma and Inkermann.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS. Lieutenant-Colonel **CLEMENT WILLIAM STRONG.**—Served the Eastern Campaign, including the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Lieutenant-Colonel **LORD AUGUSTUS CHARLES LENNOX FITZ ROY.**—Served at the battles of Balaklava, and Inkermann, and at the latter was very severely wounded; siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Majors **PHILIP SAMBROOK CRAWLEY** and **SIR JAMES DUNLOP, BART.**—Were present at the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and the whole of the trench duty. Brevet-Major **JOHN AUGUSTUS CONOLLY.**—Served during the Eastern Campaign of 1854, with the 49th. regiment, including the battle of the Alma, and siege of Sebastopol; was highly distinguished and severely wounded at the repulse of the sortie made on the second division on the 26th. of October, 1854. Has received the decoration of the Victoria Cross. Sergeant **G. HAYNES,** and Lance-Sergeant **F. FILE.**—Were present at the Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, and the whole of the trench duty. After the battle of Inkermann, Lance-Sergeant File was sent with a party of four men to collect the wounded; having sent the party to camp with wounded men, he found, when alone, twenty-nine Russians (three of them severely wounded) in a quarry; he took them prisoners without resistance, and brought them to camp.

SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS. Colonel **EDWARD WALKER FORESTIER WALKER, C.B.**—Commanded the Scots Fusilier Guards in the Crimea from the 22nd. of September to the end of the War. Was at the action of Balaklava and Inkermann, (where he was severely wounded,) and the siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Major the Honourable **WENMAN CLARENCE WALPOLE COKE.**—Served with zeal at the siege of Sebastopol, and distinguished himself by his coolness under fire in the trenches. Brevet-Major the Honourable **ALEXANDER EDWARD FRASER.**—Served during the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and part of 1855, including the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Captain **SEYMOUR JOHN BLANE.**—Served during the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, including the action of Balaklava and battle of Inkermann, where he was severely wounded. Siege of Sebastopol. Captain **JOHN SCOTT.**—Served the Crimean Campaign with distinction, especially at the battle of the Alma; he was then in the 79th. regiment. He afterwards served before Sebastopol in the Scots Fusilier Guards with credit to himself, and benefit to the service. Sergeant **JOHN M'BLAIN.**—Served throughout the whole campaign, and was conspicuous for gallantry, energy, and zeal. He was present at the Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Sergeant **J. STEWART.**—Distinguished himself by his gallantry at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol.

FIRST REGIMENT, FIRST BATTALION. Lieutenant-Colonel **ALEXANDER BARRY MONTGOMERY, C.B.**—Served during the Eastern Campaign in 1854, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol, up to the 28rd. of August, 1855. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable **CHARLES DAWSON PLUNKETT.**—Served during the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Captains **WILLIAM FREDERICK JOHN RUDD** and **WILLIAM SPICER COOKWORTHY.**—Faithful, zealous, and active in the dis-

charge of their duties throughout the whole campaign. Lieutenant **FREDERICK HARRY HOPE**.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. **Sergeant-Major R. HENSHALL**, and **Colour-Sergeant WILLIAM M'DOWELL**. Faithful, zealous, and active in the discharge of arduous duties throughout the whole campaign.

FIRST REGIMENT, SECOND BATTALION. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel **FRANCIS GREGOR URQUHART**.—Was present at the siege of Sebastopol from the 22nd. of April, 1855. Major **WILLIAM JAMES GILLUM**.—Rendered constant, zealous, and efficient service in the trenches before Sebastopol, from the 22nd. of April to the 8th. of September, 1855, on which day, during the attack on the Redan, he was severely wounded, (lost a leg.) Private **G. WOODHOUSE**.—Rendered constant, active, willing, and efficient service in the trenches before Sebastopol, from the 22nd. of April to the 8th. of September, 1855. His claims to distinction were considered to entitle him to receive the French Military War Medal had there been more for distribution.

THIRD REGIMENT. Colonel **CHARLES THOMAS VAN STRAUENZEE, C.B.**.—Served during the siege of Sebastopol, from the 22nd. of April, 1855, and commanded a brigade of the light division at the assault on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855. Brevet-Major **GEORGE JAMES AMBROSE**.—Displayed conspicuous bravery when in command of a party (two hundred) of the Buffs on the 7th. of June, 1855, in repelling a sortie of the enemy in their endeavour to retake the Quarries, when he was dangerously wounded. Was also present at the attack and capture of the Quarries in the earlier part of the day. Promoted to be Brevet-Major for his services on that occasion. Was mentioned in the despatch of the 20th. of June, 1855. Private **JOHN FAHEY**.—On the night of the 14th. of August, 1855, was one of a picket posted at the head of a ravine in front of a working party. The picket was in the open; a very heavy fire was commenced by the enemy upon the working party; Private Fahey was the only one of the picket who stood his ground, which he did all night. Was generally remarked by his officers for zeal, devotion, and alertness in the trenches.

FOURTH REGIMENT. Lieutenant-Colonel **JOHN JOSIAH HORT**, and Captain **FRANCIS FISHER HAMILTON**.—Served the Eastern Campaign, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Captain Hamilton was wounded at the Alma. Captain **AUGUSTUS JOSEPH SYKES**.—Was present with the head-quarters of his regiment during the whole Eastern Campaign. Was cheerful and zealous in the performance of his duties during the period of the siege operations. Lieutenant **JOHN HOWLEY**.—Joined the head-quarters of his regiment in the Crimea on the 8th. of November, 1854. Was remarkable for zeal and activity in the discharge of his duty on all occasions when under fire. Remained with his regiment until the embarkation of the army for England in 1856. Sergeant **J. M'ARDELL**.—Served continuously with his regiment throughout the Eastern Campaign. Was always most conspicuous for the active, cheerful, and zealous performance of his duty in the trenches during the winter of 1854-5. Frequently volunteered and went on the trenches

night after night with readiness, when owing to excessive sickness, sufficient non-commissioned officers could not be found for duty. Was never absent a day from his duty during the whole campaign from sickness or any cause. Private THOMAS SCANNELLS.—Served continuously with his regiment during the whole of the Eastern Campaign. Was always conspicuous for zealous and cheerful performance of his duty. On the night of the 5th. of May, 1855, this man was on sentry in front of the advanced trench before Sebastopol, when a small party of the 4th. regiment, under the command of Captain Arnold, was surprised by a large body of Russians, who fired upon them (mortally wounding and taking prisoner Captain Arnold) and compelled them to retire; when, consequent on the surprise and confusion which existed, some of the sentries on adjacent posts ran into the trench. Private Scannells, however, remained firm at his post, and by his example encouraged the other sentries to stand fast.

SEVENTH REGIMENT. Lieutenant-Colonel REGINALD YONGE SHIPLEY.—Was present at the battle of the Alma, where he was very severely wounded. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN ROWLEY HEYLAND.—Served in the siege of Sebastopol in 1855. He was very severely wounded at the attack on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855. Brevet-Major HUGH ROBERT HIBBERT.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5; the Alma, (wounded,) Inkermann, siege of Sebastopol, assaults on the Redan on the 18th. of June, and the 8th. of September. Was wounded in the trenches, and very severely on the 8th. of September, 1855. Lieutenant WILLIAM HOPE.—At the great explosion of the French siege train, on the 15th. of November, 1855, Lieutenant Hope was conspicuous for his coolness and activity, when in charge of a fatigue party, to cover the mill with wet blankets; the roof had been blown off, and one hundred and sixty tons of gunpowder were exposed to the fire of burning materials, rockets, etc.; he mounted the mill, and by his courage and example saved the magazine, which was momentarily expected to explode, and preserved the lives of probably hundreds of the light division. His conduct received the marked encomiums of the authorities. He had previously distinguished himself at the assault and taking of the Quarries. He received the decoration of the Victoria Cross. Private WILLIAM BARRACK.—Volunteered for sharpshooting on the 17th. of October, 1854, and continued with the sharpshooters until the battle of Inkermann, where he was severely wounded. On the 17th. of October, 1854, he was taken prisoner while out with the sharpshooters, and made his escape the same day. Private JOHN M'GUIRE.—On the 6th. of May, 1855, Private John M'Guire, at the risk of his own life, brought in a wounded comrade who was lying in the Woronzoff road. To perform this meritorious act he was obliged to cross a considerable space of open ground, exposed to the fire of the Russian sharpshooters. Private John M'Guire was also present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, the storming of the Quarries, and both the assaults on the Great Redan. Deserted since he was recommended for the medal, which he, in consequence, forfeited.

NINTH REGIMENT. Lieutenant-Colonel FREDERICK D. LISTER.—

Served during the siege of Sebastopol, from the 27th. of November, 1854, till the capture of the place. Captain WILLIAM NUGENT.—Displayed gallant conduct in the trenches on several occasions between the 27th. of November, 1854, and the 8th. of September, 1855; also during the attack on the Cemetery on the 18th. of June, 1855. Sergeant P. DONOHUE.—Displayed gallant conduct in the trenches on many occasions during the siege of Sebastopol; also on the 18th. of June, 1855, during the attack on the Cemetery.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT. Colonel MAURICE BARLOW, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel SIR JAMES EDWARD ALEXANDER, and Brevet-Major W. C. TREVOR.—Served in the siege of Sebastopol from January, 1855. Colonel Barlow was in command of a brigade at the fall of the place. Captain JOHN GITTENS MAYCOCK.—Was present with the 47th. regiment at the battles of the Alma, sortie on the 26th. of October, 1854, and Inkermann. Wounded at the Alma. Sergeant W. HOPKINS.—Particularly recommended by the officers of the regiment for zealous and exemplary conduct in the trenches.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT. Brevet-Major ALEXANDER M'KINSTRY.—Displayed gallant conduct on the 18th. of June, 1855, at the assault on the Great Redan. Colour-Sergeant H. GIBSON.—Displayed remarkable intelligence and general gallantry in the trenches throughout the whole time the regiment served at the siege of Sebastopol.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT. Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN CLARK KENNEDY, C.B.—Served in the siege of Sebastopol from December, 1854, including the attack on the Cemetery on the 18th. of June, 1855. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE FREDERICK STEVENSON CALL.—Siege of Sebastopol in 1855. Lieutenant THOMAS DURAND BAKER.—Displayed great gallantry on the 18th. of June, 1855, at the assault of Sebastopol, and zeal in the trenches. Private J. WEIR.—Displayed gallant conduct at the assault of Sebastopol, on the 18th. of June, 1855, specially, and on several previous occasions.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT. Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERT WARDEN.—Served the campaign of 1854 and 1855, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, at both of which he was wounded; the whole of the siege of Sebastopol; and was also engaged at the attack on the Quarries, and on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855. Captain HENRY TURNER UNIACKE.—Served the campaign of 1854 and 1855, present at the battle of the Alma and the whole of the siege of Sebastopol, including the attack on the Redan on the 8th. of September, 1855. Captain GEORGE ALEXANDER WARBURTON.—Landed in the Crimea on the 17th. of January, 1855; served during the siege of Sebastopol, including the assault of the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855; was never absent from his duty during this period from sickness or any other cause. Lieutenant and Adjutant THOMAS THOMPSON.—Landed with his regiment in the Crimea. Was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and during the siege of Sebastopol, until ordered to England on duty on the 14th. of February, 1855. Was never absent from his duty during the period of his service with the Eastern expedition. Sergeant JOHN SHERLOCK, and Private JOHN HALLORAN.—Served during

the whole of the campaign of 1854-5, during which period they were never absent from duty, from sickness or any other cause. The former was present at the Alma, Inkermann, the taking of the Quarries, and at the two assaults on the Redan on the 8th. of September, 1855, when he was slightly wounded; the latter was present at the Alma, Inkermann, and the assault of the 8th. of September, 1855.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT. Colonel **FREDERICK HORN, C.B.**—Served the campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, at the last of which he was wounded. Commanded a brigade during the siege of Sebastopol. Major **WILLIAM POLLEXFEN RADCLIFFE.**—Served the campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and the whole of the siege of Sebastopol. Captain **CHARLES EDWARD PARKINSON.**—Landed in the Crimea on the 14th. of September, 1854; was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and through the whole of the siege, (except twenty-one days sick leave at Balaklava;) discharged his duty at all times with zeal and activity. Lieutenant **HECTOR BARLOW VAUGHAN.**—Landed in the Crimea on the 14th. of September, 1854. Was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and throughout the whole of the siege of Sebastopol, (except ten days sick on the heights.) He performed his duty at all times diligently and with much zeal. Colour-Sergeant **J. WHYBROW**, and Private **PETER ROWE.**—Both landed with the expedition on the 14th. of September, 1854, and were present at all the actions. Colour-Sergeant Whybrow was wounded at Inkermann, and served through the whole of the siege operations, performing his duty with zeal; was a very active and zealous non-commissioned officer in the trenches. Private Rowe brought himself prominently to the notice of Brevet-Major Hay at the battle of Inkermann, in a position against a considerable force of the enemy, which he did in a very gallant manner, and was conspicuously in the front of the small party of which he was one. Was afterwards severely wounded in the trenches.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT. Colonel **CHARLES RICHARD SACKVILLE, LORD WEST, C.B.**—Served the campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and the whole of the siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Major **GEORGE NIELD BOLDERO.**—Served the campaign of 1854, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, at the last of which he was severely wounded, and siege of Sebastopol. Captains **HENRY KING** and **RICHARD STEPHENS.**—Both landed with the regiment at Old Fort on the 14th. of September, 1854. The former was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann. Was dangerously wounded through the neck at the latter engagement. The latter was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and was very severely wounded (arm amputated) when carrying the Queen's colours in the latter battle. Each did duty in the trenches to the 5th. of November, 1854. Captain **S. H. CLERKE.**—Served in the Crimea from the 14th. of September to the 26th. of October, 1854, and from the 27th. of December to the end of the war. Present at the Alma and Kinburn. Sergeant-Major **W. FOWLER** and Colour-Sergeant **R. ELLIS.**—Both landed with the regiment at Old Fort. The former was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and In-

kermann. Did duty in the trenches, and was present with his regiment throughout the war. The latter was present at the Alma and Inkermann (wounded in the arm at the latter.) Did his duty in the trenches, and was present with his regiment until ordered to join the reserve companies at Malta, on the 11th. of May, 1855.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT. Colonel DANIEL LYSONS, C.B.—Served the campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and the whole siege of Sebastopol. Engaged in the assaults on the Redan on the 18th. of June, and the 8th. of September, 1855. On the latter occasion he was severely wounded. Major FRANCIS EDWARD DREWE.—For going out to the front under a very heavy fire on the evening of the 8th. of September, 1855, to assist in bringing in Lieutenant and Adjutant Dyneley, 23rd. Fusiliers, who was lying mortally wounded near the Redan, where he had fallen during the unsuccessful assault that day. This voluntary duty Major Drewe performed with the assistance of Corporal Shields and a party of four other volunteers. Major Drewe further served with credit throughout the whole of the siege, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann; capture of Egerton's Rifle-pits; capture of the Quarries; sortie on the 22nd of March; assaults on the Redan, the 18th. of June, and the 8th. of September, 1855, (wounded on the 8th. of September.) Captain SYDNEY CROHAN MILLETT.—Served the campaign of 1854-55, the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and the whole of the siege of Sebastopol. Was severely wounded on the 8th. of September, 1855, at the assault on the Redan. Lieutenant LUKE O'CONNOR and Corporal E. LUBY.—Services at the Alma, as detailed at page 17; the former also behaved with great gallantry in the assault on the Redan, the 8th. of September, 1855, where he was severely wounded through both thighs. The latter served throughout the siege, and displayed great coolness and courage at the assault on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, where he acted as Orderly to Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury, and made himself very useful while on the parapet and in the ditch of the Redan. Corporal THOMAS SYMONDS.—For going out to the front of the trenches, right attack, with another man, (since dead,) and bringing in a wounded corporal of the 97th. regiment. Was mentioned for it by Lieutenant-General Sir William Codrington, K.C.B., in Divisional Orders, 7th. of September, 1855, as follows:—"The Lieutenant-General has great pleasure in referring to the good conduct of two men of the 23rd. regiment, named James Brown and Thomas Symonds, who brought in from the front a corporal of the 97th. regiment, who had been severely wounded, and left in a very exposed position, to which they went out most gallantly and humanely at the risk of their own lives. The Commander of the Forces, in wishing their names to be publicly noticed, desires they may receive a gratuity of £3 each."

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT. Colonel FRANK ADAMS, C.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERT JULIAN BAUMGARTNER, C.B.—Served the campaign of 1854-55, the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, the whole siege of Sebastopol, and engaged in the attack on the Cemetery on the 18th. of June, 1855. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel EDMUND GILLING HALLEWELL, unattached.—Served the campaign of 1854-55, the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and the whole siege of Sebastopol. Major THOMAS MAUNSELL,

—Served with the 28th. regiment in Turkey; landed in the Crimea on the 14th. of September, 1854; was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann. Volunteered as captain to command the sharpshooters of the third division; was employed as such from the opening of the siege before Sebastopol, till he was severely wounded on the 30th. of December, 1854. Captain SUSSEX LENNOX AUBREY BEAUCLERK MESSITER.—Served the campaign of 1854-55, battles of the Alma and Balaklava, and the whole siege of Sebastopol. Captain THOMAS LYNDEN BELL.—Served with the 28th. regiment in Turkey; landed in the Crimea on the 14th. of September, 1854; was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann; served at the siege before Sebastopol from the commencement of the operations till August, 1855, when he was obliged to leave on account of sickness. Was at the attack and occupation of the Cemetery before Sebastopol, on the 18th. of June, 1855. Corporal J. M'LOUGHLIN and Private W. GLEESON.—Both served with the regiment in Turkey; landed in the Crimea on the 14th. of September, 1854; were present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, the fall of Sebastopol, and at the attack and occupation of the Cemetery, on the 18th. of June, 1855. During the whole siege Corporal M'Loughlin was never sick or absent from his duty one day, and took his regular tour of the trench duty. On the 18th. of June he volunteered to carry a letter to the advanced party from Major-General Sir William Eyre, then commanding the attack, which duty was performed in a most gallant manner, under a very heavy and galling fire from the enemy. Private Gleeson on the same occasion volunteered for the advanced party as sharpshooter, and distinguished himself by carrying to the rear from an advanced post a wounded comrade, under a very heavy and galling fire from the enemy.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES THOMAS MAULVERER, C.B.—Served the campaign of 1854-55; battles of the Alma and Inkermann (severely wounded;) sortie on the 26th. of October; the whole siege of Sebastopol; and was wounded in the assault on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel THOMAS HENRY PAKENHAM.—Displayed especial gallant conduct in leading his company to the attack at the battle of the Alma, where he was dangerously wounded. Was particularly noticed by Lieutenant-Colonel Mauleverer. Major ROBERT DILLON.—Rendered good and gallant service in the trenches before Sebastopol, and on Inkermann heights during the winter of 1854-55. Lieutenant and Adjutant GILBERT HOWARD SANDERS.—The siege of Sebastopol; was twice wounded, and lost a leg at the assault on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855. Sergeant T. SHAW.—Displayed distinguished conduct in the field in making a Russian mounted officer prisoner, for which service he was specially thanked in orders, by the General, on the 13th. of November, 1854. The above act of gallantry took place at the sortie, on the 26th. of October, 1854, Lieutenant-Colonel Mauleverer being personally cognizant of it. Private J. ANDREWS.—For distinguished conduct in the field in having aided Sergeant Shaw to capture a Russian mounted officer, for which service he (in conjunction with the sergeant) was specially thanked in orders, by the General, on the 13th. of November, 1854. The above occurred at the sortie, on the 26th. of October.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT. Colonel GEORGE STAUNTON.—Served in the siege of Sebastopol, from May, 1855, to the capture of the place.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT. Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE VALENTINE EDWARD MUNDY, C.B.—Served the campaign of 1854-5, the Alma, Inkermann, and the whole siege of Sebastopol; was engaged in the attack on the Redan, on the 18th. of June, 1855. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN ELIAS COLLINGS.—Served the campaign of 1854-5; the Alma, Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol; was engaged in the attack on the Redan, on the 18th. of June. Captain ALEXANDER BRUCE WALLIS.—Was present with his company at the battle of the Alma, and was called upon during the action to carry one of the regimental colours. While so employed, he was severely wounded through the right thigh, and although suffering much he remained with the colours until the close of the action. He was obliged to return to England in consequence of his wound. Lieutenant the Honourable R. H. DE MONTMORENCY.—On the 8th. of September, 1855, Lieutenant De Montmorency went most gallantly over the parapet of the Redan at the commencement of the assault, cheering on the men; and on the same day he volunteered to lead a party to occupy some rifle-pits, in order to prevent their being taken by the Russians, which he held for some time after the attacking party had been withdrawn. Assistant-Surgeon THOMAS CLARK.—Served the campaign of 1854-5, battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and the whole siege of Sebastopol. Private P. LEARY.—Was one of the first men to enter the Redan on the 8th. of September, 1855, and after having been severely wounded in the head he volunteered to assist in taking some rifle-pits to prevent their being occupied by the Russians. This man was recommended for the French War Medal. He is a brave soldier. Private JAMES BOND.—Behaved very gallantly after the attack on the Redan on the 18th. of June, 1855, by volunteering to go out between the advanced works and the Redan under a very heavy fire, to bring in the Honourable Edward Fitzclarence, of the 7th Fusiliers, who was severely wounded. He is a brave soldier, and deserving of reward.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN SIMPSON and Brevet-Major JOSEPH JORDAN.—Both served during the siege of Sebastopol from the 9th. of December, 1854; the former was engaged at the capture of the Quarries, and assault on the Redan on the 8th. of September, 1855; and the latter was engaged in the sortie on the 22nd. of March, at the capture of the Rifle-pits, 19th. of April, and assault on the Redan on the 18th. of June, 1855, when he was severely wounded. Lieutenant ABEL WOODROFFE BOYCE.—For having at the assault on the Redan, on the 18th. of June, 1855, after the troops had retired to the trenches, gone out in front of the advanced trench, under a heavy fire of grape, and rendered great assistance in bringing in Lieutenant and Adjutant Hobson, 7th Fusiliers, who was lying outside, severely wounded. Lieutenant FRANCIS PEEL.—For cool and gallant conduct at the assault on the Redan, on the 18th. of June, 1855, on which occasion he was wounded. Colour-Sergeant J. PRATT.—Displayed gallant conduct at the assault on the Redan, in encouraging the men and assisting to carry a scaling ladder to the *abattis*, on which occasion he was wounded. Corporal D. COUGHLAN.—Displayed

gallant conduct at the assault on the Redan, on the 18th. of June, 1855, in assisting to carry a scaling ladder to the *abattis*, when the rest of the bearers first employed were either killed or wounded. He also brought in a wounded comrade to the trenches under a heavy fire.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT. Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES PATTON SPARKS, C.B., and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM JAMES LOFTUS.—Eastern Campaign of 1854-5. The Alma and the whole siege of Sebastopol. Engaged in the attack on the Cemetery on the 18th. of June, 1855. Lieutenant CONSTANTINE WILLIAM SEPTIMUS GAYNOR.—Rendered good and zealous service in the trenches before Sebastopol, till he was wounded severely by a rifle-ball on the 21st. of February, 1855. Lieutenant ARTHUR JOHNSON ALLIX EWEN.—Was in advance on the 18th. of June, 1855, in the attack and capture of the Cemetery by the second brigade, third division. Privates P. M'GUIRE and T. REYNOLDS.—Both were in advance on the 18th. of June, 1855, in the attack and capture of the Cemetery by the second brigade, third division. Was one of those who reached close under the Russian batteries. Private M'Guire, though severely wounded in the left hand, remained at his post during the whole day, firing on the Russian embrasures; and Private Reynolds always behaved well in the trenches during the siege.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT. Major THOMAS WRIGHT HUDSON.--Served throughout the siege of Sebastopol from the 19th. of December, 1854. Lieutenant and Adjutant THOMAS WESTROPP BENNETT.--Displayed general zealous and good conduct in the trenches before Sebastopol during the bombardments, and was present at the attacks of the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September, 1855. Private J. M'CLUSKEY.--On the 18th. of June, 1855, when a party of the 89th. regiment was stationed in the trenches overlooking the Cemetery, which had that day been taken possession of by the brigade under Sir William Eyre, cries and groans of a wounded man attracted attention. Lieutenant Smyth, in command of the party, asked for volunteers to accompany him to ascertain the cause. This man and another (who has received the French war medal) came forward, and they brought in a wounded sergeant of the 88th. regiment, who had been lying there for several hours. This act was performed under a heavy fire, and very close to the Russian sentries.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT. Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERT PRATT.--Served throughout the siege of Sebastopol, and was wounded at the attack on the Redan, on the 18th. of September, 1855. Major GEORGE SKIRWITH.--Campaign of 1854-5; the Alma, sortie on the 26th. of October, and Inkermann; the whole siege of Sebastopol. Major HENRY STRATTON BUSH.--For having gallantly led men of his company to an advanced position, which he succeeded in holding against a superior force, at the battle of Inkermann (severely wounded.) Captain GEORGE PEDDIE.--For having commanded a working party, under a heavy fire, with zeal, determination, and courage, on duty, to reverse the enemy's trenches, after the taking of the Quarries. Corporal W. CRAWFORD.--For having on the 26th. of October, 1854, volunteered and been conspicuous in cutting off and taking prisoners a Russian officer and fourteen soldiers. Private P. COLLINS.--For being conspicuous in going to the front to carry off the

late Colonel Carpenter, when mortally wounded, under a heavy fire, at the battle of Inkermann, and for repeated zeal in the discharge of a similar arduous duty.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT. Colonel DUNCAN ALEXANDER CAMERON, C.B.--Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5; commanded the 42nd. regiment at the battle of the Alma, and the Highland Brigade at Balaklava, and during the remainder of the siege of Sebastopol; served on the expedition to Kertch. Lieutenant-Colonel ALEXANDER CAMERON.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma and Balaklava, and siege of Sebastopol. Captain HENRY MONTGOMERY.--Served the whole campaign in the Crimea; the greater part of the time on the staff as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Cameron, C.B. Was present at the battles of the Alma and Balaklava, and throughout the siege of Sebastopol. Had no opportunity of distinguishing himself on any particular occasion, but was always at his post, and was at all times zealous and active in the discharge of his duties under fire. Captain SIR PETER ARTHUR HALKETT, BART.--Served with the 42nd. regiment in the Crimea to the 24th. of October, 1855. Was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and siege of Sebastopol. Had no opportunity of distinguishing himself on any particular occasion, but was a great deal under fire, and was at all times zealous and active in the discharge of his duties in presence of the enemy. Colour-Sergeant D. DALGLEISH and Private E. M'MILLAN.--Served the whole campaign in the Crimea. Were present at the battles of the Alma and Balaklava, and siege of Sebastopol; and were distinguished for their good behaviour and discipline at all times before the enemy, and under fire.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT. Colonel the Honourable AUGUSTUS ALMERIC SPENCER, C.B.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5. Commanded the 44th. regiment at the Alma and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol, including the attack on the Cemetery, on the 18th. of June, 1855. Commanded the troops on the expedition to Kinburn. Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES WILLIAM DUNBAR STAVELEY, C.B.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma and Balaklava, siege of Sebastopol, and attack on Cemetery, on the 18th. of June, 1855. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM M'MAHON, and Brevet-Major WILLIAM FLETCHER.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, siege of Sebastopol, and attack on Cemetery, on the 18th. of June, 1855. Captain ROBERT BAILLIE.—Landed in the Crimea with the 44th. regiment. Served throughout the whole campaign. Was most active in the trenches during the bad winter of 1854; was only absent a few weeks from his duty in consequence of severe illness. Was present at the capture of Kinburn. Lieutenant WILLIAM ARTHUR WOOD.—Landed in the Crimea with the 44th. regiment. Served throughout the whole campaign with it, until the regiment returned to England. At the siege of Sebastopol, never missed a trench, except whilst on the sick list from a contusion received on the 17th. of October, 1854, the first day of the bombardment. Was present and in advance at the affair of the Cemetery on the 18th. of June. Served as Adjutant to the regiment from the 20th. of January, 1855, till the end of the siege. Was most

active on all occasions, but especially during the bad winter of 1854. Private WILLIAM DOOLE.—Served throughout the campaign, except for four months, on account of wounds. Volunteered as a sharpshooter at the commencement of the siege, and was wounded in October, 1854; returned to duty March, 1855, in the trenches, where he was always ready. He again volunteered on the 18th. of June, 1855, for the advance guard of Major-General Sir William Eyre's Brigade, when he was again wounded, and particularly noticed. Private WILLIAM WOODGATE.—Served throughout the whole war in the trenches. Was found active and vigilant, and always ready for anything. He was present at the attack on the Cemetery, where his gallantry was particularly noticed. Always set a good example to his comrades by his readiness and cheerfulness under the most trying circumstances during the bad winter of 1854.

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT. Colonel SIR ROBERT GARRETT, K.C.B., K.H.—The siege of Sebastopol; in command of a brigade in the fourth division from the 8th. of November, 1854, till the end of the service. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel COLIN FREDERICK CAMPBELL.—The siege of Sebastopol; was wounded in the trenches. Captain NICHOLAS DUNSCOMBE.—Landed with the regiment in the Crimea on the 8th. of November, 1854, and served uninterruptedly till the end of the campaign. Captain GEORGE HENRY KNAPP.—Was present at the battles of the Alma, Inkermann, and Balaklava, and served uninterruptedly till the end of the campaign. Colour-Sergeant P. CULLEN.—Landed with the regiment in the Crimea on the 8th. of November, 1854, and was particularly noticed for gallantry in the trenches and attention to his duties during the campaign. Private P. FLINN.—Never missed a duty in the trenches from the 8th. of November, 1854, and was remarkable on all occasions for gallantry and daring.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT. Lieutenant-Colonel RICHARD THOMAS FARREN, C.B.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, sortie on the 26th. of October, 1854, and the whole of the siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonels JAMES VILLIERS and JOHN HENRY LOWNDES.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, including the Alma, Inkermann, sortie on the 26th. of October, 1854, and the whole of the siege of Sebastopol, and was engaged in the attack and capture of the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855. Captain the Honourable BERNARD MATTHEW WARD.—Distinguished himself on the morning of the 5th. of November, 1854, in support of the pickets of the second brigade, second division. The conduct of this officer was particularly noticed by Lieutenant-Colonel Fordyce, C.B. Captain HENRY JAMES BUCHANAN.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855, the Alma, Inkermann, sortie of the 26th. of October, 1854, and siege of Sebastopol. Sergeant W. GRANT, and Private EDWARD M'MAHON.—Distinguished themselves particularly on the night of the 7th. of June, 1855, by their cool and gallant conduct in assisting to drive the enemy from the Quarries, and repulsing his attacks.

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT. Captain WILLIAM HENRY CAIRNES.—For steadiness and soldier-like conduct whilst in command of a party of his regiment, sent to relieve and reinforce a party of the 4th. regi-

ment, on the night of the 22nd. of June, 1855, in the trenches before Sebastopol. Sergeant RICHARD BATLIN.—For volunteering to join the party above referred to, and accompanying his captain.

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT. Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN THORNTON GRANT, C.B.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855, including the Alma, Inkermann, sortie of the 26th. of October, 1854, the whole siege of Sebastopol, and rendered important service in command of strong working parties of the second and light divisions at the attack on the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855. Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN HYNDE KING.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, including the Alma, Inkermann, sortie on the 26th. of October, 1854, the whole siege of Sebastopol; was engaged in the attack and capture of the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855; was severely wounded at the attack on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, (arm amputated.) Captain GEORGE KEMP CHATFIELD.—Joined the service companies on the 14th. of November, 1854, and was present during the whole of the siege of Sebastopol; also at the assault and capture of the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855. Was mentioned in Field Marshal Lord Raglan's despatch on the 18th. of June, 1855, at the first attack on the Redan. Was wounded in the trenches, on the 7th. of September, 1855. Captain WILLIAM YOUNG.—Joined the service companies on the 14th. of November, 1854, and was present in the Crimea during the whole siege of Sebastopol; the attack and capture of the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855, (wounded;) attacks on the Redan, on the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September, 1855. Surgeon JOHN DAVIES.—Landed in the Crimea in medical charge of the 49th. regiment. Was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol, with the exception of the last attack on the Redan. During the period the Army occupied Bulgaria, Surgeon Davies' unceasing solicitude and attention to the sick of the regiment was attended with the most beneficial results, and during the whole of the campaign in the Crimea up to the month of July, 1855, he was scarcely ever out of his hospital tending the sick and wounded. Sergeant-Major R. HOLDEN.—Was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and repulse of sortie on the 26th. of October, 1854. Was with his regiment during the whole siege of Sebastopol. A most gallant, intelligent, and active non-commissioned officer. Private J. GIBBONS.—Greatly distinguished himself on the 26th. of October, 1854, in personal encounter with the Russians. Was mentioned in division orders on the occasion by Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, G.C.B. Was present during the whole campaign, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol.

FIFTIETH REGIMENT. Colonel RICHARD WADDY, C.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN LUCAS WILTON, C.B.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855, including the Alma, Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel HENRY EDWIN WEARE.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854, as Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, and was severely wounded at the Alma; also was present at the latter part of the siege of Sebastopol. Major EDWARD GEORGE HIBBERT.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Lieutenant MONTAGUE DE SALIS M'KENZIE

GORDON AUGUSTUS CLARKE.—This officer was in command of a company in the advanced trench of the left attack before Sebastopol, in December, 1854, when the Russians made a sortie. He was engaged in a personal encounter with a Russian officer, whom he cut down with his sword, but being wounded in two places, he was overpowered and taken prisoner. His sword was found next day in front of the trench, broken in two and covered with blood. **Lieutenant JAMES LAMB.**—This officer served throughout the Crimean Campaign, and his conduct was conspicuous on the occasion of a sortie made by the Russians on the advanced trench of the left attack before Sebastopol, in December, 1854, when a few companies of the 50th. regiment suffered severely in repelling the attack. **Private A. O'LEARY.**—This man (with another since dead) volunteered to go out to look for the body of the captain of his company, who was supposed to have been killed, in December, 1854, when the Russians made a strong sortie on the advanced trench of the left attack. The Russians were repelled, but (the night being very dark) it was some time before it was ascertained that the works were completely cleared of them. However, this man at once proposed to go out from the second parallel to look for his captain; he was permitted to do so. His captain had been taken prisoner. **Private THOMAS REGHAN.**—Served throughout the Crimean Campaign, and was remarkable for his coolness under fire when in the trenches before Sebastopol, whether he was on guard or employed with a working party.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT. **Colonel CHARLES WARREN, C.B.**—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, (where he commanded a brigade and was severely wounded,) and took part in the sortie, on the 26th. of October, 1854; was present during the latter part of the siege of Sebastopol in 1855. **Lieutenant-Colonel ALFRED CAPEL CURE.**—The siege of Sebastopol in 1855. Commanded the regiment in the assaults on the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September, 1855. **Lieutenant WILLIAM BYRNE JOHNSON.**—Served from the 22nd. of November, 1854, to the end of the war, including the siege of Sebastopol and the trenches; was severely wounded at the final assault on the Redan on the 8th. of September, 1855, where he distinguished himself, as on several other occasions, by his forward gallantry. **Lieutenant JAMES SCOTT.**—Landed in Turkey with the regiment in May, 1854; served at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, siege of Sebastopol, and in the trenches, including the repulse of the sortie on Inkermann heights, on the 26th. of October, 1854, and the attack on the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855; was wounded, and mentioned in the despatches for his distinguished gallantry. **Sergeant J. MEARA.**—Landed with the regiment in Turkey in May, 1854; served in the Crimea during the whole campaign, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann; took part in the repulse of the sortie at Inkermann, on the 26th. of October, 1854, and served in the trenches generally; distinguished himself particularly by his gallantry at the storming of the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, where he was severely wounded. **Lance-Sergeant J. O'DONNELL.**—Landed with the regiment in Turkey in May, 1854; was present at the battle of the Alma, (severely wounded,) served in the



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trenches, and distinguished himself at the storming of the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, when he was again severely wounded.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT. Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN ALFRED STREET, C.B.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, the whole of the siege of Sebastopol, and expedition to Kinburn. Brevet-Major GERALD JOHN FORSYTH.—This officer's conduct on every occasion when under fire, from the 23rd. of September, 1854, to the end of the siege, on the 8th. of September, 1855, was most conspicuous for gallantry and coolness. On the 18th. of June, when one of the assaulting party, he remained with three or four men of his company close under the *abattis* of the Redan, awaiting reinforcements. These men kept up a constant fire at the embrasures, and Major Forsyth himself remained with them until the whole of their ammunition was exhausted, when, finding no support come to their aid, he retired to the trenches. Lieutenant ALFRED FREDERICK ADOLPHUS SLADE.—This officer volunteered to join the service companies in the field on the 15th. of November, 1854, and obtained permission to do so without joining the *dépôt*. His conduct was marked by conspicuous bravery during his service in the trenches from the above date to the 18th. of June, 1855, when he was severely wounded in front of the Redan. Although suffering from a severe wound in the shoulder, and directed to go back to the trenches, he continued to encourage the men to advance under a heavy fire from the Russian batteries, until he was struck again, and the attack having failed he retired with the remainder of the regiment. He was sent to Scutari in consequence of his wounds, but on recovery he again obtained permission to return to the Crimea instead of joining at Malta. Drummer M. NORTON.—Landed with the regiment at Katcha River, on the 22nd. of September, 1854, and was present at Inkermann, Balaklava, and during the siege of Sebastopol; at the assaults on the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September, 1855. The conduct of this drummer was noticed by Lieutenant-Colonel Warre on several occasions. Private J. HEALY.—Was recommended for the medal and gratuity for his very distinguished conduct throughout the whole period of his service in the Crimea, namely, from the 23rd. of September, 1854, to June, 1856, and more particularly at the assault of the Redan on the 18th. of June, 1855, when he remained in advance of the trenches, with Major Forsyth and two or three other men, until the whole of his ammunition was expended. He did not receive the medal on that occasion, because the whole amount of gratuities allowed the regiment were expended.

MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT IN THE FIELD.

THE medal and gratuity adverted to in the foregoing, and also in some of the recipients of the French Medal, were

authorized by the Royal Warrant of the 4th. of December, 1854, with the special view of marking the Sovereign's sense of the distinguished service and gallant conduct in the Field of the army then serving in the Crimea, under Field Marshal Lord Raglan. By its provisions the commanding officer of each regiment of cavalry was allowed to recommend one sergeant, two corporals, and four privates; and the commanding officer of each regiment of infantry, and of each battalion of the Foot Guards, and of the Rifle Brigade, was permitted to select one sergeant, four corporals, and ten privates, to receive a medal and a gratuity of for a sergeant fifteen pounds, for a corporal ten pounds, and for a private five pounds. The gratuity was to be placed in the regimental savings' bank, there to remain in deposit at interest until the discharge of the soldier, and to be considered his personal property. On one side of the medal are the Royal Arms, surmounted by a cuirass and helmet, and surrounded with helmets, cannon, shot, drums, trumpets, muskets, swords, and flags; and on the other is inscribed "FOR DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT IN THE FIELD." The ribbon is red and ribbed, with a broad blue stripe along the centre. This medal has since been awarded to soldiers for services performed during the Indian mutiny.

THE SARDINIAN WAR MEDAL, (CONTINUED.)

SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT. Colonel CHARLES TROLLOPE, C.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM LENNOX INGALL, C.B.—Both served the siege of Sebastopol from the 13th. of November, 1854. Colonel Trollope was in command of a brigade in the second division up to July, and afterwards as a Brigadier-General; also in command of one in the third division. Lieutenant-Colonel Ingall was severely wounded at the storming of the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855. Brevet-Major CHARLES COOCH, and Captain GEORGE HAMPDEN WILKIESON.—For long service in the trenches before Sebastopol. Major Cooch was mentioned in the despatches of General Sir James Simpson, G.C.B. Sergeant J. WARREN, and Private J. FARRELL.—For capturing a French soldier who was deserting to the enemy from the advanced trenches on the 22nd. of February, 1855, they being at the time exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy's advanced posts, and for which service they received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea.

SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT. Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable ROBERT ALEXANDER GEORGE DALZELL, C.B.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and the first part of the siege of Sebastopol, in 1855. Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES EDWARD FAIRTLOUGH.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854; the Alma and Inkermann; at the latter he was severely wounded. Captain F. T. LOGAN PATERSON.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855, including the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann; siege of Sebastopol; also in expeditions to Kertch and Kinburn. Private P. CEATON.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855, including the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann; expedition to Kertch; assault and fall of Sebastopol; capture of Kinburn. At the battle of Inkermann, Private Ceaton attacked and stabbed two Russians. Was himself wounded, but refused to leave the field.

SIXTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT. Colonel HENRY SMYTH, C.B.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and the whole siege of Sebastopol. Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE MACBEATH, C.B.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Lieutenant SHEFFIELD GRACE.—Under the command of a captain in the 63rd. regiment, Lieutenant Grace took post at the *chemise-de-frize*, in front of the position in the Woronzoff road, with only one man to support him, the remainder (of a party of twelve) having fallen back in consequence of the heavy fire. Lieutenant FRANCIS DE LUTTRELL SAUNDERSON.—On the 11th. of May, 1855, Lieutenant Saunderson was actively engaged in repelling a sortie. The night was wet and stormy, and some of the rifles were difficult to load, and this officer particularly distinguished himself by assisting the men in loading. Private SAMUEL BURROWS.—On the morning of the 22nd. of November, 1854, in broad daylight, under a heavy fire from the enemy, he proceeded from the rifle pits, in company with another man, to bring in a wounded officer of the rifle brigade. This occurred in the left attack of the siege of Sebastopol. Private J. MAGNER.—When on duty in the trenches before Sebastopol on the 11th. of May, 1855, during a sortie, when volunteers were called for by Captain Hamilton to charge the enemy, Private Magner was one of the first to leap on the parapet, and say, "Here is one, sir." He afterwards volunteered to go out on patrol to see that the enemy had all retired. On another occasion, when on duty in the fourth parallel, he was wounded in the hip, and though told by an officer and surgeon to go home, he refused, saying, "The Russians are coming out, and I would sooner stay with my company."

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT. Captains FREDERICK J. COLIN HALKETT and JOHN OTWAY WEMYSS.—Rendered general good service in the trenches before Sebastopol, and at Kertch. Privates H. GOURLEY and J. CATHCART.—Rendered general good service; both slightly wounded.

SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT. Lieutenant-Colonel PARKE.—In the Crimea from the 13th. of June, 1855, to the end of the war.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE HARRY SMITH WILLIS, and Captain RICHARD BUTLER WILLINGTON.—

Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855, including the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Assistant-Surgeons ROBERT GRAVES BURTON and ALEXANDER HUMFREY.—For distinguished courage in the trenches during the whole siege of Sebastopol, where they were exposed, under fire, and in presence of the enemy, to as much danger as executive officers, and where their humanity to the wounded was valuable and constant. Sergeant R. BUSHELL, and Lance-Corporal G. BROWN.—For conspicuous courage under fire in the presence of the enemy, in every action, sortie, or attack during the whole war.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT. Lieutenant-Colonels JOHN DOUGLAS, C.B., and RICHARD CHAMBRE HAYS TAYLOR, C.B., and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERT DOUGLAS CLEPHANE.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855, including the battles of the Alma and Balaklava, and siege of Sebastopol. Lieutenant-Colonels Douglas and Clephane served in the expedition to Kertch. Captain HENRY HOLFORD STEVENSON.—Was employed on important duty in the advanced trenches the night preceding the fall of Sebastopol, while on the staff of Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B. Also present at the battles of the Alma and Balaklava. Quartermaster R. JAMESON.—Was present at the battle of the Alma; acted as a volunteer subaltern at the action of Balaklava; rendered constant good and gallant service under fire in the trenches before Sebastopol. Sergeant J. ANDERSON, and Private W. CAMPBELL.—Were present at the battles of the Alma and Balaklava, and rendered constant good and gallant service in the trenches before Sebastopol.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT. Colonel HORATIO SHIRLEY, C.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE VAUGHAN MAXWELL, C.B.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855; the battles of the Alma and Inkermann; siege of Sebastopol; attack on the Quarries. The former was general officer in the trenches at the attack on the Quarries on the 7th. of June, 1855, and at the attack on the Redan, on the 18th. of June, and commanded a brigade at the assault on the 8th. of September. Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell also commanded the 88th. regiment at the assaults on the Redan, on the 18th. of June and the 8th. of September, 1855, and at the last he was severely wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel EDWARD JOHN VESEY BROWN, and Brevet-Major THOMAS GORE.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855; the Alma, Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Major EDMUND GILLING MAYNARD.—For leading the men under his orders into the Russian works called the Quarries in a most gallant manner, on the night of the 7th. of June, 1855. Captain JOHN EDWARD RILEY.—For gallant conduct at Inkermann. He was most active in rallying his men when retreating, also was most active during the action as Adjutant. He likewise behaved exceedingly well on picket in the Middle Ravine in the beginning of October, 1854, when the enemy advanced upon him on a certain occasion. Lieutenant GEORGE PRIESTLEY.—Was very conspicuous in the attack on the Redan, leading the Grenadier Company in a dashing manner. Private J. SULLIVAN.—Displayed general activity and gallantry during the night of the 7th. of June, 1855, in the attack on the Quarries. Private W. DURWOOD.—This man, with only one other, answered to the call of Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell,

to rally round a gun when the regiment was repulsed at the beginning of the battle of Inkermann. He served throughout the whole campaign, and was always conspicuous for his soldier-like conduct. He was at last wounded in the attack on the Redan.

EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT. Lieutenant-Colonel CALKDON RICHARD EGERTON, and Major ROBERT B. HAWLEY.—Served the siege of Sebastopol till the end of the service; the former from the 17th. of December, 1854, and the latter from the 81st. of January, 1855. Major LESLIE SKYNNER.—Landed in the Crimea on the 15th. of December, 1854, and performed good service in the trenches during the whole campaign. Corporal P. SCOTT.—Landed with the regiment in the Crimea on the 15th. of December, 1854. Never missed a tour of duty in the trenches until after the 5th. of September, 1855, when he was wounded severely by a piece of shell in the right knee.

NINETIETH REGIMENT. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel THOMAS SMITH.—Served the siege of Sebastopol from the 5th. of December, 1854, till the end of the service. Brevet-Major JAMES PERRIN.—Rendered uninterrupted service with his regiment from its arrival in the Crimea until its embarkation for England in June, 1856. Never missed a tour of duty in the trenches. In reserve during the attack on the Quarries, on the 7th. of June, 1855. Assault on the Redan, on the 8th. of September. Captain JAMES HERNÉ WADE.—Landed in the Crimea with his regiment. Was always present, except during a short period when laid up with fever at Scutari. Was at the assault of the Redan on the 8th. of September, 1855, where he was severely wounded. Sergeant-Major A. KIRKLAND.—Displayed gallant conduct at the assault of the Redan on the 8th. of September, 1855, he being one of the first soldiers who entered that battery. Went to the assistance of Sergeant-Major Moynihan (afterwards Ensign) and Major Rowlands, 41st. regiment, when attacked by five or six of the enemy, and shot three Russians dead as fast as he could load and fire. Also went to the assistance of Lieutenant Swift, 90th. regiment. Was wounded in the Redan and left there after the troops had retired, but subsequently fought his way out. His conduct before the enemy was always gallant. Private W. SMITH.—Accompanied his regiment to the Crimea, and served uninterruptedly till the fall of Sebastopol. Never missed a tour of duty in the trenches. Was present at the capture of the rifle-pits on the 19th. of April, 1855, and at the attack on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, where he was wounded. His conduct before the enemy was always gallant.

NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT. Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM BERNARD AINSLIE, C.B.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and part of 1855; the Alma, Balaklava, and latter part of the siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN ALEXANDER EWART.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855; the Alma, Balaklava, and entire siege of Sebastopol, except while employed with the expedition to Kertch. Captain JAMES DALZELL, Lieutenant RICHARD AUGUSTUS COOPER, and Colour-Sergeant C. ALLAN.—Served without interruption throughout the campaign, and shewed on all occasions conspicuous zeal and gallantry. Lance-Corporal J. ROBERTSON.—Served throughout the whole campaign, and was

conspicuous as a volunteer upon two occasions, once in repairing damages in an advanced trench under a heavy fire, and once in accompanying his captain by night to reconnoitre a trench near the Redan, believed to be occupied by the enemy.

NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT. Lieutenant-Colonel ALFRED THOMAS HEYLAND, C.B.—Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855; at the Alma, where he was severely wounded, and arm amputated; siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Major JULIUS AUGUSTUS ROBERT RAINES.—Served with zeal and distinction from the opening of the Crimean Campaign. Was engaged at the battle of the Alma; was present at the repulse of a sortie on the 26th. of October, 1854, and battle of Inkermann, as an Assistant Engineer, and in the trenches; also at the battle of the Tchernaya. Brevet-Major ALEXANDER JAMES JOHN MACDONALD.—Ordered Private James Murphy, who had volunteered to protect him, when wounded, to retire and leave him, when overpowered by numbers of the enemy, by whom he was afterwards wounded in eighteen different parts of the body, on the 5th. of November, 1854. Captain BASIL CHARLES BOOTHBY.—Served the campaign of 1854. Severely wounded at the battle of the Alma, (foot amputated.) Colour-Sergeant F. CLUNY.—Discovered and dug out of the ground a number of fougasses laid by the enemy, and by the explosion of some of which several men were wounded on the 9th. of June, 1855. Private JAMES KEENAN.—Seized the Queen's colour, and planted it in a Russian battery, on the 20th. of September, 1854, the officer who had previously carried it having been wounded.

NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT. Major FOWLER BURTON.—Served in the siege of Sebastopol from the 20th. of November, 1854. Captain GEORGE HENRY HIBBERT WARE.—For having highly distinguished himself (when Lieutenant) on the night of the 30th. of August, 1855, having been ordered out with a party under Captain Brinkley to retake a sap and bring in the wounded who were lying under the enemy's rifle-pits, which duty he was performing in a gallant manner, when he received a severe wound which obliged him to retire. This officer did duty in the trenches from the 28th. of November, 1854, to the 30th. of August, 1855, under trying circumstances, in a most unflinching manner. Lieutenant CHARLES HENRY BROWNE.—Distinguished himself at the assault on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, having entered that work, where he was slightly wounded. He did duty in the trenches from the 4th. of May, 1855, to the end of the siege, and was remarkable for the soldier-like manner in which he always did his duty, although a young officer, with but little experience. Sergeants M. KEMM and W. MOORE.—For having highly distinguished themselves on the 8th. of September, 1855, at the assault on the Redan, having been severely wounded inside that work. The former was mentioned in General Simpson's despatch for his general gallantry on that occasion; did duty in the trenches from November, 1854, to the end of the siege, and was distinguished on several other occasions; and the latter was taken prisoner inside the Redan. Sergeant Moore likewise did duty in the trenches from November, 1854, to the end of the siege, and was remarkable for the unflinching manner in which he did his duty under very trying circumstances.

RIFLE BRIGADE, FIRST BATTALION. Colonel WILLIAM SHERBROOK RAMSAY NORCOTT, C.B.—Served in the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855, including the Alma, and the entire siege of Sebastopol. Lieutenant-Colonel ALFRED HASTINGS HORSFORD, C.B., (now Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces, and K.C.B.)—Served in the Eastern Campaign of 1854, including the Alma and Inkermann, and first part of the siege of Sebastopol, until compelled to return to England on account of ill-health, after which he commanded the third battalion. Lieutenant-Colonel ALEXANDER MACDONELL, C.B., and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES JOHN WOODFORD.—Served in the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and 1855, the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel LORD ALEXANDER GEORGE RUSSELL.—Served in the siege of Sebastopol in 1855. Brevet-Major the Honourable JAMES STUART.—Was present with the army during the whole war, having embarked with the second battalion for Varna, and was afterwards promoted into the first battalion. He was present at the Alma as Aide-de-Camp to Colonel Norcott, in command of the left wing of the second battalion. Served during the siege in the first battalion, and commanded the storming party on the 18th. of June, for which he received his brevet rank. Lieutenant GEORGE ROBERT SAUNDERS.—Joined the battalion in December, 1854, before Sebastopol, and performed his duties without interruption to the end of the war; was present under Major Stuart with the covering party on the 18th. of June, 1855. Corporal J. RUDLING.—Was present at the Alma, Inkermann, Balaklava, sortie on the Woronzoff road, the storming party on the 18th. of June, and when the advanced party in the graveyard was attacked; also accompanied Major-General Windham on a reconnoitering party at the commencement of the siege. Was present at the front with the battalion from the landing in the Crimea until the withdrawal of the army. Corporal THOMAS TARRANT.—Volunteered on the 17th. of October to lie out in front of the works to keep down the enemy's fire. He was present at the sorties on the 13th. of August, 1855, and served through the whole of the campaign without leaving the front.

RIFLE BRIGADE, SECOND BATTALION. Lieutenant FITZ ROY WILLIAM FREMANTLE.—Joined in the Crimea on the 1st. of December, 1854, and did duty in the trenches from that date until the 18th. of June, 1855. Was present at the last sortie made on the Quarries on the 8th. of June. Commanded the woolsack party of the right column of assault on the 18th. of June, 1855, on which occasion he was severely wounded. Lieutenant JOHN CROFT MOORE.—Joined in the Crimea on the 10th. of June, 1855, and served in the trenches until the fall of Sebastopol. On the attack of the 8th. of September he commanded an advanced party of about thirty men, which was pushed forward for the purpose of keeping down the fire of some embrasures on the proper right of the Redan, which enfiladed the attack. He was mentioned in General Simpson's despatch. Sergeant J. CHERRY.—Two men employed as sharpshooters having ventured down to the gardens near the Woronzoff road, in July, 1855, one of them was wounded and disabled. Sergeant Cherry went to his assistance under a heavy fire, and returned to report

that it was impossible to remove him during daylight. When it was sufficiently dark he headed a party, and brought in the wounded man. Volunteered for secret service on the 6th. of September, 1855, and was employed in covering a working party throwing up the new sap. Was wounded in four places. Served during the whole campaign. Private E. TARVISH.—Served with great gallantry during the whole campaign in the Crimea, especially in the assault of the 8th. of September, 1855, on which occasion he entered the Redan and was taken prisoner.

THE TURKISH WAR MEDAL.

THIS medal was distributed generally to the allied forces. The ribbon, which is narrow, is pink, watered, with light green edges. On one side are the four flags of France, Turkey, England, and Sardinia, and beneath is a map of the Crimea spread over a gun wheel, which rests upon the Russian flag; cannons and mortars, etc., are arranged about. The word CRIMEA, and the date, 1855, are under all. On the other is the Sultan's cypher, beneath which is inscribed Crimea in Turkish, and lower still is the year of the Hegira, 1271, written from right to left, corresponding with the year 1855. There is a variation in the arrangement of the flags; in those medals intended for the Sardinian forces the flag of that country is next to that of Turkey, and the words LA CRIMEA, with the date, are inserted. This, it is needless to state, is Italian, and many of the medals first issued to the British soldiers are of that pattern, arising probably from the demand being greater than the supply, or from the fact of a number of them being lost in consequence of the wreck of the vessel conveying them to this country. The medal issued to the French army has the flag of that nation next to that of Turkey, corresponding with the Sardinian and British, and inscribed LA CRIMÉE. Those now being supplied to the latter are like the engraving, and although the difference is but slight, yet the reason of it may not be uninteresting.





VICTORIA CROSS

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

THE year 1856 was memorable for the establishment of a decoration to which all ranks of the army and navy might aspire. This new reward of valour appropriately bears the name of the "VICTORIA CROSS," and its value is heightened by the fact of the Queen personally conferring the distinction, when the recipient happens to be in this country. It consists of a Maltese cross of bronze, attached by the letter V to a bar, on which a sprig of laurel is embossed. The royal crest is in the centre of the Cross, and beneath is an escroll bearing the inscription "For Valour;" the reverse is plain, the name and corps of the recipient being engraved on the bar to which the ribbon is attached, and the date of the act of bravery in the centre of the Cross. The ribbon for the army is red, whilst for the navy it is blue. All are placed on an equal footing as regards eligibility for this decoration, as neither rank, long service, wounds, nor any other circumstance whatever, save conspicuous bravery, can establish a claim to the honour. Every non-commissioned officer or soldier is entitled to a special pension of ten pounds a year from the date of the act by which the decoration was gained. Should further acts of bravery be performed by a recipient, which, had he not already received the Cross, would have entitled him thereto, additional bars attached to the ribbon are accorded, carrying with them further pensions of five pounds per annum for each. The same of course holds good for the navy. The names of recipients are published in the "London Gazette," and a registry thereof is kept in the office of the Secretary of State for War. The following officers and men received the VICTORIA CROSS for services performed during the Russian war.

SECOND DRAGOONS. Sergeant-Major JOHN GRIEVE.—Saved the life of an officer in the heavy cavalry charge at Balaklava, who was surrounded by Russian cavalry, by his gallant conduct in riding up to his rescue and cutting off the head of one Russian, disabling and dispersing the others. Sergeant HENRY RAMAGE.—For having at the action at

Balaklava galloped out to the assistance of Private M'Pherson of the same regiment, on perceiving him surrounded by seven Russians, when by his gallantry he dispersed the enemy and saved his comrade's life. For having on the same day, when the heavy brigade was rallying and the enemy retiring, finding his horse would not leave the ranks, dismounted, and brought in a prisoner from the Russian lines. Also for having dismounted on the same day, when the heavy brigade was covering the retreat of the light cavalry, and lifted from his horse Private Gardiner, who was disabled from a severe fracture of the leg by a round shot. Sergeant Ramage then carried him to the rear from under a very heavy cross fire, thereby saving his life, the spot where he must inevitably have fallen having been immediately afterwards covered by the Russian cavalry.

FOURTH LIGHT DRAGOONS. Private SAMUEL PARKES.—In the charge of the light cavalry brigade at Balaklava, Trumpet-Major Crawford's horse fell, and dismounted him, and he lost his sword; he was attacked by two Cossacks, when Private Samuel Parkes (whose horse had been shot) saved his life, by placing himself between them and the Trumpet-Major, and drove them away with his sword. In attempting to follow the light cavalry brigade in the retreat, they were attacked by six Russians, whom Parkes kept at bay, and retired slowly, fighting, and defending the trumpet-Major for some time, until deprived of his sword by a shot.

SIXTH DRAGOONS. Surgeon JAMES MOUAT, C.B.—For having voluntarily proceeded to the assistance of Lieutenant-Colonel Morris, C.B., 17th. Lancers, who was lying dangerously wounded in an exposed situation after the retreat of the light cavalry at the action of Balaklava, and having dressed that officer's wounds in presence of and under a heavy fire from the enemy. Thus, by stopping a serious hemorrhage, he assisted in saving that officer's life.

ELEVENTH HUSSARS. Lieutenant ALEXANDER ROBERT DUNN.—For having in the light cavalry charge, on the 25th. of October, 1854, saved the life of Sergeant-Major Bently, 11th. Hussars, by cutting down two or three Russian lancers who were attacking him from the rear, and afterwards cutting down a Russian hussar who was attacking Private Levett, 11th. Hussars.

THIRTEENTH LIGHT DRAGOONS. Sergeant JOSEPH MALONE.—For having stopped under a very heavy fire to take charge of Captain Webb, 17th. Lancers, until others arrived to assist him in removing that officer, who was, as it afterwards proved, mortally wounded. Sergeant Malone performed this act of bravery on the 25th. of October, 1854, while returning on foot from the charge at the action of Balaklava, in which his horse had been shot.

SEVENTEENTH LANCERS. Sergeant-Major CHARLES WOODEN.—For having, after the retreat of the light cavalry, at the action of Balaklava, been instrumental, together with Dr. James Mouat, C.B., in saving the life of Lieutenant-Colonel Morris, C.B., of the 17th. Lancers, by proceeding under a heavy fire to his assistance, when he was lying very dangerously wounded in an exposed situation. Quartermaster-Sergeant JOHN FARRALL.—For having remained, amidst a shower of shot and shell, with Captain

Webb, who was severely wounded, and whom he and Sergeant-Major Berryman had carried as far as the pain of his wounds would allow, until a stretcher was procured, when he assisted the sergeant-major and a private of the 13th. Light Dragoons (Malone) to carry that officer off the field. This took place on the 25th. of October, 1854, after the charge at Balaklava, in which Farrall's horse was killed under him. Troop Sergeant-Major JOHN BERRYMAN.—Served with his regiment the whole of the war, was present at the battle of the Alma, and also engaged in the pursuit at Mackenzie's Farm, where he succeeded in capturing three Russian prisoners, when they were within reach of their own guns. Was present and charged at the action of Balaklava, where, his horse being shot under him, he stopped on the field with a wounded officer (Captain Webb) amidst a shower of shot and shell, although repeatedly told by that officer to consult his own safety, and leave him; but he refused to do so, and on Sergeant John Farrall coming by, with his assistance, he carried Captain Webb out of range of the guns. He received also a clasp for Inkermann.

ROYAL ARTILLERY. Captain and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel COL-
LINGWOOD DICKSON, C.B.—For having, on the 17th of October, 1854, when the batteries of the right attack had run short of powder, displayed the greatest coolness and contempt of danger in directing the unloading of several waggons of the field battery which were brought up to the trenches to supply the want, and having personally assisted in carrying the powder barrels under a severe fire from the enemy. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel MATTHEW CHARLES DIXON.—On the 17th. of April, 1855, about two p.m., when the battery he commanded was blown up by a shell from the enemy, which burst in the magazine, destroyed the parapets, killed and wounded ten men, disabled five guns, and covered a sixth with earth; for most gallantly re-opening fire with the remaining gun before the enemy had ceased cheering from their parapets (on which they had mounted,) and fighting it until sunset, despite the heavy concentrated fire of the enemy's batteries, and the ruined state of his own. Captain FREDERICK MILLER.—For having at the battle of Inkermann personally attacked three Russians, and, with the gunners of his division of the battery, prevented the Russians from doing mischief to the guns which they had surrounded. Part of a regiment of English infantry had previously retired through the battery in front of this body of Russians. Captain GRONOW DAVIS.—For great coolness and gallantry in the attack on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, on which occasion he commanded the spiking party, and after which he saved the life of Lieutenant Sanders, 30th. Foot, by jumping over the parapet of a sap, and proceeding twice some distance across the open under a "murderous" fire to assist in conveying that officer, whose leg was broken, and who was otherwise severely wounded, under cover; and repeated this act in the conveyance of other wounded soldiers from the same exposed position. Lieutenant CHRISTOPHER CHARLES TEESDALE, C.B.—For gallant conduct in having, while acting as aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir William Fenwick Williams, Bart., K.C.B., at Kars, volunteered to take command of the force engaged in the defence of the most advanced

part of the works, the key of the position, against the attack of the Russian army; when, by throwing himself into the midst of the enemy, who had penetrated into the above redoubt, on the 29th. of September, 1855, he encouraged the garrison to make an attack so vigorous as to drive out the Russians therefrom, and prevent its capture; also for having, during the hottest part of the action, when the enemy's fire had driven the Turkish artillerymen from their guns, rallied the latter, and by his intrepid example induced them to return to their post; and further, after having led the final charge which completed the victory of the day, for having, at the greatest personal risk, saved from the fury of the Turks a considerable number of the disabled among the enemy, who were lying wounded outside the works, an action witnessed and acknowledged gratefully before the Russian staff by General Mouravieff. Sergeant-Major ANDREW HENRY.—For defending the guns of his battery against overwhelming numbers of the enemy at the battle of Inkermann, and continuing to do so until he had received twelve bayonet wounds. Sergeant DANIEL CAMBRIDGE.—For having volunteered for the spliking party at the assault on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, and continuing therewith after having been severely wounded, and for having, in the after part of the same day, gone out in front of the advanced trench under a heavy fire to bring in a wounded man, in performing which service he was himself severely wounded a second time. Sergeant GEORGE SYMONS.—For conspicuous gallantry on the 6th. of June, 1855, in having volunteered to unmask the embrasures of a five-gun battery in the advanced right attack, and when so employed, under a terrific fire which the enemy commenced immediately on the opening of the first embrasure, and increased on the unmasking of each additional one, in having overcome the great difficulty of uncovering the last by boldly mounting the parapet and throwing down the sand-bags, when a shell from the enemy burst and wounded him severely. Gunner and Driver THOMAS ARTHUR.—When in charge of the magazine in one of the left advanced batteries of the right attack on the 7th. of June, 1855, when the Quarries were taken, he of his own accord, carried barrels of infantry ammunition for the 7th. Fusiliers several times during the evening across the open. Volunteered for, and formed one of the spliking party of artillery at the assault on the Redan, on the 18th. of June, 1855.

ROYAL ENGINEERS. Captain and Brevet-Major HOWARD CRAUFURD ELPHINSTONE.—For fearless conduct in having, on the night after the unsuccessful attack on the Redan, on the 18th. of June, 1855, volunteered to command a party of volunteers who proceeded to search for and bring back the scaling ladders left behind after the repulse; and while successfully performing this task of rescuing trophies from the Russians, Captain Elphinstone conducted a persevering search close to the enemy for wounded men, twenty of whom he rescued and brought back to the trenches. Lieutenant GERALD GRAHAM.—Determined gallantry at the head of a ladder party, at the assault of the Redan, on the 18th. of June, 1855. Devoted heroism in sallying out of the trenches on numerous occasions, and bringing in wounded officers and men. Lieutenant W. O. LENNOX.—Cool and gallant conduct in establishing a lodgment in Tryon's

Rife-pit, and assisting to repel the assaults of the enemy. This brilliant operation drew forth a special order from General Canrobert. Colour-Sergeant HENRY M'DONALD.—For gallant conduct on the 19th. of April, 1855, when engaged in effecting a lodgment in the enemy's rife-pits in front of the left advance of the right attack on Sebastopol, and for subsequent valour when, by the engineer officers being disabled from wounds, the command devolved upon him, and he determinately persisted in carrying on the sap, notwithstanding the repeated attacks of the enemy. Colour-Sergeant PETER LEITCH.—For conspicuous gallantry on the 18th. of June, 1855, in the assault on the Redan, when, after approaching it with leading ladders, he formed a *caponnière* across the ditch, as well as a ramp, by fearlessly tearing down gabions from the parapet, and placing and filling them until he was disabled from wounds. Corporal JOHN ROSS.—Distinguished conduct on the 21st. of July, 1855, in connecting the fourth parallel right attack with an old Russian rife-pit in front. Extremely creditable conduct on the 23rd. of August, 1855, in charge of the advance from the fifth parallel right attack on the Redan, in placing and filling twenty-five gabions under a very heavy fire, whilst annoyed by the presence of light balls. Intrepid and devoted conduct in creeping to the Redan in the night of the 8th. of September, 1855, and reporting its evacuation, on which its occupation by the British took place. Corporal WILLIAM J. LENDRIM.—Intrepidity in getting on the top of a magazine, and extinguishing sand-bags which were burning, and making good the breach under fire, on the 11th. of April, 1855. For courage and praiseworthy example in superintending one hundred and fifty French Chasseurs, on the 14th. of February, 1855, in building No. 9 battery, left attack, and re-placing the whole of the cap-sized gabions under a heavy fire. Was one of four volunteers for destroying the farthest rife-pit on the 20th. of April. Sapper JOHN PERIE.—Conspicuous valour in leading the sailors with the ladders to the storming of the Redan, on the 18th. of June, 1855. He was invaluable on that day. Devoted conduct in rescuing a wounded man from the open, although he had himself just been wounded by a bullet in the side.

GRENADIER GUARDS. Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable H. HUGH MANVERS PERCY.—At a moment when the Guards were at some distance from the sand-bag battery, at the battle of Inkermann, Lieutenant-Colonel Percy charged singly into the battery, followed immediately by the Guards; the embrasures of the battery, as also the parapet, were held by the Russians, who kept up a most severe fire of musketry. At the battle of Inkermann Lieutenant-Colonel Percy found himself, with many men of various regiments who had charged too far, nearly surrounded by the Russians, and without ammunition; but, by his knowledge of the ground, though wounded, he extricated these men, and passing under a heavy fire from the Russians then in the sand-bag battery, brought them safe to where ammunition was to be obtained, thereby saving some fifty men, and enabling them to renew the combat. He received the approval of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge for this action on the spot. Lieutenant-Colonel Percy was engaged with and

put *hors-de-combat* a Russian soldier. Brevet-Major Sir CHARLES RUSSELL, BART.—Offered to dislodge a party of Russians from the sand-bag battery, if any one would follow him; Sergeants Norman, Privates Anthony Palmer and Bailey (who was killed) volunteered the first. The attack succeeded. Sergeant ALFRED ABLETT.—On the 2nd. of September, 1855, seeing a shell fall in the centre of a number of ammunition cases and powder, he instantly seized and threw it outside the trench; it burst as it touched the ground. Private ANTHONY PALMER.—Present when the charge was made in defence of the colours, and also charged singly upon the enemy, as witnessed by Sir Charles Russell; is said to have saved Sir Charles Russell's life.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS. Brevet-Major GERALD LITTLEHALES GOODLAKE.—For distinguished gallantry whilst in command of the sharpshooters furnished by the Coldstream Guards, on the 26th. of October, 1854, on the occasion of "the powerful sortie on the second division," when he held the Windmill Ravine, below the picket-house, against a much larger force of the enemy. The party of sharpshooters then under his command killed thirty-eight (one an officer,) and took three prisoners of the enemy, (of the latter, one an officer,) Major Goodlake being the sole officer in command. Also, for distinguished gallantry on the occasion of the surprise of a picket of the enemy, in November, at the bottom of the Windmill Ravine, by the sharpshooters under his sole leading and command, when the knapsacks and rifles of the enemy's party fell into his hands. Private WILLIAM STANLOCK.—For having volunteered, when employed as one of the sharpshooters in October, 1854, for reconnoitering purposes, to crawl up within six yards of a Russian sentry, and so enabled the officer in command to effect a surprise; Private Stanlock having been warned beforehand of the imminent risk which he would run in the adventure. Private GEORGE STRONG.—For having, when on duty in the trenches in the month of September, 1855, removed a live shell from the place where it had fallen.

SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS. Brevet-Major ROBERT JAMES LINDSAY.—When the formation of the line of the regiment was disordered at the Alma, Captain Lindsay stood firm with the colours, and by his example and energy greatly tended to restore order. At Inkermann, in a most trying moment, he, with a few men, charged a party of Russians, driving them back, and running one through the body himself. Sergeant JOHN SIMPSON KNOX.—Was conspicuous for his exertions in re-forming the ranks of the Guards at the battle of the Alma. Subsequently, when in the Rifle Brigade, in which he was appointed to a commission, he volunteered for the ladder party in the attack on the Redan, on the 18th. of June, and (in the words of Captain Blackett, under whose command he was) behaved admirably, remaining on the field until twice wounded. Sergeant M'KECHNIE, and Private WILLIAM REYNOLDS.—When the formation of the regiment was disordered at the Alma, for having behaved gallantly, and rallied the men round the colours. Sergeant JAMES CRAIG.—For having volunteered, and personally collected other volunteers, to go out under a heavy fire of grape and small arms, on the night of the 6th. of September, 1855, when in the right advanced sap in front of the

Redan, to look for Captain Buckley, Scots Fusilier Guards, who was supposed to be wounded. Sergeant Craig brought in, with the assistance of a drummer, the body of that officer, whom he found dead—in the performance of which act he was wounded.

FIRST FOOT, SECOND BATTALION. Private JOSEPH PROSSER.—On the 16th. of June, 1855, when on duty in the trenches before Sebastopol, for pursuing and apprehending (while exposed to two cross fires) a soldier in the act of deserting to the enemy. Also, on the 11th. of August, 1855, before Sebastopol, for leaving the most advanced trench, and assisting to carry in a soldier of the 9th. regiment, who lay severely wounded and unable to move. This gallant and humane act was performed under a very heavy fire from the enemy.

THIRD FOOT. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel FREDERICK MAUDE, C.B.—For conspicuous and most devoted bravery on the 8th. of September, 1855, when in command of the covering and ladder party of the second division, on the assault of the Redan, to which he gallantly led his men. Having entered the Redan, he, with only nine or ten men, held a position between traverses, and only retired when all hope of support was at an end, himself dangerously wounded. Private JOHN CONNORS.—Distinguished himself most conspicuously at the assault on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, in personal conflict with the Russians; rescued an officer of the 80th. regiment, who was surrounded by Russians, by shooting one and bayoneting another, and was observed, inside the Redan, in personal combat with the Russians for some time. Was selected by his company for the French War Medal.

FOURTH FOOT. Private THOMAS GRADY.—For having, on the 18th. of October, 1854, volunteered to repair the embrasures of the Sailor's Battery, on the left attack, and effected the same, with the assistance of one other volunteer, under a very heavy fire from a line of batteries. For gallant conduct on the 22nd. of November, 1854, in the repulse of the Russian attack on the advanced trench of the left attack, when, on being severely wounded, he refused to quit the front, encouraging by such determined bearing the weak force engaged with the enemy to maintain its position.

SEVENTH FUSILIERS. Lieutenant HENRY MITCHELL JONES.—For having distinguished himself on the 7th. of June, 1855, while serving with the party which stormed and took the Quarries before Sebastopol, by repeatedly leading on his men to repel the continual assaults of the enemy during the night. Although wounded early in the evening, he remained unflinchingly at his post until after daylight the following morning. Lieutenant WILLIAM HOPE.—After the troops had retreated on the morning of the 18th. of June, 1855, Lieutenant Hope, being informed by Sergeant-Major William Bacon, who was himself wounded, that Lieutenant and Adjutant Hobson was lying outside the trenches, badly wounded, went out to look for him, and found him lying in an old agricultural ditch running towards the left flank of the Redan. He then returned and got four men to bring him in. Finding, however, that Lieutenant Hobson could not be removed without a stretcher, he then ran back across the open to Egerton's Pit, where he procured one,

and carried it to where Lieutenant Hobson was lying. All this was done under a very heavy fire from the Russian batteries. Assistant-Surgeon THOMAS E. HALE, M.D.—For remaining with an officer who was dangerously wounded (Captain H. M. Jones, 7th. Foot,) in the fifth parallel, on the 8th. of September, 1855, when all the men in the immediate neighbourhood retreated, excepting Lieutenant Hope and Dr. Hale; and for endeavouring to rally the men in conjunction with Lieutenant Hope, of the 7th. Royal Fusiliers. Also, for having, on the 8th. of September, 1855, after the regiments had retired into the trenches, cleared the most advanced sap of the wounded, and carried into the sap, under a heavy fire, several wounded men from the open ground, being assisted by Sergeant Charles Fisher, 7th. Royal Fusiliers. Private WILLIAM NORMAN.—On the night of the 19th. of December, 1854, he was placed on single sentry some distance in front of the advanced sentries of an outlying picket in the White Horse Ravine, a post of much danger, and requiring great vigilance: the Russian picket was posted about three hundred yards in his front; three Russian soldiers advanced, under cover of the brushwood, for the purpose of reconnoitring. Private Norman, single-handed, took two of them prisoners, without alarming the Russian picket. Private MATTHEW HUGHES.—Private Matthew Hughes, 7th. Royal Fusiliers, was noticed by Colonel Campbell, 90th. regiment, on the 7th. of June, 1855, at the storming of the Quarries, for twice going for ammunition, under a heavy fire, across the open ground; he also went to the front and brought in Private John Hampton, who was lying severely wounded; and on the 18th. of June, 1855, he volunteered to bring in Lieutenant Hobson, 7th. Royal Fusiliers, who was lying severely wounded, and in the act of doing so was severely wounded himself.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT. Corporal (Lance Sergeant) PHILIP SMITH.—For repeatedly going out in the front of the advanced trenches against the Great Redan, on the 18th. of June, 1855, under a very heavy fire, after the column had retired from the assault, and bringing in wounded comrades.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT. Captain THOMAS ESMONDE.—For having, on the 18th. of June, 1855, after having been engaged in the attack on the Redan, repeatedly assisted, at great personal risk, under a heavy fire of shell and grape, in rescuing wounded men from exposed situations; and also, while in command of a covering party two days after, for having rushed with the most prompt and daring gallantry to a spot where a fireball from the enemy had just been lodged, which he effectually extinguished before it had betrayed the position of the working party under his protection, thus saving it from a murderous fire of shell and grape, which was immediately opened upon the spot where the fireball had fallen.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT. Private SAMUEL EVANS.—For volunteering to go into an embrasure, thereby rendering very great assistance in repairing damage, under a very heavy fire from the enemy, on the 13th. of April, 1855. Private JOHN LYONS.—For, on the 10th. of June, 1855, taking up a live shell which fell among the guard of the trenches, and throwing it over the parapet.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel EDWARD W. D. BELL.—Recommended for his gallantry, more particularly at the battle of the Alma, where he was the first to seize upon and capture one of the enemy's guns, which was limbered up and being carried off. He, moreover, succeeded to the command of that gallant regiment, which he brought out of action; all his senior officers having been killed or wounded. Sergeant LUKK O'CONNOR.—For gallantry at the Alma, as narrated at page 17. Also behaved with great gallantry at the assault on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, where he was shot through both thighs. Assistant-Surgeon HENRY THOMAS SYLVESTER, M.D.—For going out, on the 8th. of September, 1855, under a heavy fire, in front of the fifth parallel, right attack, to a spot near the Redan where Lieutenant and Adjutant Dyneley was lying mortally wounded, and for dressing his wounds in that dangerous and exposed situation. This officer was mentioned in General Sir James Simpson's despatch of the 18th. of September, 1855, for his courage in going to the front under a heavy fire to assist the wounded. Corporal ROBERT SHIELDS.—For volunteering, on the 8th. of September, 1855, to go out to the front from the fifth parallel, after the attack on the Redan, to bring in Lieutenant Dyneley, who was wounded, and found afterwards to be mortally so.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT. Lieutenant MARK WALKER.—For having, at Inkermann, distinguished himself in front of his regiment, by jumping over a wall in the face of two battalions of Russian infantry which were marching towards it, for the purpose of encouraging his comrades by his example to advance against such heavy odds, which they did, and succeeded in driving back both battalions.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT. Private WILLIAM COFFEY.—For having, on the 29th. of March, 1855, thrown a lighted shell, that fell into the trench, over the parapet. Private JOHN J. SIMS.—For having, on the 18th. of June, 1855, after the regiment had retired into the trenches from the assault on the Redan, gone out into the open ground, under a heavy fire, in broad daylight, and brought in wounded soldiers outside the trenches.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT. Sergeant-Major AMBROSE MADDEN.—For having headed a party of men of the 41st. regiment, in the sortie of the 26th. of October, 1854, and having cut off and taken prisoners one Russian officer and fourteen privates, three of whom he, personally and alone, captured. (See page 129.) Brevet-Major HUGH ROWLANDS.—For rescuing Colonel Haly, of the 47th. regiment, from Russian soldiers, that officer having been wounded and surrounded by them, and for gallant exertions in holding the ground occupied by his advanced picket against the enemy, at the commencement of the battle of Inkermann.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT. Sergeant WILLIAM M'WHEENEY.—Volunteered as sharpshooter at the commencement of the siege, and was in charge of the party of the 44th. regiment; was always vigilant and active, and signalized himself on the 26th. of October, 1854, when one of his party, Private John Keane, 44th. regiment, was dangerously wounded in the Woronzoff Road, at the time the sharpshooters were repulsed from the Quarries by overwhelming numbers. Sergeant M'Wheneey, on

his return, took the wounded man on his back, and brought him to a place of safety. This was under a very heavy fire. He was also the means of saving the life of Corporal Courtenay. This man was one of the sharpshooters, and was severely wounded in the head, on the 5th. of December, 1854. Sergeant M'Wheeney brought him from under fire, and dug up a slight cover with his bayonet, where the two remained until dark, when they retired. Sergeant M'Wheeney volunteered for the advanced guard of Major-General Eyre's brigade, in the Cemetery, on the 18th. of June, 1855, and was never absent from duty during the war.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT. Private McDERMOND.—For saving the life of Colonel Haly, on the 5th. of November, 1854, by his intrepid conduct in rushing up to his rescue when lying on the ground disabled and surrounded by a party of Russians, and killing the man who had disabled him.

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT. Lieutenant JOHN AUGUSTUS CONOLLY.—In the attack by the Russians against the position held by the second division, on the 26th. of October, 1854, Lieutenant Conolly, while in command of a company of that regiment on outlying picket, made himself most conspicuous by the gallantry of his behaviour. He came particularly under the observation of Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, while in personal encounter with several Russians in defence of his post, and ultimately fell dangerously wounded. Lieutenant Conolly was highly praised in general orders, and promoted into the Coldstream Guards as a reward for his exemplary behaviour on this occasion. Corporal JAMES OWENS.—Greatly distinguished himself on the 26th. of October, 1854, in personal encounter with the Russians, and nobly assisted Lieutenant Conolly. Sergeant GEORGE WALTERS.—Highly distinguished himself at the battle of Inkermann, in having rescued Brigadier-General Adams C.B., when surrounded by Russians, one of whom he bayoneted.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT. Private THOMAS BEACH.—For conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Inkermann, on the 5th. of November, 1854, when on picket, in attacking several Russians who were plundering Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, of the 41st. regiment, who was lying wounded on the ground. He killed two of the Russians, and protected Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter until the arrival of some men of the 41st. regiment. Brevet-Major FREDERICK C. ELTON.—For distinguished conduct on the night of the 4th. of August, 1855, when in command of a working party in the advanced trenches in front of the Quarries, in encouraging and inciting his men, by his example, to work under a dreadful fire; and, when there was some hesitation shewn, in consequence of the severity of the fire, going into the open, and working with pick and shovel, thus exhibiting the best possible example to the men. In the words of one of them, "There was not another officer in the British army who would have done what Major Elton did that night." In the month of March, 1855, Major Elton volunteered with a small party of men, to drive off a body of Russians who were destroying one of the British new detached works, and succeeded in doing so, taking prisoner one of the enemy with his own hands. On the night of the 7th. of June, 1855, Major Elton was

the first of his party to leave the trenches leading his men; when in the Quarries, he several times rallied his men around him.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT. Colour-Sergeant **GEORGE GARDINER.**—For distinguished coolness and gallantry upon the occasion of a sortie by the enemy, on the 22nd. of March, 1855, and when he was acting as orderly sergeant to the field officers of the trenches, left attack upon Sebastopol, in having rallied the covering parties which had been driven in by the Russians, thus regaining and keeping possession of the trenches. Also for unflinching and devoted courage in the attack on the Redan, on the 18th. of June, 1855, in having remained and encouraged others to stay in the holes made by the explosion of shells, from whence, by making parapets of the dead bodies of their comrades, they kept up a continuous fire until their ammunition was exhausted, thus clearing the enemy from the parapet of the Redan. This was done under a fire in which nearly half the officers and a third of the rank and file of the party of the regiment were placed *hors-de-combat*. Private **CHARLES M'CORRIE.**—On the night of the 23rd. of June, 1855, he threw over the parapet a live shell, which had been thrown from the enemy's battery.

SIXTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT. Captain **T. DE COURCY HAMILTON.**—For having, on the night of the 11th. of May, 1855, during a most determined sortie, boldly charged the enemy, with a small force from a battery of which they had obtained possession in great numbers, thereby saving the works from falling into the hands of the enemy. He was conspicuous on this occasion for his gallantry and daring conduct. Private **JOHN BRANE.**—At the battle of Inkermann, when the regiment was ordered to retire, he went back towards the enemy, and, at the risk of his own life, brought in a wounded soldier, under fire. On the 11th. of May, 1855, he bravely engaged in a hand to hand contest with one of the enemy on the parapet of the work he was defending, prevented the entrance of the enemy, killed his antagonist, and captured his arms.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT. Sergeant **JOHN PARK.**—For conspicuous bravery at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann. Highly distinguished at the taking of the Russian Rifle-pits, on the night of the 19th. of April, 1855. His valour, during that attack, called forth the approbation of Colonel Egerton. He was severely wounded. Remarkable for determined resolution at both attacks on the Redan. Private **ALEXANDER WRIGHT.**—For conspicuous bravery through the whole Crimean war. Highly distinguished both on the night of the 22nd. of March, 1855, in repelling a sortie, and at the taking of the Russian Rifle-pits, on the night of the 19th. of April, 1855; remarked for the great encouragement he gave the men while holding the pits under a terrible fire. He was wounded. Also highly distinguished himself on the 30th. of August 1855, when he was wounded.

NINETIETH REGIMENT. Sergeant **ANDREW MOYNIHAN.**—At the assault of the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, he personally encountered and killed five Russians. Rescued from near the Redan a wounded officer, under a heavy fire. Private **JOHN ALEXANDER.**—After the attack on the Redan, on the 18th. of June, 1855, went out of the

trenches, under a very heavy fire, and brought in several wounded men. Also, when with a working party in the most advanced trench, on the 6th of September, 1855, went out in front of the trenches, under a very heavy fire, and assisted in bringing in Captain Buckley, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, lying dangerously wounded.

NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT. Sergeant JOHN COLEMAN.—Conspicuous for great coolness and bravery on the night of the 80th. of August, 1855, when the enemy attacked a "New Sap" and drove the working party in; he remained in the open, perfectly exposed to the enemy's Rifle-pits, until all around him had been killed or wounded. He finally carried one of his officers, who was mortally wounded, to the rear. Brevet-Major CHARLES HENRY LUMLEY.—For having distinguished himself highly by his bravery at the assault on the Redan, on the 8th. of September, 1855, being among the first inside the work, where he was immediately engaged with three Russian gunners re-loading a field-piece, who attacked him; he shot two of them with his revolver, when he was knocked down by a stone, which stunned him for the moment, but, on recovery, he drew his sword, and was in the act of cheering the men on, when he received a ball in his mouth, which wounded him most severely.

RIFLE BRIGADE, FIRST BATTALION. Brevet-Major the Honourable HENRY H. CLIFFORD.—For conspicuous courage at the battle of Inkermann, in leading a charge and killing one of the enemy with his sword, disabling another, and saving the life of a soldier. Lieutenant CLAUDE THOMAS BOURCHIER.—Highly distinguished at the capture of the Rifle-pits, on the 20th. of November, 1854. His gallant conduct was recorded in the French General Orders. First Lieutenant WILLIAM JAMES CUNINGHAM.—Highly distinguished at the capture of the Rifle-pits, on the 20th. of November, 1854. His gallant conduct was recorded in the French general orders. Private F. WHEATLEY.—For throwing a live shell over the parapet of the trenches.

RIFLE BRIGADE, SECOND BATTALION. Private R. MCGREGOR.—For courageous conduct when employed as a sharpshooter in the advanced trenches in the month of July, 1855; a rifle-pit was occupied by two Russians, who annoyed the troops by their fire. Private McGregor crossed the open space under fire, and taking cover under a rock, dislodged them, and occupied the pit. Privates ROBERT HUMPHSTON and JOSEPH BRADSHAW.—A Russian rifle-pit, situated among the rocks overhanging the Woronzoff road, between the third parallel right attack, and the Quarries, (at that period in possession of the enemy,) was occupied every night by the Russians, and their riflemen commanded a portion of the left attack, and impeded the work in a new battery then being erected on the extreme right front of the second parallel, left attack. It was carried in daylight on the 22nd. of April, 1855, by these two riflemen. Private Humphston received a gratuity of five pounds, and was promoted; Private Bradshaw has received the French War Medal, (see page 142.) The rifle-pit was subsequently destroyed on further support being obtained.

ROYAL MARINES. Lieutenant GEORGE DARE DOWELL, R.M.A.—An explosion having occurred in one of the rocket-boats of the "Arrogant,"

during the attack on some forts near Viborg, Lieutenant Dowell, who was on board the "Ruby" gunboat, while his own boat was receiving a supply of rockets,) was the first to jump into the quarter-boat of the "Ruby;" and with three volunteers, himself pulling the stroke-oar, proceeded instantly, under a heavy fire of grape and musketry, to the assistance of the cutter's crew. The Russians endeavoured to prevent his object of saving the men and boat, but Lieutenant Dowell succeeded in taking up three of the boat's crew and placing them on board the "Ruby;" and, on his returning to the spot, was mainly instrumental in keeping afloat and bringing off the sinking cutter. Corporal JOHN PRETTYJOHN, R.M.—Reported for gallantry at the battle of Inkermann, having placed himself in an advanced position, and noticed as having himself shot four Russians. Bombardier THOMAS WILKINSON, R.M.A.—Specially recommended for gallant conduct in the advanced batteries, on the 7th. of June, 1855, in placing sand-bags to repair the work under a galling fire; his name having been sent up on the occasion, as worthy of special notice, by the commanding officer of the artillery of the right attack.

No other campaign has ever been so highly decorated with medals as that to which these pages relate, and the opportunity of shewing the deeds of individual soldiers has never before so generally presented itself. Without detracting in the least from the merits of others, not so fortunate as to have been included amongst the limited recipients of the French and Sardinian Medals, or of the Victoria Cross, the acts already recorded, whilst they tell a tale of many a glorious deed performed before Sebastopol, form also a *Roll of the Brave*, which none of their countrymen, it is conceived, can peruse without a feeling of honest pride, and to omit which in the MEDALS OF THE BRITISH ARMY, would not have fully carried out the plan of shewing HOW THEY WERE WON.



... 1870-1871 ...





MEDALS
OF
THE BRITISH ARMY,
AND HOW THEY WERE WON.

BY **THOMAS CARTER,**
Author of "Curiosities of War, and Military Studies."

What is a ribbon worth to a soldier?
Everything! Glory is priceless!
SIR E. B. LYTTON, BART.

**EGYPT, PENINSULA, WATERLOO, AND
SOUTH AFRICA.**

DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RICHMOND. K.G.

LONDON:
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THE ACCOMPANYING PAGES,

FORMING THE SECOND SECTION OF

THE MEDALS OF THE BRITISH ARMY,

ARE,

(UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES STATED AT PAGE 10.)

DEDICATED

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ETC., ETC., ETC.

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MEDALS

OF

THE BRITISH ARMY.

EGYPT, PENINSULA, AND WATERLOO.

EARLY MILITARY MEDALS.

BEFORE proceeding to describe the War Medal and the services for which it was granted, it may be advisable to consider Military Medals generally, as far as particulars can be collected regarding them. The custom of striking medals to commemorate victories may be traced to the ancients, and the Moguls are believed to have granted them for civil and military services in the twelfth century; but it is only in modern times that they have been issued in order to be worn as personal decorations. Sir Nicholas Harris Nicholas, in his "History of the Orders of Knighthood of the British Empire," published in 1842, has given much valuable and interesting information regarding many of these decorations, both military and naval, although there has been quite an era in war medals since the publication of his work. It appears that no proof can be afforded of medals being conferred in England for services in the field, earlier than the time of Charles the First, who, in May, 1643, authorized a badge for such soldiers as might distinguish themselves in "forlorn hopes." This was directed to be

of silver, and by the warrant, dated from the Court at Oxford, 18th. May, 1643, it was ordered that the "Royal Image, and that of our dearest son, Prince Charles," should be contained thereon. This medal was to be worn on the *breast* of every man who should be certified by the Commanders in Chief to have done faithful service in the forlorn hope. It was also forbidden that any soldier should sell, or any one should buy or wear the badges, other than those on whom they were conferred, under such pain and punishment as a council of war might think fit to inflict. The commanders and wardens of the Mint were required to keep several registers of the names of those, and their county, for whom they were to give their certificate. Robert Welsh, or Walsh, an Irish gentleman, who commanded a troop of horse at the battle of Edgehill, on Sunday, the 23rd. of October, 1642, succeeded in recovering from the Parliamentary forces, the standard of the King's own regiment, taken by them, and also captured two pieces of cannon, the waggon belonging to the Earl of Essex. The following morning, the king, upon the top of Edgehill, knighted Mr. Walsh, who was presented to him with these trophies by Prince Rupert; and on the 1st. of June, 1643, a gold medal was ordered for this officer, the obverse to bear the royal figure and his son Prince Charles, the reverse to have the royal banner used in the above battle, to be inscribed "PER REGALE MANDATUM CAROLI REGIS HOC ASSIGNATUR ROBERTO WELCH MILITI." Sir Harris Nicholas states that a copy of the warrant, with a drawing of the medal, which is oval, having on one side the effigies of the king and of Prince Charles, inscribed CAR. REX. M. B. F. ET H. CAR. PRINCERS; and on the reverse the royal standard, in bend sinister, inscribed PER REGALE MANDATV' CAROLI REGIS HOC ASSIGNATUR ROB: WELCH MILITI, was recorded in the College of Arms, on the 14th. of August, 1685. This medal was carried on the breast, as appears by the knight's own narrative, printed for himself in 1679. The long parliament passed an act in 1649, enacting that the tenth of all prizes due to the Lord High Admiral, should be appropriated for medals or other rewards for eminent service at sea. This ordinance was repeated in the succeeding year, but as it

relates to *naval* services it is not necessary to dwell thereon, this work being confined to *military* medals.

After the defeat of the Scots at Dunbar, on the 3rd. of September, 1650, the House of Commons "ordered that it be referred to the committee of the army, to consider what medals may be prepared for officers and soldiers, that were in this service in Scotland, and set the proportions and the values of them, and their number, and present the estimate of them to the House." The house voted that the officers and men "which did this excellent service" should be presented with gold and silver medals. Simon, an eminent engraver of that day, was sent to Cromwell, to consult with him as to the device for this medal. Dr. Harris, in the appendix to his "Historical and Critical Account of Oliver Cromwell, page 538, has printed an original letter of Cromwell's to the parliament, (then in the possession of James Lamb, Esq., of Fairford, in Gloucestershire, and subsequently of John Raymond Barker, of the same place,) on Symond's (Simon) proceeding as above stated. The letter is highly characteristic, and is as follows:—

"For ye Honble the Committee for the Army, these.

"Gentl.,—It was not a little wonder to me to see that you should send Mr. Symonds so great a journey about a business importinge so little, as far as it relates to me, when, as if my poore opinion may not be rejected by you, I have to offer to that wch I thinke the most noble end, to witt, the commemoracon of that great mercie at Dunbar, and the gratuitie to the army, wch might better be expressed upon the meddal by engraving as on the one side the Parliamt, wch I heare was intended, and will do singularly well; so, on the other side, an army wth this inscription over the head of it, The Lord of Hosts, wch was or word that day: wherefore, if I may begg it as a favor from you, I most earnestly beseech you, if I may do it wth out offence, that it may be soe; and if you thinke not fitt to have it as I offer, you may alter it as you see cause, only I doe thinke I may truely say it will be verie thankfully acknowledged by me, if you will spare the having my effigies in it.

The gentlemans paynes and trouble hither have been verie great, and I shall make it my seconde suite unto you that you will please to conferr upon him that imploymt in yr service wch Nicholas Briott had before him; indeed, the man is ingenious and worthie of encouragemt. I may not presume much, but if at my request and for my sake he may obteyne this favor, I shall put it upon the accompt of my obligacons, wch are not a few, and I hope shal be found readie gratefully to acknowledge and to approve myself, Gentl.,

“Yor most reall servant,

“Edinburgh, 4th. of Feb., 1650-1.”

“O. CROMWELL.”

Cromwell's modesty was over-ruled, and the medal bears his bust. On the obverse is the head of Cromwell, profile; under the shoulder, Tho: Simon F.; the motto about the



head, WORD AT DUNBAR,—THE LORD OF HOSTS,—SEPTEM YE 3, 1650; behind the head a prospect of the battle. The reverse has the House of Commons sitting, as represented on the Parliament Great Seal, 1648, and also on that of the Commonwealth, 1651. It is remarkable also for Cromwell's likeness when Lieutenant-General. This is engraved in “The Medallick History of England,” and in “Simon's Medals and Coins.” The Dunbar medal is of two sizes,* and is the first given generally to officers and men, as is the present practice, and no instance occurred of a general distribution of

* Both are in the British Museum, which through the kindness of Edward Hawkins, Esq., I have examined; one is in gold and the other in silver; there is an aperture at the top for the ribbon. They are well worthy of inspection, and the engraving given is an accurate copy.

medals by the Sovereign's command until that for Waterloo was authorized.*

In the two works immediately referred to there are engravings of several medals, probably worn by officers and soldiers as honorary badges; some contain the effigy of King Charles the First or Prince Rupert, or Sir Thomas Fairfax or his son, or the Earls of Essex, Manchester, or Dumferline, General Rossiter, or of other Parliamentary commanders; on the reverse were their names or arms, or a representation of the Parliament, or the words *MERUITI*, or *PRO RELIGIONE LIEGE ET PARLIAMENTO*, or *FOR KING AND PARLIAMENT*. It now seems impossible to discover the precise history of these medals. The victory of Naseby, on the 14th. of June, 1645, was commemorated by a silver-gilt medal, with a ring: on one side was the effigy of Sir Thomas Fairfax, inscribed, *THO: FAIRFAX MILES MILIT. PARL. DUX GEN.*; the reverse bore *MERUITI*, within a circle, and *POST HÆC MELIORA, 1645*. The medal of Parliament, which was distinct from the naval medal, before adverted to, cannot be described with certainty; but it is supposed to have had the effigies of the victorious generals on one side, and the Parliament on the other. It appears to have been instituted soon after that for Dunbar, as the House of Commons conferred it on Colonel Mackworth, by resolution dated the 27th. of August, 1651, with a chain of gold to the value of one hundred pounds. This officer was governor of Shrewsbury, and his service consisted in refusing to surrender the castle and garrison when summoned by the forces of the royalists.

With these exceptions the medals of the Commonwealth era appear to have been given for naval services against the Dutch, such distinctions being granted to Generals Blake and Monk, Vice-Admiral Penn, and Rear-Admiral Lawson,

* It is recorded that when Napoleon surrendered himself on board the *Bellerophon*, he was received by a captain's detachment of the Royal Marines. After acknowledging the salute he minutely inspected the men, and having remarked that they were very fine and well appointed, the ex-emperor added, "are there none amongst them who have seen service?" Upon being told that nearly the whole of them had seen much service, he exclaimed, "What! and no marks of merit." The officer explained that it was not customary to confer medals, except upon officers of the highest ranks. The conversation terminated by Napoleon remarking "Such is not the way to excite or cherish the military virtues."

and certain officers of the fleet. Blake's medal for the victory over the Dutch fleet off the Texel, in 1653, was purchased by William the Fourth for one hundred and fifty guineas. At this period the position of these officers was scarcely defined, for at times they appear to have fought on land as well as at sea.*

The medals of succeeding reigns appear to have been confined to naval services: although medals were struck in commemoration of the victories of the great Duke of Marlborough, it is certain that they were not worn by either officers or soldiers. It was not so however with the naval service.

After the battle of Culloden, on the 16th. of April, 1746, a medal was struck, having on the obverse the head of the Duke of Cumberland; the reverse had a figure of Apollo, and a dragon pierced by an arrow, inscribed *ACTUM EST ILLICET PERIT*, and on the exergue, *PRÆL. Colod. AP. xvi, MDCCLVI*. Although this medal has a ring, which would seem to imply that it was intended to be worn, there is no account of its having been conferred as an honorary badge on the officers and men serving under His Royal Highness.

Early in 1767 a system of honorary distinctions for long continued good behaviour was introduced into the 5th. Fusiliers, which was found to be productive of the best effect. These distinctions consisted of three classes of medals, to be worn, suspended by a ribbon, at a button-hole of the left lappel. The first, or lowest class, which was bestowed on such as had served irreproachably for seven years, was of gilt metal, bearing on one side the badge of the regiment, St. George and the Dragon, with the motto "*Quo fata vocant;*" and on the reverse, Vth. Foot, "*MERIT.*" The second was of

* "Friday, March the 2nd., 1659-60. Resolved that commissions be granted under the Great Seal, unto General George Monk and General Edward Montagu, to be Generals and General, jointly and severally of the Fleet, for the next summer's expedition; and that the commissioners for the Great Seal do pass commissions to them under the Great Seal of England." The fiery Prince Rupert and the Duke of Albemarle also jointly commanded the fleet in 1666, in the engagements with the Dutch. At the siege of Barcelona, in 1705, (according to Carleton's Memoirs,) "the admirals forgot their element, and acted as general officers at land; they came every day from their ships with a body of men formed into companies, and commanded by captains and lieutenants of their own."

silver, bearing on one side the badge and motto, and on the other "Reward of fourteen years' military merit." The third was similar to the second, but was inscribed with the name of the individual whose conduct had earned it,—“A. B., for twenty-one years' good and faithful service as a soldier, had received from his commanding officers this honorable testimony of his merit.” These medals were bestowed only upon soldiers who, for the respective periods of seven, fourteen, or twenty-one years, had never incurred the censure of a court-martial. They were given by the commanding officer at the head of the assembled battalion; and if, which rarely happened, the owner of a medal subsequently forfeited his pretensions to enrolment among the men of merit, his medal was cut from his breast by the drum-major as publicly as he had been invested with it. Those who obtained the third, or twenty-one years' medal, had also an oval badge of the colour of the facings on the right breast, embroidered round with gold and silver wreaths, and inscribed in the centre with the word “MERIT” in gold letters.* This may be considered as the

* This “Order of Merit” having attracted the notice of the local military authorities, the commanding officer was called upon to explain under what regulations and arrangements it was conferred. The information produced the following letter:—

“Horse Guards, 20th. June, 1832.

“SIR,—I have had the honor to submit to the General Commanding in Chief your letter of the 4th. instant, with its enclosure, on the subject of the ‘Order of Merit’ existing in the 5th. Foot, and am directed to acquaint you, that the explanation afforded by Lieutenant-Colonel Sutherland, shews that the order in question is dispensed under the most laudable regulations, and has been productive of the best effects, during the long period since its original establishment in the regiment.

“It is considered highly desirable, however, that both officer and soldier should, under all circumstances, be taught to expect professional honors from the Sovereign alone; and, under this impression, Lord Hill has been induced to recommend to the King to give the royal authority for the confirmation and continuance of this regimental badge of distinction, an arrangement which, while it bestows upon it legitimate existence, will, at the same time, no doubt enhance its value in the estimation of those on whom it is conferred.

“You will, therefore, be pleased to communicate this decision to Lieutenant-Colonel Sutherland, and acquaint him that he is at liberty to proceed in the distribution of the medals and badges as heretofore.

“Lieutenant-General

“Sir William Houstoun, G.C.B. & G.C.H.,

“Commanding at Gibraltar.”

“I have, etc.,

JOHN MACDONALD,

Adjutant-General.”

Other instances of medals having been presented by commanding officers to non-commissioned officers and privates might possibly be cited, but the custom has been prohibited for the reasons given in the above letter.

On the 30th. of June, 1814, certain soldiers of the 74th. were permitted

forerunner of the good conduct medal of a subsequent period, which will be described in its order of date. But the mode of conferring it was far superior, for a soldier could not at first obtain the latter until discharge, which was contrary to the original design of military decorations: this has since been remedied.

In 1794 a medal was bestowed by the Pope* on certain officers of the 12th. Lancers. Shortly after the taking of Bastia, in Corsica, a portion of the above regiment proceeded to Italy, and landed at Civita Vecchia, where the conduct of the officers and men was such as to gain the notice of Pope Pius the Sixth, who ordered gold medals for the officers. Some of the officers proceeded to Rome, and were very graciously received. The number of medals bestowed amounted to twelve. On enquiry it appears that there is no specimen preserved in the British Museum.

A gold medal was presented by the Emperor of Germany, to each of the officers of the two squadrons of the 15th. Light Dragoons engaged in the action at Villiers-en-Couché, near Cambrai, on the 24th. of April, 1794, when a handful of men attacked

by the *Commander-in-Chief* to wear silver medals, given to them by the regiment, on account of their merit and particular good conduct in the Peninsula.

* The accompanying letter from the Pontiff's Secretary of State, Cardinal de Zelada, announced the honour to be conferred.

“From the Vatican, May 30th., 1794.

“The marked consideration which the Holy Father has always entertained, and never will cease to entertain, for the generous and illustrious English nation, induces him not to neglect the opportunity of giving a proof of it which is now afforded by the stay of a British regiment at Civita Vecchia. As His Holiness cannot but applaud the regular and praiseworthy conduct of the troops in question, he has determined to evince his entire satisfaction by presenting a gold medal to each of the officers, including General Sir James Stewart, Bart., and Colonel Erskine, though absent; and since these medals, twelve in number, are not, at the present moment, in readiness, nor can be provided before the departure of the regiment from Civita Vecchia, the Holy Father will be careful that they shall be sent, as soon as possible, to Sir John Cox Hipplesy, who will be pleased to transmit them to the respective officers, making them acquainted, at the same time, with the feelings by which His Holiness is animated, and with the lively desire which he entertains of manifesting on all occasions his unalterable regard, whether it be towards the nation in general, or towards every individual Englishman. In thus making known to Sir John Cox Hipplesy, member of the British Parliament, the dispositions of the Supreme Pontiff, the Cardinal de Zelada, Secretary of State, begs leave to add an offer of his own services and the assurances of his distinguished esteem.”

the French, killed and wounded one thousand two hundred, and captured three pieces of cannon. This gallant charge prevented his Imperial Majesty, who was proceeding from Valenciennes to Catillon, from being taken prisoner. VILLIERS-EN-BOUCHE was subsequently authorized for the guidons and appointments of this regiment. The celebrated Sir Robert Wilson, then a cornet in the 15th., was one of the eight officers who received this medal, which bore the following inscription,—“*Forti Britannico in Exercitii Fœderato ad Cameracum: xxiv Aprilis, 1794.*” His Majesty George the Third in 1798 permitted the recipients to wear these medals constantly with their uniforms. Only nine were struck, one being deposited in the imperial cabinet at Vienna. In 1800 crosses of the order of Maria Theresa were conferred on the eight officers, the doubt that this decoration could be granted to foreigners having been then overcome. The royal license to accept this additional honour was at once accorded.

Medals were issued by the East India Company for the Mysore War and Siege of Seringapatam, in 1799; these were permitted by The Queen to be worn in 1851, and will be described, with other Indian Medals, in the third section of this work.

The next military medal was given by the Grand Seignior for the campaign in Egypt, in 1801. This, together with the gold medals for services in the Peninsula and other parts during the protracted contest terminating with Waterloo, will be described in the accounts of *how they were won*.

THE WAR MEDAL.

WHEN the distribution of the Waterloo Medal both to officers and men took place, it was no wonder that the veterans who had fought through the several actions of the Peninsular war should desire to have a similar distinction. By a letter from the Duke of Wellington, dated Brussels, 13th. April, 1815, to His Royal Highness Field-Marshal the Duke of Kent, then Colonel of the Royals, it would appear that there was some general distinction intended to be conferred on the Peninsular army:—“When your Royal Highness

first communicated to me your desire that the 3rd. battalion Royals should wear a distinguishing badge for their services under my command, it was in the contemplation of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, that the whole army which served in the Peninsula and in the South of France should wear one. I have not heard what has prevented His Royal Highness from carrying that intention into execution, but I will enquire, and I will recommend that the Royals shall have one, if it is not intended that one should be given to the whole army." This design appears to have been abandoned.

It has been shown that during the reign of King Charles the First, and the period of the Commonwealth, the humblest soldier was eligible for a medal, and that for Waterloo is the first since that time which has been conferred by the crown on both officers and soldiers. Major Mackie, in a poem entitled "Britannia Ingrata," made a poetical appeal in behalf of the gallant Peninsular army. There were volumes of correspondence in the several military journals, in which the grievances of veterans were set forth; officers who had passed through the fields of Corunna, Talavera, Busaco, Salamanca,* and other sanguinary actions, felt they deserved the red and blue-edged ribbon as well as the more fortunate Waterloo man. Even the badge of merit was defined, some thinking that it should be a cross formed of the metal of guns taken during the war.

The hardship continued for years, and there is no doubt that the Duke of Richmond in his place in parliament, aided by public opinion, was mainly instrumental in obtaining the desired honour. While these pages were in progress the late Duke had granted permission for this section to be dedicated to him, and it is but recently that his country has had to regret his loss. So sensible were the war officers of his

* Major Mackie was not the only one who put this grievance into verse, for Colouel (now Lieutenant-General) Sir Philip Bainbrigge, K.C.B., when serving on the staff in Ireland, as Deputy-Quartermaster-General in Dublin, wrote a song for the thirty-fourth anniversary of the battle of Salamanca, fought on the 22nd. of July, 1812, commemorative of that victory, the last stanza of which well describes the feeling of the undecorated veterans. Sir Philip subsequently received the long-deferred war medal, with clasps for Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrences, Nivelle, and Toulouse.

exertions in their cause, that a testimonial was subscribed for and presented to His Grace at a grand dinner at Willis's Rooms, on Saturday, the 21st. of June, 1851. The chair was occupied by Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Lord Saltoun, K.C.B., G.C.H., and the vice-chair by Sir Graham Eden Hamond, Bart., K.C.B. It was a most interesting gathering, and many of the Peninsular veterans were present. The testimonial was exhibited on the occasion, but it was in an unfinished state, some of the figures in relief being represented by plaster models. It was placed on an ebony triangular pedestal, in a recess behind the chairman. The whole was to be completed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, in solid silver, the value of the plate being about fifteen hundred guineas. The inscription was as follows:—"Presented on June 21st., 1851, 38th. Anniversary of the Battle of Vittoria, to His Grace the Duke of Richmond, Lennox, and Aubigny, K.G., by the Recipients of the War Medal, in grateful remembrance of his long and unwearied exertion in their behalf, as a token of the Admiration, Respect, and Esteem, from his humbler brethren in Arms, who successfully aided in defending their Island Home throughout a long and sanguinary war, in which they gained a series of resplendent victories, that led to the capture of Madrid, Paris, Washington, and finally to an honourable and lasting peace."

His Grace's first commission as ensign in the 8th. garrison battalion, bears date the 9th. of June, 1809, and on the 21st. of June of the following year, he was promoted lieutenant in the 13th. Dragoons, and on the 9th. of July, 1812, was appointed to a company in the 92nd. regiment. On the 8th. of April, 1813, His Grace became a captain in the 52nd. Light Infantry; and on the 15th. of June, 1815, received the brevet rank of major, and that of lieutenant-colonel on the 25th. of July, 1816. He joined the army in Portugal in July, 1810, as aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington, with whom he remained until the close of the war in 1814, and was present in all the skirmishes, affairs, general actions, and sieges, which took place during that period, amongst which were the battles of Busaco and Fuentes d' Onor, storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, when he placed himself in the

ranks of the 52nd. regiment with the stormers, Badajoz, battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees; the first storming of St. Sebastian, action at Vera, and battle of Orthes. At the last-mentioned battle, having left in January, 1814, the Duke of Wellington's staff, in order to obtain a practical knowledge of regimental duty in the field, he served with the first battalion of his regiment, the 52nd. Light Infantry, and took command of his company, on which occasion he was severely wounded in the chest by a musket-ball, which was never extracted. He was sent home with the duplicate despatches of the battle of Salamanca and the capture of Astorga by the Spaniards, and with the despatches of Vera and the entrance of the army into France. During the campaign in the Netherlands he was aide-de-camp to the Prince of Orange, (the late King of the Netherlands,) and was present with him at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. After the Prince of Orange was wounded at Waterloo, he joined the Duke of Wellington's staff as aide-de-camp, and remained with that illustrious commander during the rest of the campaign. For his military services he had received the silver war medal and eight clasps for Busaco, Fuentes d' Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, and Orthes. His Grace was, with the exception of the Marquis of Exeter, the senior Knight of the Garter, having received that illustrious order in 1828. He was Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Sussex; Vice-Admiral of the coast of Sussex; Colonel of the Royal Sussex Artillery and Light Infantry Battalions of the Militia, (which His Grace had held from December, 1819;)* was an aide-de-camp

* The following regimental order was issued by the commanding officer of the Royal Sussex Light Infantry Militia, on the Duke's death.

"South Camp, Aldershot, 29th. October, 1860.

"In announcing to the Regiment the irreparable loss it has sustained in the death of their late Colonel, the Duke of Richmond, K.G., the Commanding Officer cannot refrain from recalling to the minds of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men, the many noble, excellent, and amiable qualities for which their late deeply honoured Chief was so eminent, which during life rendered him loved and respected by all, and which will ever cause his memory to be revered.

"At an early age the Earl of March entered the Army, and the Medals you have so often seen on his breast, bear testimony to the many dangers and privations he encountered, and how gallantly he met them for his country's honour. Whether serving on the personal Staff

to the Queen; High Steward of Chichester; Chancellor of Marischall College, Aberdeen, and Hereditary Constable of Inverness Castle. On inheriting the larger estates of his maternal uncle, the last Duke of Gordon, he assumed, in 1836, the name of Gordon by royal letters patent, for himself and all his then surviving issue. His decease occurred on the 21st. of October, 1860, and his remains were interred in the family vault of Chichester Cathedral, the funeral, according to his request, being strictly private. There was a large concourse of spectators, for the Duke had by his kindness of manner won the esteem of his countrymen, and since the death of the Duke of Wellington, no nobleman has been more universally regretted.

The Queen fully repaired the omission of her predecessors, by conferring the boon so long and anxiously coveted, and on the 1st. of June, 1847, (the anniversary of a glorious naval victory,) the following general order was issued, which, it is almost superfluous to add, was read with delight by the surviving Peninsular veterans.

“Horse Guards, 1st. June, 1847.

“Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to command that a Medal should be struck to record the Services of Her Fleets and Armies during the Wars commencing in 1793, and ending in 1814, and that one should be conferred upon every Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer, and Soldier of the Army, who was present in any Battle or Siege, to

of the Illustrious Wellington, or with his company in the 52nd. Light Infantry, *he always did his duty*. His constant visit to the Sick in Hospital and his total abnegation of self, will be remembered by all who knew him. In his latter years, the Regiment can speak to the energy of which he was capable, and the deep interest he always felt in its welfare and prosperity. The Commanding Officer feels confident that there is not a man in the Regiment who will not proudly speak to the high and generous character of their lamented Colonel; and he feels sure he will live in the affections of all those who have served under him, and trusts all will strive to perform their duty, and thus do honour to the memory of one who was never known to have neglected his.

“The Funeral of the lamented Duke is appointed to take place tomorrow, the 30th. instant, at Chichester, from which date the Officers will continue to wear Black Crape on the left arm for one month; the Chaco Ornaments, Waist Plates, Sword Knots, and Tassel of the Regimental Colour to be covered with Black Crape, for the first fourteen days of the same period.

(By Order)

(Signed) W. FULLER,

“Captain and Adjutant, Royal Sussex Light Infantry Militia.”

commemorate which Medals had been struck by command of Her Majesty's Royal Predecessors, and had been distributed to the General or Superior Officers of the several Armies and Corps of Troops engaged, in conformity with the Regulations of the Service at that time in force;—General and other Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers, who consider that they have claims to receive this mark of their Sovereign's gracious recollection of their Services, and of her desire to record the same, are each to apply to the Secretary of the Board of General Officers, Whitehall, London, and to send in writing to the same Officer, a statement of his claim, for what Action, at what period of time, and the Names of the Persons, or the titles of the Documents by which the Claim can be proved.

“These Claims are to be sent, by General Officers having such Claims, through the hands of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army:—

“The Staff Officers having such Claims, through the General Officers under whom they served, if alive;—if not alive, through the Adjutant-General of the Army:—

“Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers of Regiments, Battalions, and Detachments, through the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, Battalion, or Detachment, at the time, if still alive.* This will be known by enquiry at the Agents of the Regiments resident in London. If such Commanding Officer should not be alive, the Application, in writing, must be sent through the Adjutant-General of the Army.

“The Board of General Officers is hereby, by Her Majesty's Command, directed to take into consideration,—to investigate the facts stated in each of these several applications,—and to report to the Commander-in-Chief upon the same, for the information of Her Majesty, and to enable those commanded by Her Majesty to deliver to the Claimants the Medals accordingly.

* The following circumstance will shew the lengthened period which had elapsed. An old officer, who had had a claim preferred through him, called at the Horse Guards, and the author of this work had to show him the returns, the aged veteran being uncertain whether he himself was in the particular action, (having been in so many and at such a distant date,) for which the applicant claimed a medal, in the manner above described.

“The Adjutant-General, and the Military Secretary of the Commander-in-Chief will transmit to the Secretary of the Board of General Officers, such information as they may have been able to acquire, to assist in the investigations which the Board will have to make.

“The Commander-in-Chief has been required to desire, that the Board of General Officers will have Alphabetical Lists made out of the names of the Claimants to one of these Medals, with his Rank, and the name of the particular Battle or Siege, for which he claims to receive the same inserted in the Margin,—and at which the Board of General Officers may consider that he was present.

“The occasions for which Medals have been granted by the Sovereign, are specified in the annexed page for general information and guidance, as at page 73 of the Annual Army List.

By Command of Field Marshal,

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, Commander-in-Chief,
JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.”

“Honorary Distinctions have been granted to Officers in Commemoration of their Services in the following Battles or Actions:—Maida, July 4th., 1806; Roleia, August 17th., 1808; Vimiera, August 21st., 1808; Sahagun, Benevente, etc., December, 1808, and January, 1809; Corunna, January, 16th., 1809; Martinique, February, 1809; Talavera, July 27th. and 28th., 1809; Guadaloupe, January and February, 1810; Busaco, September 27th., 1810; Barrosa, March 5th., 1811; Fuentes d' Onor, May 5th., 1811; Albuhera, May 16th., 1811; Java, August and September, 1811; Ciudad Rodrigo, January, 1812; Badajoz, March 17th. and April 6th., 1812; Salamanca, July 22nd., 1812; Fort Detroit, America, August, 1812; Vittoria, June 21st., 1813; Pyrenees, July 28th. to August 2nd., 1813; St. Sebastian, August and September, 1813; Chateauguay, America, October 26th., 1813; Nivelle, November 10th., 1813; Chrystler's Farm, America, November 11th., 1813; Nive, December 9th. to 13th., 1813; Orthes, February 27th., 1814; Toulouse, April 10th., 1814.”

A similar order was issued regarding naval services; these

commenced with Lord Howe's action of the 1st. of June, 1794, but the earliest military service thus decorated was the campaign in Egypt, 1801, a general order, dated the 12th. of February, 1850, being issued, by which the war medal was to be conferred on the surviving Egyptian veterans; and if they had already received it, an additional bar, bearing the word EGYPT, was to be granted.

The WAR MEDAL has on the obverse the head of the Queen, with the date 1848; and on the reverse Her Majesty, as the representative of the country or people, is in the act of crowning with a laurel wreath the Duke of Wellington, in a kneeling attitude, as emblematic of the army. In the exergue is engraved 1793-1814, (the former date only applying to the navy,) and by the side of the dais is the British lion. The inscription is TO THE BRITISH ARMY. In the illustration only a few of the bars are given, but all the services enumerated in the foregoing list were of course commemorated by their names being placed on the bars. The rank and names of recipients were engraved round the edge of the medal. The ribbon is red, with blue edges.

The first service then, in the order of date, is

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN, 1801.

IN the year 1800, a French army, which had been designated the "Army of the East," held Egypt in subjection, and the British government anticipating that India was the meditated scene of conquest, determined to employ the disposable force of the kingdom in relieving Egypt from her invaders. After experiencing much severe weather at sea, the fleet arrived at Malta, where the troops landed, and the abundance of fresh provisions afforded by the inhabitants was most welcome. Leaving that island on the 20th. of December, 1800, the armament sailed to Marmorice, in Asiatic Turkey, where the fleet anchored in a spacious bay environed by mountains, whilst gun-boats were being procured for the expedition, horses for the cavalry, and a plan of co-operation was in course of arrangement with the Turks.

This force was under the command of the veteran General



THE WAR MEDAL

Sir Ralph Abercromby, K B., and about six thousand men from India and the Cape of Good Hope, under Major-General Baird, so celebrated for his conduct at Seringapatam, were appointed to co-operate.

At this period the British forces were brigaded as follows:—Guards, Major-General the Honourable George J. Ludlow, First Royals, 54th., two battalions, and 92nd, Major-General (afterwards Sir Eyre) Coote; 8th., 13th., 18th., and 90th., Major-General (afterwards Sir John) Cradock; 2nd., 50th., and 79th., Major-General Lord Cavan; 30th., 44th., and 89th., Brigadier-General (afterwards Sir John) Doyle; Minorca, De Rolle's, and Dillon's regiments, (since disbanded,) Major-General John Stuart, (afterwards Count of Maida.) The reserve consisted of detachments of 11th. and Hompesch's dragoons, 40th., flank companies, 23rd., 28th., 42nd., 58th., and Corsican Rangers, (since disbanded,) Major-General (afterwards Sir John) Moore; 12th. and 26th. dragoons, Major-General the Honourable Edward Finch; artillery and pioneers, Brigadier-General Lawson.

After some delay at Marmorice, in expectation of receiving reinforcements of Greeks and Turks, the expedition proceeded to its destination, and on the 2nd. of March, 1801, anchored in the Bay of Aboukir, eastward of Alexandria, when, notwithstanding all the exertions of the navy, under the orders of Admiral Lord Keith, the necessary arrangements for landing the troops could not be effected until a week afterwards, owing to unfavourable weather, and other obstructions. A landing was however effected on the 8th. of March. On that morning a rocket gave the signal for one hundred and fifty boats, laden with five thousand men, to approach the shore, and the next moment the deep murmur of a thousand oars was heard urging forward the flower of a brave army, to engage in an enterprise of a most arduous character. As they approached the shore, the French assailed them with a tempest of bullets, which cut the surface of the water into deep furrows, and sank several of the boats. Yet pressing onward with redoubled ardour, the undaunted Britons gained the shore, and instantly leaping out of the boats, rushed forward to encounter their numerous antagonists.

The troops forming the first division, consisting of the reserve, under the command of Major-General (afterwards Sir John) Moore; the brigade of Guards, under the Honourable Major-General Ludlow; and a portion of the first brigade, under Major-General Coote, got into the boats early in the morning; they had generally about six miles to row, and did not reach the point of landing until ten o'clock. The front of disembarkation was narrow, and a hill, which commanded the whole, seemed almost inaccessible. Notwithstanding their being exposed to a very severe cannonade, and under the fire of grape shot, the troops made good their landing, ascended the hill, and forced the enemy to retire, leaving behind him seven pieces of artillery, together with a number of horses. The troops that ascended the hill in the face of dangers and difficulties sufficient to intimidate ordinary men, consisted of the 23rd. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and the four flank companies of the 40th. regiment, under the command of Colonel Spencer, whose conduct was specially commended in the despatches; in which also the good order of the disembarkation of the 28th. and 42nd. regiments, under the command of Brigadier-General Oakes was particularly noticed. Whilst these regiments formed and mounted the position, the Foot Guards and 58th. regiment prolonged the attack, the Royals and the 54th. pushing forward to sustain their gallant comrades. A column of French infantry advancing through a hollow way with fixed bayonets against the left flank of the Foot Guards, encountered the two latter regiments; the British advanced, when their opponents hesitated, fired a volley, and then retreated. The disembarkation of the army continued on the 8th. and the day following.*

* As the soldiers were burying a Highlander of the 42nd. regiment, who was supposed to be dead, Captain David Stewart, of Garth, requested them to take him out of the grave, and carry him to the surgeon; he soon recovered of a swoon, his wound was cured, and he resumed his duty shortly afterwards. It is to be hoped that this soldier did not evince his gratitude like the private of the 31st. regiment, mentioned in the following anecdote:—In 1799, the 31st. regiment was serving in Holland, and at Egmont-op-Zee crossed bayonets with the French regiment bearing the same number; a ball fired during the retreat of the latter, passed through the jaws of a soldier of the former, named Robert Hullock; in the course of the afternoon he was buried in the sand-hill where he had fallen, by a soldier of his regiment, named John Carnes. During the night Hullock having been but lightly covered with sand, crept out and crawled to a picket of his corps posted near. He was sent to hospital, recovered, and was serving with his regiment in Malta, in 1809. His face having been

On the 8th. of March the casualties consisted of four officers, four sergeants, and ninety-four rank and file killed; twenty-six officers, thirty-four sergeants, five drummers, and four hundred and fifty rank and file wounded.

The troops which landed on the 8th., advanced three miles the same day, and on the 12th., the army moved forward, and came in sight of the enemy, who was strongly posted with his right to the canal of Alexandria, and his left towards the sea.

About six o'clock in the morning of the 13th. of March, the British advanced to attack the enemy's position in front of Mandora. The leading brigades were commanded by Major-Generals Cradock and the Earl of Cavan. The 90th. formed the advanced guard of the front line, and the 92nd. that of the second; both battalions suffered severely, and were highly distinguished. These two regiments bear the word *Mandora* on their colours. The French having opened a most destructive fire from their artillery, enfiladed the column to its whole depth, and orders were consequently given to deploy into line. This was considered a favourable moment, and the enemy immediately advanced to the attack. Major-General Cradock formed his brigade under a heavy fire, and the gallant conduct of the regiments, (the 8th., 13th., 18th., and 90th. infantry,) was equal to the emergency. In this action Lieutenant-Colonel (afterwards Viscount) Hill commanded the 90th., and exhibited that coolness and conspicuous bravery so frequently displayed during the Peninsular campaigns.* The remainder of the army

much disfigured, and his voice scarcely intelligible, (a part of his tongue and palate having been carried away,) he had for some years served as pioneer to his company; a soldier of it died, and Hullock, as a part of his duty, dug the grave, in which he was found, on the arrival of the body for interment, still at work, though then nearly ten feet deep. On being drawn out he was asked his reason for making it so unusually deep, he replied, "Why, Sir, it's for poor John Carnes, who buried me, and I think, Sir, if I get him that deep, it will puzzle him to creep out as I did." On the burial service being read, he proceeded to fill up the grave, and actually buried the man who ten years previously had buried him. Hullock was discharged and pensioned in 1814.

* In the "Life of Lord Hill," by the Rev. Edwin Sydney, A.M., it appears that the sensibility of that gallant general was such as to faint, in his boyhood, at the sight of blood when one of his schoolfellows had cut his finger. After one of his achievements in the war, this fact was brought to his recollection by a lady, with the remark that she wondered how he could have acted with such coolness and vigour in the midst of the dreadful

were immediately in a situation not only to face but to repel the enemy. The reserve, under Major-General Moore, which was on the right, on the change of the position of the army, moved on in column, and covered the right flank. The French were driven from their position, and were compelled to retreat over the plains into the lines on the heights before Alexandria.

Sir Ralph Abercromby expressed his obligations to all the general officers, and to the staff, and specially named the Honourable Brigadier-General Hope, (afterwards the Earl of Hopetoun,) Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel Anstruther, Quartermaster-General.

In the action of the 13th. of March, the British had six officers, six sergeants, one drummer, and one hundred and forty-three rank and file killed; sixty-seven officers, sixty-one sergeants, seven drummers, and nine hundred and forty-six rank and file wounded.

In the general orders issued on the following day, it was stated, that "The Commander-in-Chief has the greatest satisfaction in thanking the troops for their soldier-like and intrepid conduct in the action of yesterday; he feels it incumbent on him particularly to express his most perfect satisfaction with the steady and gallant conduct of Major-General Cradock's brigade."

Having gained a second victory on the shores of Egypt, the army took up a position about four miles from Alexandria, having a sandy plain in front, the sea on the right, and the canal of Alexandria and the lake of Aboukir on the left. The 42nd. were posted, with the other regiments of the reserve, under Major-General Moore, on very high ground, projecting a quarter of a mile on the right, and extending to the large and magnificent ruins of a palace, built in the time of the Romans, within fifty yards of the sea. This high ground of sand-hills and old ruins, was about three hundred yards broad; it sloped gradually down into a valley, which lay between it and the other parts of the position. The 58th. regiment occupied the ruins, and the 28th. a redoubt near them; the 23rd.

scenes of carnage surrounding him. "I have still," he replied, "the same feelings; but in the excitement of battle all individual sensation is lost sight of."

and 42nd., with the flank companies of the 40th., and the Corsican Rangers, were placed a short distance behind the ruins and the redoubt: the other corps of the army extending to the canal. The French occupied a parallel position on a high and almost perpendicular ridge of hills; in the centre of their line appeared Fort Crétin—in the left of its rear Fort Caffarelli,—Pompey's Pillar on its right,—Cleopatra's Needle on the left, and the city of Alexandria extending to the sea, with the masts of the shipping in the harbour at the back of the town. The whole presented a most interesting appearance; objects celebrated in history, even some of the wonders of the world, could be distinctly seen, and the ruins under the soldier's feet were of interesting antiquity.

For seven days the army occupied this position without interruption; the soldiers being under arms every morning at three o'clock, and working parties being afterwards employed in strengthening the post.

An affair took place between a patrol of the British and that of the French in the neighbourhood of Alexandria, on the 18th. of March, in which the following casualties were sustained:—Quartermaster John Simpson, 26th. Light Dragoons, killed. Wounded—Colonel Mervyn Archdall, 12th. Light Dragoons, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Richard Hart, of the 26th. Light Dragoons. Captain the Honourable Pierce Butler, and Cornet Earle Lindsay Daniel, of the 12th. Light Dragoons, and Captain Charles Turner, (Brigade-Major,) and Quartermaster Abraham Moulton, of the 26th. Light Dragoons, were taken prisoners; seven rank and file and twenty-three horses were killed; one sergeant, and six rank and file, and twelve horses wounded; twelve men and seven horses missing.

BATTLE OF ALEXANDRIA.

21ST. MARCH, 1801.

THE French army having been augmented by the arrival of additional troops from the interior, General Menou advanced early on the morning of the celebrated 21st. of March, and attacked the British position with great intrepidity. The

action commenced about an hour before daylight by a false attack on the British left, consisting of the 8th., 13th., 18th., and 90th. regiments, which was under Major-General Cradock's command, where they were soon repulsed. The most vigorous efforts of the enemy were directed against the right, which they endeavoured to turn. The attack on that point was commenced with great impetuosity by the French infantry, sustained by a strong body of cavalry, who charged in column. They were received with equal ardour, and with the utmost steadiness and discipline. The contest was unusually obstinate; the enemy was twice repulsed, and his cavalry became repeatedly mixed with the British infantry. At length they retired, leaving an immense number of killed and wounded on the field. In these attacks the 28th. and 42nd. regiments gained great renown; the former had been ordered into the redoubt on the left of the ruins of the palace of the Ptolemies,—the left wing of the 42nd. advanced under Major Stirling, and took post on the open ground quitted by the 28th., and the right wing of the regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, formed two hundred yards in the rear of the left wing. In an instant the ruins, redoubt, and left wing were attacked by the enemy with great impetuosity; but the steady and well-directed fire of the British regiments forced their assailants to retire.

While the front was thus engaged, a column of the famed "Invincible Legion" advanced, preceded by a six-pounder gun, silently along the interval between the left of the 42nd. and the right of the Foot Guards, from which the cavalry picket had retired, and calculating its distance correctly, although in the dark, it wheeled to its left, and penetrated unobserved between the wings of the 42nd. regiment drawn up in parallel lines. The instant this column was seen, the right wing of that regiment attacked its front with great gallantry, and captured the gun,—the rear rank of the left wing faced about attacked to its rear, and the French being thus placed between two fires, rushed towards the ruins of the ancient palace,—receiving the fire of the 28th. as they passed the redoubt, of the grenadiers and light infantry of the 40th. as they passed the ground occupied by these companies, and being pursued

in full career by the 42nd. As the French entered the ruins, two companies of the 58th. wheeled back, and after firing a few rounds of musketry, charged with the bayonet.* Being thus attacked in front and on the flanks, and pursued by the Highlanders, who closed with bayonets on the rear, the "Invincible Legion" resisted until six hundred and fifty of their number had fallen, when the survivors, about two hundred and fifty in number, threw down their arms and surrendered, delivering up their standard to Major Stirling, of the 42nd., who gave it in charge of a sergeant, with directions to remain close to the gun which the regiment had taken from the enemy.†

This column of the enemy being thus disposed of, the 42nd.

* "The 28th. stationed there opened a heavy fire on that part of the enemy which attempted to storm the redoubt in front; but the main body of the two columns now joined to a third, forced in behind the redoubt, and whilst some remained to attack it thus in the rear, the rest penetrated into the ruins. Colonel Crowdjye, who commanded the left of the 58th., observing their advance through the openings, wheeled back two companies, and after two or three rounds of fire, advanced on the enemy with the bayonet. At this instant the 23rd. regiment appeared to support, having moved for that purpose from its station, and the 42nd. also advancing on the exterior side of the ruins, to cover the opening on the left of the redoubt, so cut off the troops which had entered, that after a severe loss they were obliged to surrender. The 28th. regiment had presented, as well as the 58th., the extraordinary spectacle of troops fighting at the same time to the front, flanks, and rear. Although thus surrounded, the 28th. regiment remained fixed to the platform of the parapet, and preserving its order, continued a contest unexampled before this day.

† "The advance of the 42nd. relieved the 28th. for a moment from this unequal attack; but as that regiment approached the right of the redoubt, the first line of the enemy's cavalry, passing by the left of the redoubt, floundering over the tents and in the holes dug in the encampment of the 28th. regiment, charged *en masse*, and overwhelmed the 42nd; yet, though broken, this gallant corps was not defeated; individually it resisted, and the conduct of each man exalted still more the high character of the regiment. Colonel Spencer, who, with the flank companies of the 40th., had taken his station in the intervals of the ruins, was for some seconds afraid to order his men to fire, lest he should destroy the 42nd., so intermixed with the enemy. But the cavalry passing on, and directing itself against that interval, he was obliged to command the firing, which stopped the cavalry's advance; yet such a feeble force must instantly have been overpowered, if at this critical moment General Stuart, with the foreign brigade from the second line, had not advanced in the most perfect order, and poured in such a heavy and well-directed fire, that nothing could withstand it, and the enemy fled or perished."—*Sir Robert Wilson's History of the British Expedition to Egypt.*

† When the standard was delivered up to Major Stirling, of the 42nd., he gave it in charge to a sergeant to remain close to the gun which that corps had captured, but in a subsequent charge, this non-commissioned officer was ridden over by the French Dragoons, was stunned in consequence, and when he returned to consciousness the standard of the "Invincible Legion" was gone. It was afterwards recovered from the French by Private Anthony Lutz, of the Minorca regiment in the British service, was sent to England, and placed in the Royal Military Chapel, Whitehall, and subsequently in Chelsea Hospital.

instantly issued from among the ruins, and formed line in battalion on the flat, with their right supported by the redoubt; but at that moment the French infantry pressed forward so rapidly, that Major-General Moore ordered the regiment forward before its formation was completed, when Sir Ralph Abercromby, who was on the spot, encouraging the troops, called out "My brave Highlanders, remember your country, remember your forefathers!" and the regiment rushed forward with heroic ardour, drove back the French, and pursued them along the sandy plain. Major-General Moore, who had the advantage of a keen penetrating eye, saw through the increasing clearness of the atmosphere, fresh columns of the enemy, with three squadrons of cavalry, prepared to charge through the intervals of the retreating infantry, and instantly calling to the 42nd. to cease pursuing, directed them to resume their former ground to resist the charge of cavalry. This order to fall back to the redoubt, was repeated by Lieutenant-Colonel Stirling, but it was only partially heard by the regiment, owing to the noise from the firing; the companies which heard it fell back, and the others remained in advance. While in this broken state, the regiment was charged by the French horsemen, who dashed forward with great audacity, as to an assured victory; but the gallant Highlanders stood firm, and their fire thinned the enemy's ranks in the advance. All the companies which were formed repulsed the dragoons with loss; the other companies were broken, yet the Highlanders individually, or in small groups, maintained a fierce contest with the dragoons, and a number of single combats took place, in which great courage and activity were displayed. The French dragoons which had penetrated the broken companies, or passed through the intervals, turned to their left towards the ruins of the old Roman palace, as the column of infantry had done early in the morning, and were nearly annihilated by the fire of the 28th. regiment.

During this fierce contest the British troops had expended their ammunition, and while a supply was being procured from the ordnance stores at a distance, their fire ceased; that of the enemy, however, was continued with great execution, and put to a severe test the patient endurance of the troops, who

suffered severely. When a supply of ammunition arrived, the enemy retreated, and the action terminated.

Whilst this was passing on the right, the French attempted to penetrate the centre with a column of infantry, who were also repulsed, and obliged to retreat with loss; and here the Guards, under Major-General Ludlow, conducted themselves in the most cool, intrepid, and soldier-like manner, and were specially commended in the official despatch. They received very effectual support by a movement of the right of Major-General Coote's brigade.

Thus the British soldiers stood triumphant over Buonaparte's "Invincible Legions" at the close of this third engagement. The loss of the enemy was calculated to amount to upwards of three thousand killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. The British had ten officers, nine sergeants, and two hundred and twenty-four rank and file killed; sixty officers, forty-eight sergeants, three drummers, and one thousand and eighty-two rank and file wounded. One stand of colours and two field-pieces were taken.

Sir Ralph Abercromby received a mortal wound at the commencement of the action, but which he concealed until the battle was decided. This gallant general died on the 28th. of March, and was buried at Malta. During the action he had had a narrow escape; after despatching his aides-de-camp to the different brigades, he was left alone near the ruins of the Palace of the Ptolemies, when the French cavalry having penetrated to the rear of the redoubt, two dragoons attacked him; a corporal of the 42nd. ran to his assistance, and shot one of the assailants; the other rode off, but was encountered and bayoneted by a soldier of the same regiment. He succeeded in the command of the army by Lieutenant-General (afterwards Lord) Hutchinson. In that officer's despatch, the conduct of the reserve, under Major-General (afterwards Sir John) Moore, against whom the principal attack was directed, was highly noticed; Major-General Moore and Brigadier-General Oakes, both wounded nearly at the same time, were specially mentioned; and the 28th. and 42nd. regiments* were reported

* The Highland Society, at London, in grateful acknowledgment, and commemoration of the valour of their countrymen, on this day, presented

as having acted "in the most distinguished and brilliant manner." Major-General Coote, Colonel Paget, Brigadier-Generals Stuart and Hope, the foreign brigade, and Major-General Ludlow were all commended.

Sir Archibald Alison, in his "History of Europe," has eloquently summed up the consequences of this victory:—"The Battle of Alexandria not only delivered Egypt from the republican yoke; it decided, in its ultimate consequences, the fate of the civilized world. The importance of a triumph is not always to be measured by the number of troops engaged; twenty-four thousand Romans, under Cæsar at Pharsalia, changed the fate of antiquity; thirty-five thousand Greeks, under Alexander, subverted all the empires of the East; thirty-thousand Republicans at Marengo seated Napoleon on the consular throne, and established a power which overturned nearly all the monarchies of Europe. The contest of twelve thousand British with an equal number of French on the sands of Alexandria, in its remote effects, overthrew a greater empire than that of Charlemagne, and rescued mankind from a more galling tyranny than that of the Roman emperors. It first elevated the hopes and confirmed the resolution of the English soldiers; it first broke the charm by which the continental nations had so long been enthralled; it first revived the military spirit of the English people, and awakened the pleasing hope, that the descendants of the victors at Cressy and Azincourt had not degenerated from the valour of their fathers. Nothing but the recollection of this decisive trial of strength could have supported the British nation through the arduous conflict which awaited them on the renewal of the war, and induced them to remain firm and unshaken amidst the successive prostration of every continental power, till the dawn of hope began to appear over the summit of the Pyrenees, and the eastern sky was reddened by the conflagration of Moscow. The continental

the 42nd. regiment with a piece of plate, value one hundred guineas, inscribed with an appropriate motto and designs. A silver medal was also struck, in commemoration of the capture of Buonaparte's invincible standard; one to be given to each private as well as officer in the regiment, or, if killed or dead, to their nearest surviving relations. The cool and intrepid courage of Colonel Stewart's foreign corps, and of the 28th. regiment, on whom, as well as the 42nd., the fury of the enemy principally fell, it is agreed, on all hands, was also, on this important day, particularly distinguished.

nations, accustomed to the shock of vast armies, and to regard the English only as a naval power, attached little importance to the contest of such inconsiderable bodies of men on a distant shore; but the prophetic eye of Napoleon at once discovered the magnitude of its consequences, and he received the intelligence of the disaster at Alexandria with a degree of anguish equalled only by that experienced from the shock of Trafalgar."

After this victory one division traversed the country to Rosetta, and captured the forts at that place; part of the army then advanced up the River Nile, and forced the French troops at the city of Cairo to surrender. Another portion was engaged in the blockade of Alexandria.

Meanwhile the force under Major-General Baird had sailed from Bombay for the Red Sea. The original design was to proceed to the port of Suez, but the monsoon had commenced before the fleet entered the Red Sea, in April, 1801, when the Major-General determined to land at Cosseir, on the Red Sea, and brave the difficulties of the desert, in the hope of affording important aid to the forces which had arrived in Egypt from Europe. This was the first occasion that British troops had proceeded by the overland route,* which course was again adopted during the Crimean Campaign, when two regiments of cavalry (10th. and 12th. Dragoons) proceeded from India to Sebastopol. At this early period the fourteen-days' march through the desert was a more serious affair than in later times.

On landing the country presented a frightfully desolate prospect, but the soldiers commenced their march with alacrity, although suffering from excessive heat and dysentery, occasioned by bad water. The march was made during the night. A short distance from Cosseir the troops entered a ravine, which appeared to be the old bed of a river, along which they travelled three days, when it terminated at Moilah: thence the desert had generally a hard gravelly soil, until the troops arrived at Baromba, where the first

* The regiments which proceeded from India were the 10th., 80th., 86th., and 88th. regiments; a troop of the 8th. Light Dragoons and the 61st. regiment embarked from the Cape of Good Hope, joined the army, under Major-General Baird, at Cosseir, in July, 1801, and proceeded through the desert to Kenna, on the Nile, where the troops afterwards embarked for Cairo.

habitable spot was met with after leaving Cosseir, not a single hut being previously seen. There was an almost irresistible inclination to sleep, and some soldiers straggling from the line of march that they might lie down, lost their lives. About ten miles from Baromba was Kenna, which was reached without further difficulty.

Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir John Hely Hutchinson, K.B., who had succeeded to the command upon the death of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, advanced to Grand Cairo, which capitulated on the 27th. of June, 1801. General Menou, refusing to accept the capitulation of Cairo, was closely besieged in Alexandria. The operations against the enemy's works commenced on the 17th. of August. Major-General Coote embarked with a strong body of troops on the inundation in the night of the 16th. and 17th. of August, and effected a landing to the westward of Alexandria, and immediately invested the strong castle of Marabout.

On the east side of Alexandria two attacks were made to obtain possession of some heights, in front of the entrenched position of the enemy. Major-General Cradock conducted the attack against their right, and Major-General Moore was entrusted with that against their left. The action was neither obstinate nor severe, and but small loss was sustained. A part of Brigadier-General Doyle's brigade, the 30th. regiment, (but under the immediate command of Colonel Spencer,) had taken possession of a hill in front of the French right. General Menou, who was in person in that part of his entrenched camp immediately opposite to the British post, ordered about six hundred men to make a sortie. The enemy advanced in column, with fixed bayonets, and without firing a shot, till they were very close to the 30th. regiment, to whom Colonel Spencer gave an immediate order to charge, though they did not consist of more than two hundred men. The order was obeyed with great spirit and determination, and the enemy was driven back to his entrenchments in the greatest confusion, with the loss of several killed, wounded, and taken prisoners.

On the night between the 18th. and 19th., Major-General Coote opened batteries against the castle of Marabout. This

fort, situated on an island at the entrance of the old harbour of Alexandria, capitulated to the troops under Major-General Eyre Coote, on the 21st. of August, 1801. No loss was sustained. A brass gun was captured from the enemy by the first battalion of the 54th. regiment, which it retained until December, 1841; and on its being placed in the repository established in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the corps received the royal authority to bear the word *MARABOUT* on the regimental colour and appointments, in commemoration of the gallantry evinced by the battalion at the capture of that fort. No other regiment bears this distinction.

Major-General Coote marched from *Marabout* on the morning of the 22nd. of August, to attack a strong corps posted in his front, in order to cover the approach to Alexandria. In the action which ensued, the French suffered extremely, and left their wounded and seven pieces of cannon behind. A remarkable escape of this General and a company of guards is related by Sir Robert Wilson. While passing under a heavy fire of grape, which struck off several of the men's caps, they escaped without injury.

During the evening of the 27th. of August, General Menou sent an aide-de-camp to request an armistice for three days, in order to afford time to prepare a capitulation, which after some difficulties and delays was signed on the 2nd. of September. It is on record that after the terms of surrender were concluded, the French General received Brigadier-General Hope with the natural politeness of his countrymen, and an invitation was given to dinner, the repast consisting entirely of horse-flesh.

This terminated the campaign in Egypt, and the achievements of the British army were a prelude to future victories. The troops received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and all the regiments received the royal authority to bear on their colours the word "EGYPT," with the *Sphinx* as a lasting memorial of the glories acquired during this arduous and important campaign, which had exalted the military fame of Great Britain, by the expulsion of the "invincible" legions of Buonaparte from Egypt, whence he had expected to extend his conquests throughout Asia. The following were the regi-

ments employed in Egypt, in 1801:—

8th. Light Dragoons, one Troop, Captain Hawkins; 11th. Light Dragoons, one Troop, Captain A. Money; 12th. Light Dragoons, Colonel Mervyn Archdall; 22nd. Light Dragoons,* Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable William Lumley; 26th. (afterwards 23rd.) Light Dragoons, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Gordon; Hompesch's Hussars, (detachment,) Major Sir Robert T. Wilson; Coldstream Guards, 1st. Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Brice; 3rd. Foot Guards, 1st. Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel T. Hilgrove Turner; Royals, 2nd. Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan Campbell; 2nd. Queen's Royal, Colonel the Earl of Dalhousie; 8th. Foot, King's, Colonel Gordon Drummond; 10th. Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Quarrell; 13th. Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable Charles Colville; 18th., Royal Irish, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry T. Montresor; 20th. Foot, 1st. and 2nd. Battalions, Lieutenant-Colonel George Smith; 23rd. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Lieutenant-Colonel John Hall; 24th. Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel John R. Forster; 25th. Foot, Colonel William Dyott; 26th. Foot, Colonel Lord Elphinstone; 27th. Inniskilling, 1st. and 2nd. Battalions, Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Graham; 28th. Foot, Colonel Honourable Edward Paget; 30th. Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel William Wilkinson; 40th. Foot, (Flank Companies,) Colonel Brent Spencer; 42nd., Royal Highland Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel William Dickson; 44th. Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel David Ogilvie; 50th. Foot, Colonel Patrick Wauchope; 54th. Foot, 1st. and 2nd. Battalions, Lieutenant-Colonel John Thomas Layard; 58th. Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel William Houstoun; 61st. Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Carruthers; 79th. Foot, Colonel Alan Cameron; 80th. Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel John Montresor; 86th. Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel James P. Lloyd; 88th. Foot, Colonel William Carr Beresford; 89th. Foot, Colonel William Stewart; 90th. Foot, Colonel Rowland Hill; 92nd. Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Erskine; De Watteville's Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Louis de Watteville; The Queen's German Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Peter John James Dutens; De Rolle's Regiment, Lieuten-

* The 22nd. Light Dragoons, 20th. (two battalions,) 24th., 25th., and 26th. Regiments, the Ancient Irish Fencibles, and the foreign corps of De Watteville and Chasseurs Britanniques, joined the Army in Egypt, in July, 1801.



TURKISH METAL FOR EGYPT 1906





ant-Colonel The Baron De Dürler; Dillon's Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel The Baron Perponcher; Royal Corsican Rangers, Major Hudson Lowe; Ancient Irish Fencibles; Chasseurs Britanniques, Colonel John Ramsay; and the Staff Corps, (detachment.)

THE TURKISH MEDAL.*

THE Grand Seignior, with a view to perpetuate the services rendered to the Ottoman empire, established an order of knighthood, designated the Crescent, which was conferred on the general officers. He also presented large gold medals to the field officers, and others of a smaller size to the captains and subalterns, which they were authorized by His Majesty to accept and wear. A palace was also built at Constantinople for the future residence of the British ambassadors. The medal from which the engraving has been made is the smaller one, given to captains and subalterns, but is the same in pattern as the larger size, conferred on the field-officers. On one side are the Crescent and Star, and on the other is the Sultan's cypher, under which is the year 1801; the border is the same on both sides; the ribbon is dark orange.

* The illustrations of the Turkish and Maida medals have been made from specimens kindly lent to the author by Robert Hudson, Esq., F.R.S., who has at much expense and labour procured a most valuable collection of medals, illustrative of our military and naval annals.

BATTLE OF MAIDA.

4TH. JULY, 1806.

A SQUADRON of British and Russian vessels having, in November, 1805, landed some troops at Naples, without any opposition from the Neapolitan court, shortly afterwards departed. On receiving intelligence of this transaction, the French Emperor issued a proclamation, that "the Neapolitan dynasty had ceased to reign," and his brother Joseph, assisted by Marshal Massena, proceeded with an army to that country. The French entered Naples on the 15th. of February, and shortly obtained possession of the whole kingdom, excepting Gaeta. Meanwhile the Court had retired to Sicily. A decree was soon issued, by which the crown of Naples was conferred by Napoleon on his brother Joseph, who was proclaimed king on the 30th. of May.

A body of troops was assembled by the French in Calabria, and extensive preparations were made for the invasion of Sicily. Major-General Stuart, who then commanded the British troops in Sicily, formed the design of penetrating Calabria, and attacking the French division, under General Regnier: the result was the Battle of Maida, Upper Calabria, which was fought on the 4th. of July, 1806. On hearing of the disembarkation of the British at St. Euphemia, General Regnier made a rapid march from Reggio, uniting, as he advanced, his detached corps. Major-General Stuart resolved to anticipate the attack, and the army commenced its march on the morning of the 4th. of July. By nine o'clock in the morning the opposing fronts were warmly engaged. The right of the advanced line consisted of the battalion of light infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel, afterwards Sir James, Kempt, consisting of the light companies of the 20th., 27th., 35th., 58th., 61st., 81st., and Watteville's, (since disbanded,) together with one hundred and fifty chosen battalion men of the 35th. regiment, under Major Robinson. Directly opposed to them was the favourite French regiment, the 1re. Légère. The two corps, at the distance of about one hundred yards, fired reciprocally a few rounds, when, as if by

mutual consent, the firing was suspended, and in close compact order and dreadful silence they advanced towards each other, until their bayonets began to cross. This momentous crisis appalled the enemy; they broke and endeavoured to fly, but it was too late, and they were overtaken, when the most terrible slaughter ensued.

Brigadier-General Acland, whose brigade, consisting of the 78th. and 81st. regiments, was immediately on the left of the light infantry, availed himself of this favourable moment to press instantly forward upon the corps in his front, when the 78th., under Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod, and the 81st., under Major Plenderloath, had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves. The enemy fled in dismay and disorder, leaving the plain covered with their dead and wounded.

Being thus completely discomfited on his left, General Rénier commenced a new effort in the hope of recovering the day. The grenadier battalion and the 27th. regiment, which formed the first brigade, under Brigadier-General Cole, resisted the enemy most gallantly. Nothing could shake the undaunted firmness of the grenadiers, under Lieutenant-Colonel O'Callaghan, and of the 27th. regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Smith. The cavalry, successively repelled from before their front, attempted to turn their left, when Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, who had that morning landed from Messina with the 20th. Foot, and was coming up to the army during the action, having observed this movement, threw his regiment opportunely into a small cover upon their flank, and by a heavy and well-directed fire completely frustrated the attempt. The 20th., with natural pride, always commemorated this day's glory. The enemy having succeeded with his cavalry in turning the British left, owing to the total deficiency of that arm on the part of the English, might possibly have retrieved the day, but for this movement. This was the final struggle, and the French began precipitately to retire; above seven hundred of their dead were buried upon the field of battle.

The British infantry continued in pursuit as long as they were able, but as the enemy dispersed in every direction, and the victors were under the necessity of preserving order, the trial of speed became unequal. The total loss sustained by

the French was estimated at four thousand men; while that of the British was limited to only one officer, three sergeants, and forty-one rank and file killed; eleven officers, eight sergeants, two drummers, and two hundred and sixty-one rank and file wounded.

For this victory Major-General Stuart received the thanks of Parliament, with a vote of a thousand pounds a year for life; the approbation of his Sovereign, and the dignity of a Knight of the Bath; he was created Count of Maida by the King of Naples, and the city of London voted him its freedom and a sword.

In the official communication from the British minister at Palermo, the battle of Maida was thus adverted to:—"There is not to be found in the annals of military transactions an enterprise prepared with more deliberate reflection, or executed with greater decision, promptitude, and success, than the late invasion of Calabria by Sir John Stuart. I trust, therefore, you will not think me presumptuous for venturing to add my testimony of the high sense entertained by this Court, of the merits of the British General, and of his gallant army, who, on the fertile plains of Maida, have added new trophies to those which the same troops had formerly earned, from the same enemy; on the sandy regions of Egypt."

The following regiments bear the word MAIDA on their colours:—20th., 27th., 35th., 58th., 61st., (flank companies,) 78th., and 81st. Foot.

GOLD MEDAL FOR MAIDA.

In commemoration of this victory a gold medal was struck, and conferred upon all the superior officers who were present. On the obverse is the lauriated head of the Sovereign, inscribed GEORGIUS TERTIUS REX. The reverse has Britannia brandishing a spear with her right hand, and on her left a shield charged with the crosses of the Union banner. A flying figure of Victory is crowning her with a wreath of laurel; behind Britannia is the triquetra, or trinacria, the ancient symbol of Sicily, and before her is inscribed MAIDA IVL. IV. MDCCCVI. Round the edge the name and rank of the officers were engraved.

There was only one size of this medal, which was worn both by General and Field officers from the button-hole of their uniform, to a red ribbon, with blue edges, and a gold buckle. The issue was limited to the Commander of the Forces engaged, officers in command of brigades, battalions, or of corps equiva-



lent to a battalion, or the officer who succeeded on the removal from the field of the original commander, and the Deputy Quartermaster-General. As a general rule, no officer below the rank of Major was considered eligible, unless he succeeded to the command of a battalion during the action.

BATTLES OF ROLEIA AND VIMIERA.

17TH. AND 21ST. AUGUST, 1808.

At this period the Peninsula was the centre of political interest. Portugal, deserted by her government, and Spain betrayed, the people of each of those countries rose in arms to recover the national independence. Dissensions had arisen in the royal family of Spain, occasioned by the sway of Manuel Godoy, who bore the title of the Prince of Peace. This minister was dismissed, but the court was unable to restore tranquillity. In this emergency the French Emperor was solicited to be umpire, and Napoleon eventually placed the crown of Spain on his brother Joseph, who was transferred from the throne of Naples. The Spaniards at once flew to arms, and the British government resolved to aid the Spanish and Portuguese patriots. A British army was accordingly ordered to proceed to the Peninsula, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley. After a favourable passage the troops destined for this service anchored in Mondego Bay, in the beginning of August, and a landing was effected in the vicinity of the village of Frejus. The division under Major-General (afterwards Sir Brent) Spencer, K.B., from Cadiz, consisting of about four thousand men, joined on the 8th. of August; and after a short halt, the army was put in motion to occupy a more forward position, where it remained for some days. Sir Arthur marched from Leiria on the 13th., and arrived at Alcobaça on the 19th., which place the enemy abandoned in the preceding night. The French, about four thousand in number, were posted at Roliça, or Roleia, (the latter mode of spelling having been inaccurately adopted from the despatch for the colours,) and Brilos was occupied by their advanced posts. The possession of this latter village being important to future operations, it was determined to occupy it, and as soon as the British infantry arrived upon the ground, a detachment, consisting of four companies of riflemen of the 60th. and 95th. regiments, was ordered to effect this duty. A trifling resistance was offered by a small

picket of the enemy's infantry and a few cavalry, after which they retired, being followed by a detachment of riflemen to the distance of three miles from Brilos. The riflemen were then attacked by a superior body of the enemy, who attempted to cut them off from the main body of the detachment to which they belonged. Large bodies of the enemy appeared on both the flanks of the detachment, which had advanced in support of the riflemen, and it was with difficulty that Major-General Spencer was enabled to effect a retreat to Obidos, which village it remained in possession of. In this affair of the advanced posts on the 15th. of August, which is known as the action at Lourinha, and which was occasioned by the eagerness of the troops in pursuit of the enemy, some few casualties were sustained by the fifth battalion of the 60th., and second battalion of the 95th., now Rifle Brigade.

Two days afterwards was fought the Battle of Roleia, or Roliça. General Laborde continued in his position at this place, and Sir Arthur Wellesley determined to attack him in it on the morning of the 17th. of August. Roliça is situated on an eminence, having a plain in its front, at the end of a valley, which commences at Caldas, and is closed to the southwards by the mountains, which join the hills, forming a valley on the left, looking towards Caldas. In the centre of the valley, and about eight miles from Roliça, is the town and old moorish fort of Obidos, from whence the enemy's pickets had been driven on the 15th., and from that time he had posts in the hills on both sides of the valley, as well as in the plain in front of his army, which was posted on the heights in front of Roliça; its right resting upon the hills, its left upon an eminence, on which was a windmill, and the whole covering four or five passes into the mountains in his rear.

About seven o'clock in the morning the troops moved from Obidos. Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen were immediately detached into the hills on the left of the valley, to keep up the communication between the centre and left columns, and to protect the march of the former along the valley; the enemy's posts were successively driven in. Major-General Hill's brigade moved on to attack the French left, and Brigadier-Generals Nightingall and Craufurd advanced with the artillery

along the high-road, until at length Nightingall's formed in the plain immediately in the enemy's front, supported by the light infantry companies, and the 45th. regiment, of Brigadier-General Craufurd's brigade; while the other two regiments of his brigade, the 50th. and 91st., were kept as a reserve in the rear.

Major-General Rowland (afterwards Viscount) Hill and Brigadier-General Nightingall advanced upon the enemy's position, and at the same moment Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen were in the hills on his right; the Portuguese infantry in a village upon his left; and Major-General Ferguson's column was descending from the heights into the plain. From this situation the French retired by the passes into the mountains with the utmost regularity and celerity; and notwithstanding the rapid advance of the British infantry, the want of a sufficient body of cavalry was the cause of their suffering but little loss in the plain. It then became necessary to make a disposition to attack the formidable position which had been taken up. Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen were already in the mountains on the enemy's right, and no time was lost in attacking the different passes, as well as in supporting the riflemen, so as to ensure a complete victory.

The Portuguese infantry were ordered to move up a pass on the right of the whole; the light companies of Major-General Hill's brigade, and the 5th. Fusiliers advanced up a pass next on the right; and the 29th. regiment, supported by the 9th. foot, under Brigadier-General Nightingall, a third pass; and the 45th. and 82nd. regiments, passes on the left. These were all difficult of access, and some of them were well defended, particularly that assailed by the 9th. and 29th. Foot; both regiments attacked with the greatest impetuosity, and reached the enemy before those whose assaults were to be made on their flanks; the defence was desperate, and it was in this attack that the greatest loss was sustained, Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable George A. F. Lake being killed at the head of his regiment, the 29th. Foot.

General Laborde was however driven from all the positions he had taken in the passes of the mountains, and the British troops were advanced in the plains on their tops. For a considerable length of time the 9th. and 29th. regiments

alone were advanced to this point, with Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen at a distance on the left; they were afterwards supported by the 5th., and by the light companies of Major-General Hill's brigade, which had arrived on their right, and by the other troops ordered to ascend the mountains, the latter arriving by degrees. Here three most gallant attacks were made upon the 9th. and 29th. regiments, in all of which the enemy was repulsed; but he succeeded in effecting a retreat in good order, owing principally to Sir Arthur's want of cavalry, and to the difficulty of bringing up the passes of the mountains with celerity a sufficient number of troops and of cannon, to support those who had first ascended. The French loss was nevertheless very great, and three pieces of cannon were captured.

Sir Arthur Wellesley, in his despatch, observed "that although we had such a superiority of numbers employed in the operations of this day, the troops actually engaged in the heat of the action were, from unavoidable circumstances, only the 5th., 9th., 29th., the riflemen of the 60th. and 95th., and the flank companies of Major-General Hill's brigade, being a number by no means equal to that of the enemy: their conduct, therefore, deserves the highest commendation."

The British casualties were four officers killed and twenty wounded; three non-commissioned officers and drummers killed, twenty non-commissioned officers and drummers wounded; sixty-three rank and file killed, and two hundred and ninety-five wounded. The French losses were more than double, as they amounted to one thousand in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Thus was the first victory in the Peninsula gained; and it afforded an omen of future successes, which was afterwards fully accomplished. The 5th., 6th., 9th., 29th., 32nd., 36th., 38th., 40th., 45th., 60th., 71st., 82nd., 91st., and Rifle Brigade, all bear the word "ROLEIA" for this battle.

Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley did not pursue the enemy by the high-roads, but keeping to the right, near the sea, marched to Vimiera, to cover the landing of a brigade commanded by Major-General Anstruther, which was effected on the 20th. of August. The following morning was to be

given up to the troops in order to prepare and repose themselves. Whilst the men were engaged in washing and cleaning their equipments, the approach of the enemy, moving to the left, was discovered at eight o'clock in the morning, and the brigades commanded by Major-General Ferguson, Brigadier-Generals Nightingall, Acland, and Bowes, proceeded across a valley from the heights on the west to those on the east of Vimiera.

Marshal Junot, Duke of Abrantes, advanced to the attack of the position, and commenced it on the British centre, where the 50th. regiment was posted, moving along the front gradually to the left, until the whole line became engaged. Notwithstanding the fire of the riflemen, the enemy advanced close to the 50th., and were checked and driven back only by the bayonets of that regiment. The second battalion of the 43rd. was likewise closely engaged with them, in the road leading into Vimiera, a part of that corps having been ordered into the churchyard to prevent them from penetrating into the town. On the right of the position they were repulsed by the bayonets of the 97th. regiment, successfully supported by the second battalion of the 52nd., which, by an advance in column, took the enemy in flank.

The attack upon the heights on the road to Lourinha was supported by a large body of cavalry, and was made with the usual impetuosity of French troops. They were received with steadiness by the brigade under Major-General Ferguson, consisting of the 36th., 40th., and 71st. regiments. These corps charged as soon as the enemy approached them, who gave way, and they continued to advance upon him, supported by the 82nd., one of the corps of Brigadier-General Nightingall's brigade, which, as the ground extended, afterwards formed a part of the first line; by the 29th. regiment, and by Brigadier-Generals Bowes and Acland's brigades; whilst Brigadier-General Craufurd's brigade and the Portuguese troops, in two lines, proceeded along the heights on the left. In the advance of Major-General Ferguson's brigade six pieces of cannon were taken, with many prisoners, and vast numbers were killed and wounded.

An attempt was afterwards made by the French to recover

a portion of their artillery, by attacking the 71st. and 82nd. regiments, which were halted in a valley in which the guns had been captured. The attempt failed, and the enemy were compelled again to retire with great loss.

Sir Arthur Wellesley especially noticed the following corps:—The Royal artillery, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Robe; the 20th. Dragoons, (since disbanded,) commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, who was killed; the 50th. regiment, commanded by Colonel Walker; the second battalion of the 95th. regiment, (rifles,) commanded by Major Travers; the fifth battalion 60th. regiment, commanded by Major Davy; the second battalion 43rd., commanded by Major Hull; the second battalion 52nd., commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Ross; the 97th. regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lyon; the 36th., commanded by Colonel Burne; the 40th., commanded by Colonel Kemmis; the 71st., commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel (afterwards Sir Denis) Pack; and the 82nd. regiment, commanded by Major Eyre. The British commander, always chary of praise, paid a special tribute to the 36th. regiment.

Captain Hardinge, 57th. regiment, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, afterwards Viscount Hardinge, was amongst the wounded. Four officers were killed, and thirty-seven wounded; three non-commissioned officers and drummers were killed, and thirty-one wounded; one hundred and twenty-eight rank and file were killed, and four hundred and sixty-six wounded. Thirteen pieces of cannon, twenty-three ammunition waggons, with powder, shells, stores of all descriptions, and twenty thousand rounds of musket ammunition, were captured. General Beniere was wounded and taken prisoner, together with several officers. The defeat was signal, and not more than half the British army was actually engaged. The French casualties amounted to nearly two thousand killed, wounded, and taken prisoners.

In this action, George Clark, one of the pipers of the 71st. Highland Light Infantry, was wounded; and being unable to accompany his corps in the advance against the enemy, put his pipes in order, and struck up a favourite regimental air, to the intense delight of his comrades.

Both Houses of Parliament voted their thanks to the British troops for this victory, and the word *VIMIERA* was authorized to be borne on the colours and appointments of the following regiments:—2nd., 5th., 6th., 9th., 20th., 29th., 32nd., 36th., 38th., 40th., 43rd., 45th., 50th., 52nd., 60th., 71st., 82nd., 91st., and Rifle Brigade.

Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Burrard arrived during the action, but did not assume the command: Lieutenant-General Sir Hew Dalrymple landed on the following day, and took command of the army. The force under Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore was also embarked during the negotiation which subsequently took place, making the British forces to amount to thirty-two thousand men. This treaty, which was styled the "Convention of Cintra," was signed on the 30th. of August, and by its provisions the French troops evacuated Portugal.

All the objects of the expedition having been effected, and the French forces embarked for France, the British army remained for some time at Lisbon and its vicinity. This convention excited great dissatisfaction in England, and a Court of Enquiry was assembled to investigate the circumstances attending it.

GOLD MEDAL FOR ROLEIA AND VIMIERA.

ALTHOUGH these battles were distinct actions only one medal was conferred, but it was granted to those who were present at either of them. On the obverse Britannia is represented seated on the globe; in her right hand extended a wreath of laurel, and in her left a palm branch; to her right the British lion, and on the left a shield charged with the crosses of the union banner. The reverse had a wreath of laurel, within which the name of the event was engraved, and the year, thus—Roleia and Vimiera, 1808. The name and rank of the officer were engraved on the edge. Further particulars regarding these medals will be given with the description of that for Talavera, of which an illustration has been made, and which is similar to that granted for the above and subsequent victories.

SIR JOHN MOORE'S CAMPAIGN.

Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Burrard received His Majesty's commands to place a large portion of the army in Portugal under the orders of Sir John Moore, to be employed on a particular service, which was announced in a general order on the 8th. of October, 1808, and preparations were accordingly made for entering Spain. Upon arriving in that country the troops were directed to wear the red cockade, in addition to their own, as a compliment to the Spanish nation, and to use every means to maintain the good opinion entertained of them by that high-spirited people.

On the 27th. of October the division under the command of Lieutenant-General the Honourable John Hope, afterwards the Earl of Hopetoun, was put in motion, and after a short stay at Badajoz, resumed the march to Talavera de la Reyna. From this town the column proceeded to the Escorial, seven leagues to the north-west of Madrid, where it arrived and halted on the 22nd. of November. Intelligence was here received of the enemy's movements, and a night march was made to the left by Avila and Peneranda, and finally to Alba de Tormes, where a junction was formed with a detachment from the army under Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore. The troops were shortly afterwards put in motion towards Valladolid, and subsequently to the left, to effect a junction with the division under Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird, which had landed at Corunna.

Previously to this period, the Spanish armies under General Blake, near Bilboa on the left, General Castanos in the centre, and General Palafox lower down the Ebro on the right, had been completely defeated; and Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore consequently made arrangements for a retreat on Portugal by Ciudad Rodrigo; but it having been represented to him that Madrid held out against the French, he was induced to effect a junction with Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird, in order to make a diversion in favour of Madrid, by attacking Marshal Soult on the River Carion.

SAHAGUN, BENEVENTE, ETC.

DECEMBER, 1808, AND JANUARY, 1809.

THE British commander ascertained that instead of a powerful army covering his advance, not a Spanish soldier was in his front, the enemy was at hand, and those Spanish armies with which he had been directed to co-operate, had been routed and dispersed; at the same time the winter had set in with unusual severity, and the troops were almost constantly marching through snow. Napoleon had three hundred thousand men in Spain, and to confront this host of veterans, Sir John Moore had not twenty-five thousand British troops, yet he boldly advanced and menaced the enemy's lines.

Three leagues from the quarters of the Hussar brigade, consisting of the 7th., 10th., and 15th. Hussars, about eight hundred French dragoons were in cantonments at Sahagun, under Brigadier-General Debelle. About two o'clock on the morning of the 21st. of December, the 15th., with Captain Thornhill and twelve soldiers of the 7th. Hussars, and Lieutenant-General Lord Paget (afterwards Marquis of Anglesey) at their head, moved along the left bank of the Cea, in order to intercept the retreat of the French dragoons from Sahagun. The 10th. marched straight to the town, while Lieutenant-General Lord Paget, with the 15th., endeavoured to turn it. The British hussars arrived in the vicinity of Sahagun before daylight; but a French patrol had given the alarm, and his lordship found the enemy formed without the town. The march had been performed with difficulty, the weather being extremely cold, and from deep snow on the ground, the road was so covered with ice in many places, that the men had to dismount and lead their horses. Between five and six o'clock the advance guard of the 15th. fell in with a French patrol, and took five prisoners, but in consequence of the extreme darkness the rest escaped, and galloping off to Sahagun, gave the alarm, thus preventing the surprise of the enemy. Upon approaching that place shortly before daylight, the French dragoons were discovered formed up

beyond a rugged hollow-way, which was unfavourable for cavalry, and as the 15th. came near the enemy withdrew towards a bridge on their left. In numbers the French were about two to one, but his lordship instantly charged, overthrew them, and captured nearly one hundred and fifty prisoners, including two lieutenant-colonels, and eleven other officers.

Lord Paget, and Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, of the 15th., each received a medal. The conduct of the hussars was commended by the British General, and the regiment was permitted to bear on its appointments the word SAHAGUN.

This attack by Lord Paget on a vastly superior force, so far as numbers were concerned, at Sahagun, in which the enemy were cut to pieces, occasioned Sir John Moore to issue the following order:—

“Head Quarters, Sahagun.

“The different attacks made by parties of cavalry upon those of the enemy, on the march, have given them an opportunity to display a spirit, and to assume a tone of superiority which does them credit, and which the Commander of the Forces hopes will be supported upon more important occasions.

“The attacks conducted by Brigadier-General Stewart, with the 18th. Hussars,* when upon the Douro, and that by Lieutenant-General Lord Paget upon the enemy's cavalry at this place, are honourable to the British cavalry.

“The Commander of the Forces begs that the Lieutenant-General and Brigadier-General will accept his thanks for their services, and that they will convey them to Brigadier-General

* This refers to the following gallant act of the 18th. Hussars, in December, 1808, which regiment having been disbanded for some years, has been again added to the cavalry establishment of the army. It cannot be better related than in the noble actor's own words:—“It was the good fortune of a squadron of the 18th. Hussars, to come, at this time, into contact with the enemy. There is a small town, called Rueda, situated about half way between Nava and Tordesillas, in which a detachment of the enemy's cavalry, with some infantry, were quartered. Having caused it to be reconnoitred, and finding that the French seemed quite ignorant of our proximity, I determined to surprise them if possible. With this intention, a squadron proceeded against them on the night of the 12th., and, having made good our entrance unobserved, we soon threw them into confusion. The greater number were sabred on the spot, many were taken, and only a few escaped to inform General Franceschi, who occupied Valladolid with a body of two or three thousand horse, that the British army had not retreated.”—*Story of the Peninsular War, by the late Marquis of Londonderry, G.C.B.*

Slade, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the cavalry under their command, for their conduct in the different affairs that have taken place."

An order like this naturally made the infantry very desirous to emulate the cavalry, and the opportunity was shortly afterwards afforded. Arrangements had been made for attacking the enemy, but the approach of Napoleon, with an overwhelming force, rendered a retrograde movement necessary; and while the cavalry pickets were skirmishing with the French, the baggage, and several brigades of infantry withdrew. Christmas, with all its social customs was thus dawning, when the troops commenced their retreat. A heavy and continued fall of snow hid the ruts in the roads, caused by the passage of the guns. Officers lost their boots in these ruts, and were compelled to walk barefooted. Two days rest after the reserve had crossed the Esla, enabled measures to be taken to repair the sufferings from the bad roads, a supply of soles and heels having been furnished to each regiment; the officers and men had also the welcome issue of new blankets, and one hundred and fifty pairs of shoes were supplied to each regiment.

On the 24th. of December the hussars fell back to Cal; on the 25th. they arrived at Sahagun, and on quitting that place on the 26th., a considerable force of the enemy's cavalry was seen on some high ground at Majorga. Lord Paget directed Colonel Leigh, of the 10th. Hussars, to dislodge them with two squadrons of his regiment, and the colonel instantly led one squadron forward, the other following in support. Arriving on the top of the hill, he paused a short time for the horses to recover their wind after the ascent, and was exposed to a heavy, but not destructive fire; he afterwards gave the word "Charge," and in five minutes the French were overthrown, many were killed, others wounded, and about a hundred taken prisoners. On this, and all other occasions, the superiority of the British cavalry over the French horsemen, was proved to an extent beyond anything that had been anticipated. The British hussars set superior numbers at defiance, and their temerity was not, in any instance, punished by repulse or defeat.

Continuing the retreat, the cavalry arrived at Benevento on the 27th. of December; they had scarcely entered the town, when an alarm of the approach of a body of French troops was given, and the hussars turned out, but the enemy retired. The infantry continued their retreat on the following morning, but the cavalry remained in the town, with parties watching the fords on the Esla.

Six hundred cavalry of the French imperial guard, commanded by General Lefebre Desnouettes, forded the river near the bridge, and drove back the videttes, when the British pickets, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Otway, (afterwards Lieutenant-General Sir Loftus William Otway,) major of the 18th. Hussars, advanced, and repeatedly charging the enemy's leading squadrons, kept the whole in check until Lieutenant-General Lord Paget and Brigadier-General the Honourable Charles Stewart (afterwards the Marquis of Londonderry) arrived. A detachment of the 10th. Hussars, under Major Quentin, was engaged on this occasion, and evinced signal gallantry. Lord Paget hastened to bring up the regiment from the town: Brigadier-General Stewart placed himself at the head of the pickets, and the ground was obstinately disputed, many charges being made by both sides, the French veterans fighting in a manner worthy of their high reputation. The pickets were ordered to fall back gradually, and the squadrons were repeatedly mingled. Brigadier-General Stewart evinced great personal bravery, and while engaged with a French officer, his sword fell, when Lieutenant-Colonel Otway gave the general his own sword, and recovered the other from the ground. While the fight was taking place on the plain, the hussars formed at the edge of the town, and, on receiving a signal to advance, they galloped forward. The pickets, perceiving the 10th. advancing to support them, gave a loud cheer, and dashed at speed upon their numerous opponents. In an instant the French were broken and driven in great disorder towards the river, which they repassed with precipitation, leaving behind them about thirty men killed, twenty-five wounded, and seventy prisoners. General Lefebre Desnouettes was pursued by the hussars, and refusing to stop when overtaken, he was

cut across the head, and made prisoner by Private Levi Gridall.

On the 30th. of December the troops came up with the wretched remains of the army under the Marquis de la Romana; instead of these being of any assistance they impeded the march of the British, and exhausted the few resources left, the houses being filled by them.

The retreat presented many harrowing features. An eye-witness, (who still survives,) Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Cadell, of the 28th., which regiment formed part of the reserve, the post of honour in a retreat, states,—“On the arrival of the cavalry at Canberas, about midnight, the reserve immediately moved on, and arrived next morning, 1st. January, 1809, at Bembibre, just as the other division was marching off to Villa Franca. The scene of drunkenness that here presented itself was truly shameful. The stragglers from the preceding division so crowded every house, that there was hardly a place to be had for the wearied reserve. Crowds of half-naked and unfortunate peasants of Romana's army, added to the confusion. On the 2nd., when Sir John Moore left Bembibre, with the reserve and the cavalry, for Villa Franca, Colonel Ross was left with that excellent regiment, the 20th., and a detachment of hussars, to cover the town, while officers were employed in endeavouring to collect the stragglers. A few were got away, but many were so tired and lame from sore feet, that they did not care if the French sabres and bayonets were at their breasts, so completely did most of them give themselves up to despair. The rear-guard was at length forced to retire and leave those unfortunate people to their fate. Some of these poor fellows, who had thought better of it, and were endeavouring to overtake their countrymen, were unmercifully sabred by the French cavalry, many of them in a defenceless state.”

In the same gallant veteran's "Narrative of the Campaigns of the 28th. regiment," this striking incident occurs:—"The following occurrence had more effect in establishing the good conduct of the reserve than anything that had yet been done. We were formed into close column on the Bembibre side of the river, when our gallant chief, General Paget, in an ex-

collected address, called the attention of the soldiers to the dreadful and disgraceful scene of yesterday, and the merciless conduct the enemy's cavalry had shewn to many of the stragglers. He told the men that they had become the rear-guard of the army, and upon their sober, steady, and good conduct the safety of the whole depended. Just as the general had finished his admirable and soldier-like address, and after all the orders had been given, and the necessary examples that had been made, two men of the reserve were found in the very act of shamefully plundering a house in the village, and ill-treating the inhabitants. The report was made, and the reserve was instantly formed in square; the culprits were brought out, the general being determined that an example should be made. They were ordered to be hanged upon a tree close to the village. Everything being prepared, the awful sentence was about to be carried into execution; the unfortunate men were in the act of being lifted up to the fatal branch, when an officer of the hussars rode into the square, and reported that the enemy were at that moment advancing. The general said he did not care if the whole French cavalry were coming up, that he would hang those men, who had been guilty of so shameful an outrage. At that instant a few distant shots were heard, and a second officer arrived at full speed with another report. The general then stopped the execution, and turning round to the reserve, said, 'Soldiers! if you promise to behave well for the future, I will forgive those men; say yes, in an instant.' 'Yes!' was said by every one. 'Say it again,' said the general. 'Yes, yes!' was again exclaimed by all. 'Say it a third time.' 'Yes, yes, yes!' and a cheer followed.* The men were forgiven, the square was reduced, and the 52nd. regiment, under Colonel Barclay, went through the village in double-quick time, and in the most beautiful manner took possession

* The same incident is related in the "Record of the 52nd. Light Infantry," edited by Captain Moorsom, late captain of that regiment, by which it appears there were three men, one a straggler from the artillery, another from the guards, and the third a man named Lewis, of the 52nd. Lewis generally contrived to have an attack of rheumatism soon after getting into action, and thus got out of sight of his officers for the purpose of filling his haversack. Although a sad plunderer, he was a gallant soldier, and was afterwards killed at Orthes, by the side of the late Duke of Richmond.

of the vineyards on the opposite side of the river, while the remainder of the reserve crossed the bridge under cover of the 95th., and formed on the hill behind the 52nd. By this time the enemy were close upon us, and attacked the 95th. in great force, the cavalry joining in the onset. They were terribly galled by the rifles as they advanced through the village. The 95th. then retired up the road to the right and left, the French being at the same time exposed to a murderous fire from the 52nd., in the vineyards, which completely checked them. The 52nd. then retired up the road, when the enemy were again most gallantly repulsed. The French in this affair lost the general officer commanding the advanced guard, and many men. A column of them was also severely handled by Captain Carthew's guns, and stopped descending the hill on the other side of the river. This kept them quiet until the afternoon of the 5th. of January. Our gallant commander-in-chief was present during this affair, and wherever there was a shot fired was he always to be found. This was the first time the infantry had met the enemy."

Marshal Soult, unwilling to attack, followed the sorely-pressed army with unwonted caution. One night and two days brought the army from Villa Franca to Lugo. All the attacks of the advanced guard of the French upon the rear were repulsed. Notwithstanding this, however, the retreating troops became more and more harassed. When the two bullock cars, containing treasure to the amount of twenty-five thousand pounds, became immovable, the money had to be thrown over the precipice. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Cadell thus narrates the circumstance:—"On the morning of the 5th. (January, 1809,) the reserve left Nogales. We were detained at a bridge a little way on the road, covering the engineers, who were endeavouring to destroy it, but they did not succeed. The 28th. regiment was now the rear-guard of the reserve, and the flank companies, with a company of the 95th., formed the rear-guard of the regiment. The whole distance was a continued skirmish. About noon we came up with two cars laden with dollars; but the bullocks that drew them being completely exhausted, it was impossible to

save the treasure. Under these circumstances Sir John Moore decided that the whole should be thrown down the mountain, most judiciously considering, that if the casks were broken, the men would make a rush for the money, which would have caused great confusion, and might have cost the lives of many. The rear-guard, therefore was halted; Lieutenant Bennet, of the light company, 28th. regiment, was placed over the money, with strict orders from Sir John Moore to shoot the first person who attempted to touch it.* It was then rolled over the precipice; the casks were soon broken by the rugged rocks, and the dollars falling out, rolled over the height—a sparkling cascade of silver. The French advanced guard coming up shortly after to the spot, were detained for a time picking up the few dollars that had been scattered on the road.”

BATTLE OF CORUNNA.

16TH. JANUARY, 1809.

SIR JOHN MOORE concentrated his army near Lugo, where he determined to give battle. About twelve o'clock in the morning of the 6th. of January, the French appeared on the opposite heights. The British soldiers, full of the national spirit, desired nothing better than to confront them. The troops were immediately under arms, but each looked at the other until evening set in, and it became evident that the day of battle was to be postponed. On the following morning the enemy at daybreak opened a cannonade, which was forthwith returned, and in the space of a few minutes the French fire was silenced. Towards sunset a French column

* “The rear regiments of the reserve only were present when the money was cast away, and certainly not a man of those left their ranks in the hope of obtaining a portion. This discipline, however, did not extend to the ‘followers,’ who, as soon as they arrived at the spot where the dollars were rolling over the mountain side, at once began a scramble, in which the wife of the regimental master-tailor, Malony, (who was a merry one, and often beguiled a weary march to the men with her tales,) was so successful that her fortune was apparently made. The poor woman went through all her subsequent perils and hardships of the retreat, but on stepping from the boat to the ship’s side on embarking at Corunna, her foot slipped, and down she went, like a shot, and owing to the weight of dollars secured about her person she never rose again.”—*Historical Record of the 52nd. Light Infantry.*

commenced the ascent of the rising ground, and was met by a wing of the 76th.; this regiment gradually retired until joined by the 51st. In the latter Sir John Moore had served as an ensign, and he addressed them briefly, reminding them of that circumstance, and expressing his reliance on their gallantry. The speech, short as it was, produced its effect, and after a few discharges of musketry, they rushed onward with the bayonet, when the enemy was beaten back, leaving on the ground several killed and wounded. After a night spent in anxious expectation, another day dawned, during which the British troops were in position, but no sign of attack was apparent. Sir John did not consider it advisable to advance, in consequence of the superior numbers of the enemy, and on account of their favourable position.

At dark, when large fires illumined the heights, the British re-commenced their retreat, undiscovered by the French until daylight. But little was seen of the enemy until the army arrived at Corunna, where the leading brigades marched in during the afternoon of the 11th. of January, the adjacent villages and suburbs being occupied by the troops. This trying retreat was completed; but there was a disappointment to be experienced. No transports were there to receive the troops. In the evening the foe came up, and occupied a position on the other side of the river Mero. The battle-ground was not marked out until the 12th. of January, and this was the range of hills round the village of Elvino, about a mile from Corunna, on which Sir John Moore resolved to place his army. Before the arrangements were completed, the French were observed moving along the opposite bank of the river. Nothing occurred until the 14th., when a fire of artillery was kept up for a short time. A terrible explosion occurred on that day; a magazine of four thousand barrels of gunpowder, which had been sent from England for the use of the Spaniards, being destroyed, to prevent its falling into the hands of the French. This caused quite a panic in both armies, and, although occurring three or four miles from Corunna, many of the windows in the town were broken.

Fine weather enabled the soldiers to dry their clothes, and to make themselves comparatively comfortable; and during

the afternoon of the 14th. the whole fleet of transports, convoyed by numerous ships of war, appeared in sight. Some slight skirmishing occurred to the right on the 15th. During the afternoon and night of the 15th. the sick, wounded, women, and children were embarked, and on the following day the greater proportion of the artillery was placed on board, the ground not being adapted for that arm. Before going on board the cavalry had to destroy the remainder of their horses, and the sight was naturally most painful. All animals were left on the beach at Corunna,* but the wife of Sergeant Monday, the orderly-room clerk of the 28th. regiment, is stated to have carried a lap-dog in a basket over her arm throughout the retreat, and brought it to England with her.

About one o'clock in the afternoon of the 16th. of January, the enemy, who had early that day received reinforcements, and who had placed some guns in front of the right and left of his line, was observed to be moving troops towards his left flank, and forming various columns of attack at that extremity of the strong and commanding position which on the morning of the 15th. he had taken in the immediate front of the British. This indication of his intention was immediately succeeded by a rapid and determined attack upon Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird's division, which occupied the right of the position. The first effort of the enemy was met by the 42nd. regiment, and the brigade under Major-General Lord William Bentinck. The village on the right then became an object of obstinate contest. Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird was severely wounded, and shortly after Sir John Moore fell by a cannon-shot. The troops, though not unacquainted with the irreparable loss they had sustained, were not dismayed, and by the most determined bravery, not only repelled every attempt of the enemy to gain ground, but actually forced him to retire, although fresh troops had been brought up in support of those originally engaged.

Finding himself foiled in every attempt to force the right

* "Our baggage animals were all left on the beach. Major Browne was fortunate enough to get a pig in exchange for a horse. The Major was rather unlucky with his pork; for in the hurry of embarkation, piggy was taken on board one ship, and the Major on board another."—*Lieutenant-Colonel Cadell's Narrative.*

of the position, the enemy endeavoured by numbers to turn it. A judicious and well-timed movement, which was made by Major-General the Honourable Edward Paget with the reserve, that corps having moved out of its cantonments to support the right of the army, by a vigorous attack defeated this intention. The Major-General, having pushed forward the 95th., (rifle corps,) and the first battalion of the 52nd. regiment, drove the foe before him, and in his rapid and judicious advance threatened the left of the enemy's position. This circumstance, with the position of Lieutenant-General Fraser's division, which was calculated to give still further security to the right of the line, induced the enemy to relax his efforts in that quarter. They were then, however, more forcibly directed towards the centre, where they were again successfully resisted by the brigade under Major-General Manningham, forming the left of Sir David Baird's division, and a part of that under Major-General Leith.

Upon the left the enemy at first contented himself with an attack upon the pickets, which in general maintained their ground. Seeing, therefore, his efforts unavailing on the right and centre, he appeared determined to render the attack upon the left more serious, and succeeded in obtaining possession of the village through which the great road to Madrid passes, and which was situated in front of that part of the line. From this post he was soon expelled, with considerable loss, by a gallant attack of some companies of the second battalion of the 14th. regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Nicolls. Before five in the evening, not only had every attack upon the British position been successfully repelled, but ground had been gained in all points, a more forward line being occupied than at the commencement of the action. Eventually the enemy confined his operations to a cannonade, and the fire of his light troops, with a view to draw off his other corps. At six o'clock the firing entirely ceased. The different brigades were re-assembled on the ground they occupied in the morning, and the pickets and advanced posts resumed their original stations.

The corps chiefly engaged were the brigades under Major-Generals Lord William Bentinck, Manningham, and Leith,

and the brigade of guards under Major-General Warde. Major-General Hill and Brigadier-General Catlin Craufurd, with their brigades on the left of the position, ably supported their advanced posts. The brunt of the action fell upon the 4th., 42nd., 50th., and 81st. regiments, with parts of the brigade of guards, and the 26th. regiment.

About ten at night the troops quitted their position, and marched to their respective points of embarkation in the town and neighbourhood of Corunna. The pickets remained at their posts until five in the morning of the 17th., when they were withdrawn unperceived by the French. The embarkation proceeded rapidly, and, with the exception of the brigades under Major-Generals Hill and Beresford, which were destined to remain on shore until the movements of the enemy should become manifest, the whole were afloat before daylight. The brigade of Major-General Beresford, which was alternately to form the rear-guard, occupied the land front of the town of Corunna, whilst that of Major-General Hill was stationed in reserve on the promontory behind the town.

Soon after eight o'clock in the morning of the 17th. of January the French light troops moved towards the town, and almost immediately occupied the heights of St. Lucia, which command the harbour. Notwithstanding this circumstance, and the manifold defects of the place, there being no apprehension that the rear-guard could be forced, and the disposition of the Spaniards appearing to be good, the embarkation of Major-General Hill's brigade was commenced and completed by three in the afternoon. Major-General Beresford withdrew his corps from the land front of the town soon after dark, which, with all the wounded that had not been previously moved, were embarked before one on the morning of the 18th.

Lieutenant-General Hope's estimate of the loss of the British commander is numbered among military household words. "I need not expatiate," writes the gallant general, "on the loss the army and his country have sustained by his death. His fall has deprived me of a valuable friend, to whom long experience of his worth had sincerely attached me. But it is chiefly on public grounds that I must lament

the blow. It will be conversation of every one who loved or respected his manly character, that, after conducting the army through an arduous retreat with consummate firmness, he has terminated a career of distinguished honour by a death that has given the enemy additional reason to respect the name of a British soldier. Like the immortal Wolfe, he is snatched from his country at an early period of a life spent in her service; like Wolfe, his last moments were gilded by the prospect of success, and cheered by the acclamation of victory; like Wolfe also, his memory will for ever remain sacred in that country which he sincerely loved, and which he had so faithfully served."

Sir William Napier has thus described the hero's death:—"Sir John Moore, while earnestly watching the result of the fight about the village of Elvino, was struck on the left breast by a cannon-shot. The shock threw him from his horse with violence, but he rose again in a sitting posture, his countenance unchanged, and his steadfast eye still fixed upon the regiments engaged in his front, no sign betraying a sensation of pain. In a few moments, when he was satisfied that the troops were gaining ground, his countenance brightened, and he suffered himself to be taken to the rear. Being placed in a blanket for removal, an entanglement of the belt caused the hilt of his sword to enter the wound, and Captain Hardinge attempted to take it away altogether, but with martial pride the stricken man forbade the alleviation,—he would not part with his sword in the field."

Wrapped in a military cloak the warrior's remains were consigned to their resting-place, by the officers of his staff, in the citadel of Corunna. The guns of the enemy paid his funeral honours, and Marshal Soult evinced the respect he bore to departed valour, by chivalrously raising a monument to his memory. It may be added that the soldiers of the 9th. Foot dug the grave on the rampart, and the well-known lines by the Rev. Charles Wolfe are as truthful as they are poetic.

CORUNNA, inscribed on the colours of the following regiments commemorates this memorable campaign:—Grenadier Guards, 1st., 2nd., 4th., 5th., 6th., 9th., 14th., 20th., 23rd., 26th., 28th., 32nd., 36th., 38th., 42nd., 43rd., 50th., 51st., 52nd.,

59th., 71st., 81st., 91st., and 92nd. Foot, and Rifle Brigade. The several regiments, and their commanding officers, composing the army under Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore at Corunna, were as follow:—

7th. Light Dragoons, Lieutenant-Colonel Vivian; 10th. Light Dragoons, Lieutenant-Colonel Leigh; 15th. Light Dragoons, Lieutenant-Colonel Grant; 18th. Light Dragoons, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones; 3rd. Light Dragoons, (King's German Legion,) Major Burgwesel; Artillery, Colonel Harding; Engineers, Major Fletcher; Waggon Train Detachment, Lieutenant-Colonel Langley; 1st. Foot Guards, first battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Cocks, third battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Wheatley; 1st. Foot, third battalion, Major Muller; 2nd.,* first battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Iremonger; 4th., first battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Wynch; 5th., first battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie; 6th., first battalion, Major Gordon; 9th., first battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron; 14th., second battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Nicolls; 20th., Lieutenant-Colonel Ross; 23rd., second battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Wyatt; 26th., first battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell; 28th., first battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Belson; 32nd., first battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Hinde; 36th., first battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Burn; 38th., first battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Charles Greville; 42nd., first battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Stirling; 43rd., first battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Gifford, second battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Hull; 50th., first battalion, Major Charles James Napier;† 51st., Lieutenant-Colonel Darling; 52nd., first battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Barclay, second

* The following remarkable circumstance occurred in the 2nd. Foot:—“Samuel Evans, a private in the Grenadier Company of the 2nd. Foot, was carried off amongst the wounded at Corunna. He arrived in England, and died in the military hospital at Plymouth, on the 30th. of January, 1809. On a *post mortem* examination being made, it was discovered that he had been shot through the heart, and yet had survived sixteen days.” —*Curiosities of War.*

† Major (afterwards Sir Charles) Napier received five terrible wounds at Corunna, and but for the aid of a generous French drummer, would there have been killed; he was made a prisoner, and his fate being long unknown, he was mourned for as dead by his family. In the battle of Busaco, a bullet struck his face, and lodged behind the ear, splintering the articulation of the jawbone; yet with this dreadful hurt, he made his way, under a fierce sun, to Lisbon, more than one hundred miles! Returning from France, after the battle of Waterloo, the ship sunk off Flushing, and he only saved himself by swimming to a pile, on which

battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel John Ross; 59th., second battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Fane; 60th., second battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Codd, fifth battalion, Major Davy; 71st., first battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Denis Pack; 76th., first battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Symes; 79th., first battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron; 81st., second battalion, Major Williams; 82nd., Major M'Donald; 91st., first battalion, Major Douglas; 92nd., first battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Napier; 95th., (rifle regiment,) first battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Beckwith, second battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Wade; Staff Corps Detachment, Lieutenant-Colonel Nicolay; first light battalion King's German Legion, Lieutenant-Colonel Leonhart, second battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Halkett.

BATTLE OF TALAVERA DE LA REYNA.

27TH. AND 28TH. JULY, 1809.

WHEN the British forces had returned to England, Corunna, Bilboa, and all the most important places on the northern coast of Spain, fell under the French sway. Saragossa was besieged a second time, and after a defence unequalled perhaps in modern military history, was compelled to capitulate. Marshal Soult quitted Galicia, entered Portugal, and obtained an entrance into Oporto. In April Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, with another British army, disembarked at Lisbon, and advanced on Oporto.

Although no medal was granted for the passage of the Douro, on the 12th. of May, 1809, the exploit was a highly brilliant one. The British commander was desirous of passing the river to drive the French from Oporto; but the stream was deep, rapid, and more than three hundred yards in width,

he clung until a boat carried him off, half drowned, for the pile was too large to climb up; he had caught it during the recession of a wave, and was overwhelmed by each recurring surge. He escaped cholera, and a second shipwreck off the Indus, and marvellously recovering from the stroke of a rocket at Kurrachee, was again firm on horseback, and conducted a dangerous war to a glorious termination. On the 18th. of September, 1842, whilst in Scinde, he was observing the practice of a rocket-train, when one of the fiery missiles burst, rocket and shell together, and tore the calf of his right leg open to the bone; but neither the bone itself nor the great artery was injured, and the wound was instantly stitched. His decease did not occur until some years afterwards.

and ten thousand French veterans guarded the opposite shore. The passage was however effected in the following manner. A Portuguese barber had crossed the river in a skiff, and a British staff officer (Colonel Waters) aided by the barber and the prior of Amarante, traversed the stream and returned in half an hour with three large barges. Between ten and eleven o'clock an officer and twenty-five soldiers of the 3rd. Foot entered the first boat, crossed the stream unobserved, and took post in a large unfinished building on the banks of the river, designated the seminary, which was surrounded by a wall extending to the water on each side of it. In this manner a lodgment was made in the midst of the enemy's army without being noticed. A second and a third boat followed, but scarcely had the men from the latter reached the shore, when a sudden burst of alarm was heard amidst the French troops, and a furious attack was made by their cavalry, infantry, and artillery, upon the seminary. The 3rd. Foot stood their ground bravely, and singly resisted the French legions until supported by the 48th. and 66th. British and 16th. Portuguese regiments. Meanwhile Lieutenant-General the Honourable Edward Paget had fallen dangerously wounded, and Major-General Hill commanded in the seminary. A fierce conflict of musketry was maintained, the French artillery played on the building, the British guns on the other side of the river opened their fire, and the struggle soon became violent. Meanwhile some citizens crossed the river with several large boats, additional forces were enabled to pass over, and ultimately the French were driven from Oporto with the loss of five hundred men killed and wounded, in addition to about seven hundred left in the hospitals. The 14th. Light Dragoons, 3rd., 48th., and 66th. regiments were permitted to bear Douro on their colours and appointments.

The British commander subsequently pursued Marshal Soult's army through the wild and mountainous districts of Portugal, but, in consequence of Marshal Victor having defeated General Cuesta, was compelled to resist from following Marshal Soult; and having formed a junction with the Spanish general, the combined forces proceeded along the valley of the Tagus, and took up a strong position at Talavera. The enemy, in the

course of the 24th., 25th., and 26th., collected all his forces between Torrijos and Toledo, leaving but a small corps of two thousand men in that place. The united army consisted of the corps of Marshal Victor, of that of General Sebastiani, and of seven or eight thousand men, the guards of Joseph Bonaparte, and the garrison of Madrid; and it was commanded by him, aided by Marshals Jourdan and Victor, and General Sebastiani.

General Cuesta's advanced guard was attacked near Torrijos on the 26th. of July, and compelled to fall back, the general retiring with his army on that day to the left bank of the Alberche, Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke continuing at Casalegos, and the French at Santa Olalla.

It then became obvious that the enemy intended to try the result of a general action, for which the best position appeared to be in the neighbourhood of Talavera; and General Cuesta having taken up this position on the morning of the 27th., Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke was directed to retire with his corps to its station in the line, leaving Major-General M'Kenzie with a division of infantry and a brigade of cavalry, as an advanced post in a wood on the right of the Alberche, which covered the left flank of the British.

The position taken up by the troops at Talavera extended rather more than two miles; the ground was open upon the left where the British army was stationed, and it was commanded by a height, on which was, in *echelon* and in second line, a division of infantry, under the orders of Major-General Hill. Between this height and a range of mountains still further upon the left, there was a valley, which was not at first occupied, as it was commanded by the height before mentioned, whilst the mountain range appeared too distant to have any influence upon the expected action.

Spanish troops composed the right, which extended immediately in front of the town of Talavera down to the Tagus. This part of the ground was covered by olive trees, and was much intersected by banks and ditches. The high-road leading from the bridge over the Alberche, was defended by a heavy battery in front of a church, which was occupied by Spanish infantry. All the avenues to the town were defended in a

similar manner; the town was occupied, and the remainder of the Spanish infantry was formed in two lines behind the banks on the roads which led from the town and the right, to the left of the British position. In the centre, between the two armies, there was a commanding spot, on which a redoubt had been commenced, with some open ground in the rear. Here Brigadier-General Campbell was posted with a division of infantry, supported in his rear by Major-General Cotton's brigade of dragoons, and some Spanish cavalry.

At about two o'clock on the 27th. of July the enemy appeared in strength on the left bank of the Alberche, and manifested an intention to attack Major-General M'Kenzie's division. The attack was made before they could be withdrawn, but the troops, consisting of Major-General M'Kenzie's and Colonel Donkin's brigades, with Major-General Anson's brigade of cavalry, and supported by Lieutenant-General Payne with the other four regiments of cavalry, in the plain between Talavera and the wood, withdrew in good order, but with some loss, particularly by the second battalion of the 87th., and the second battalion of the 31st. regiment, in the wood.

In his despatch, Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Sir Arthur Wellesley, K.B., stated, "Upon this occasion the steadiness and discipline of the 45th. regiment, and of the fifth battalion of the 60th., were conspicuous; and I had particular reason for being satisfied with the manner in which Major-General M'Kenzie withdrew his advanced guard."

As the day advanced, the French appeared in larger numbers on the right of the Alberche, and it was apparent that they were advancing to a general attack upon the combined army. Major-General M'Kenzie continued to fall back gradually upon the left, where he was placed in the second line, in the rear of the guards, Colonel Donkin being posted in the same situation further upon the left, in the rear of the King's German Legion.

The enemy immediately commenced his attack in the dusk of the evening, by a cannonade upon the left of the allied position, and by an attempt with his cavalry to overthrow the Spanish infantry, posted, as before stated, on the right. This attempt entirely failed. Early in the night he pushed

a division along the valley on the left of the height occupied by Major-General Hill, of which a momentary possession was obtained, but it was instantly regained by an attack with the bayonet. Another attempt was repeated during the night, but failed, and again at daylight in the morning of the 28th. of July, by two divisions of infantry, which was repulsed by Major-General Hill. In these different affairs the 29th., and the first battalion of the 48th. regiment, gained especial notice. Many brave officers and soldiers were lost in the defence of this important point, and Major-General Hill was slightly wounded.

A general attack by the enemy's whole force was made about noon, upon the whole of that part of the position occupied by the British army. Sir Arthur, in consequence of the repeated attempts upon the height on his left by the valley, had placed there two brigades of British cavalry, supported in the rear by the Duc d'Albuquerque's division of Spanish cavalry. The enemy then placed light infantry in the range of mountains on the left of the valley, which were opposed by a division of Spanish infantry, under Lieutenant-General De Bassecourt. The general attack began by the march of several columns of infantry into the valley, with a view to attack the height occupied by Major-General Hill. These columns were immediately charged by the 1st. German Light Dragoons and 23rd. Dragoons, under the command of Major-General Anson, directed by Lieutenant-General Payne, and supported by Brigadier-General Fane's brigade of heavy cavalry; and although the 23rd. Dragoons suffered considerable loss, the charge had the effect of preventing the execution of that part of the enemy's plan. At the same time he directed an attack upon Brigadier-General Alexander Campbell's position in the centre of the combined armies, and on the right of the British. This attack was most successfully repulsed by Brigadier-General Campbell, supported by the king's regiment of Spanish cavalry and two battalions of Spanish infantry: the enemy's cannon being taken by the Brigadier-General, who mentioned particularly the conduct of the 97th., the second battalion of the 7th., and the second battalion of the 53rd. regiment.

An attack was also made at the same time upon Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke's division, which was on the left and centre of the first line of the British army. This attack was most gallantly repulsed by a charge with bayonets by the whole division; but the brigade of guards, on the right, having advanced too far, they were exposed on their left flank to the fire of the enemy's battery, and of their retiring columns. The division was obliged to retire towards the original position, under cover of the second line of Major-General Cotton's brigade of cavalry, which had been moved from the centre, and of the first battalion of the 48th. regiment. This regiment had also been moved from its original position on the heights, as soon as the advance of the guards was observed, and it was formed on the plain and advanced upon the enemy, covering the formation of Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke's division.

Shortly after the repulse of this general attack, in which apparently all the enemy's troops were employed, he commenced his retreat across the Alberche, which was conducted in the most regular order, and was effected during the night, leaving in the hands of the British twenty pieces of cannon, ammunition, tumbrils, and some prisoners.

The attacks were principally if not entirely directed against the British troops. The Spanish commander-in-chief, his officers, and troops, manifested every disposition to render assistance to their allies, and those of them who were engaged did their duty; but the ground which they occupied was so important, and its front at the same time so difficult, that Sir Arthur Wellesley did not think it proper to urge them to make any movement on the left of the enemy, while he was engaged with the troops more immediately under his command.

Such a prolonged action against more than double the number of the British could not be sustained without great loss of valuable officers and soldiers, but the casualties of the enemy were much larger. Entire brigades of French infantry were destroyed, and the battalions that retreated were much reduced in number. The French loss was estimated at ten thousand men. Generals Lapisse and Morlot were killed; Generals Sebastiani and Boulet were wounded.

Major-General M'Kenzie, who had distinguished himself on the 27th., Brigadier-General Langwerth, of the King's German Legion, and Brigade-Major Beckett, of the Coldstream Guards, were killed.

During a pause in the second day's fight both armies went to the banks of the small stream, a tributary of the Tagus, for water, which flowed through a part of the battle-ground. The men approached each other and conversed like old acquaintances, even exchanging their canteens and wine-flasks. In the words of the author of "The Bivouac" (the Rev. W. H. Maxwell, Prebendary of Balla):—"All asperity of feeling seemed forgotten. To a stranger they would have appeared more like an allied force than men hot from a ferocious conflict, and only gathering strength and energy to re-commence it anew. But a still nobler rivalry for the time existed; the interval was employed in carrying off the wounded, who lay intermixed upon the hard-contested field; and, to the honour of both be it told, that each endeavoured to extricate the common sufferers, and remove their unfortunate friends and enemies without distinction. Suddenly the bugles sounded, the drums beat to arms; many of the rival soldiery shook hands and parted with expressions of mutual esteem, and in ten minutes after they were again at the bayonet's point."

In his "Victories of the British Armies," the same reverend author relates this untoward event:—"As victory is ever damped by individual suffering, an event well calculated to increase the horrors of a battle-field occurred, that cannot be recollected without the liveliest sorrow for those who suffered. From the heat of the weather, the fallen leaves were parched like tinder, and the grass was rank and dry. Near the end of the engagement both were ignited by the blaze of some cartridge-papers, and the whole surface of the ground was presently covered with a sheet of fire. Those of the disabled who lay on the outskirts of the field managed to crawl away, or were carried off by their more fortunate companions who had escaped unhurt; but, unhappily, many gallant sufferers, with 'medicable wounds,' perished in the flames before it was possible to extricate them."

The following regiments were specially noticed in the des-

patch:—The cavalry, particularly Major-General Anson's brigade; the 29th. regiment; first battalion of the 48th.; the second battalions of the 7th. and 53rd. regiments; the 97th.; the first battalion of detachments; the second battalion of the 31st.; the 45th.; and fifth battalion of the 60th. The advance of the brigade of guards was also highly commended.

On the 27th. the British had seven officers, two sergeants, and one hundred and twenty-two rank and file killed; twenty-four officers, seventeen sergeants, one drummer, and four hundred and sixty-five rank and file wounded; three officers, one sergeant, two drummers, and two hundred and two rank and file missing. On the 28th. the casualties were twenty-seven officers, twenty-six sergeants, four drummers, six hundred and thirteen rank and file killed; one hundred and seventy-one officers, one hundred and forty-eight sergeants, fifteen drummers, three thousand and seventy-two rank and file wounded; six officers, fourteen sergeants, seven drummers, and four hundred and eighteen rank and file missing.

This victory gained over the French army, commanded by Joseph Buonaparte in person, occasioned great joy in England, and Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley was raised to the peerage, by the title of Viscount Wellington. TALAVERA is borne on the regimental colours and appointments of the 3rd. Dragoon Guards; 4th., 14th., and 16th. Light Dragoons; Coldstream and Scots Fusilier Guards; 3rd., 7th., 24th., 29th., 31st., 40th., 45th., 48th., 53rd., 60th., 61st., 66th., 83rd., 87th., and 88th. Foot.

The following regiments were engaged at the battle of Talavera de la Reyna, on the 27th. and 28th. July, 1809:—

3rd. Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Granby Calcraft; 4th. Dragoons, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Edward Somerset; 14th. Light Dragoons, Colonel Samuel Hawker; 16th. Light Dragoons, Major the Honourable Lincoln Stanhope; 23rd. Light Dragoons, Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour; 1st. Light Dragoons, King's German Legion, Lieutenant-Colonel Arentschild; Royal British Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Framingham, Royal German Artillery, Major Hartineau; the whole artillery being under Brigadier-General Howorth; Royal Engineers, Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher; Royal Staff Corps, Major Dundas; Coldstream

Guards, first battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Hulse; 3rd. Guards, first battalion, Colonel the Honourable Edward Stopford; 3rd. Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Muter; 7th., second battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Myers, Bart.; 24th., second battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond; 29th., first battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel White; 31st., second battalion, Major Watson; 40th., first battalion, Major Thornton; 45th., first battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Guard; 48th., first battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Donellan, second battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Duckworth; 53rd., second battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Bingham; 60th., fifth battalion, Major Davy; 61st., first battalion, Colonel Saunders; 66th., second battalion, Captain Kelly; 83rd., second battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon; 87th., second battalion, Major Gough; 88th., first battalion, Major Vandeleur; 97th., first battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Lyon; first battalion of Detachments,* Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury, 3rd. Foot; second battalion of Detachments,* Lieutenant-Colonel Copson, 5th. Foot; first and second light and first line battalions King's German Legion, Major Bodcker; second line battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Brauns; fifth line battalion, Captain Hummelberg; seventh line battalion, Major Burger.

After this defeat the enemy continued to keep a rear-guard of ten thousand men on the heights on the left of the Alberche; the extreme fatigue of the troops, the want of provisions, and the numbers of wounded to be taken care of, prevented Viscount Wellington moving from this position. Brigadier-General Craufurd arrived with his brigade (first battalions of the 43rd., 52nd., and 95th.,) on the 29th. of July, early in the morning, having marched fifty-two miles in twenty-six hours, a wonderful proof of the energy of British soldiers.

GOLD MEDAL FOR TALAVERA.†

In consequence of the victories gained in the Peninsula during 1808 and 1809, two gold medals were struck for

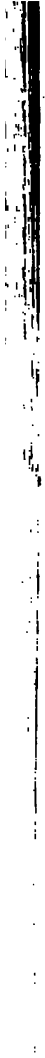
* These two battalions were formed on the 1st. of February, 1809, and consisted of detachments that had been left in Portugal, belonging to the regiments composing the division of the army which had marched into Spain under the orders of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore.

† The illustration is copied from a gold Talavera medal given to Lieutenant-Colonel (afterwards General Sir Samuel) Hawker, which has



1809 TALAVERA 1809





presentation to such superior officers as had distinguished themselves in action; the same medals were afterwards conferred for military services in other portions of the world. No corps were returned in the list for medals, which had not been engaged. This, by the Duke of Wellington's despatches, appears to have been the rule.

A notification appeared in the "London Gazette," dated Horse Guards, 9th. September, 1810, stating that His Majesty had been graciously pleased to command that, in commemoration of the brilliant victories obtained by divisions of his Army over the enemy in the Battles of Roleia and Vimiera, also in the several instances where the cavalry had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves against the enemy in Spain, and in the battles of Corunna and Talavera de la Reyna, the Officers of the Army present on those occasions should enjoy the privilege of wearing a Medal, and His Majesty having approved of the Medal which had been struck, was pleased to command that it should be worn by the General Officers, suspended by a Ribbon of the colour of the Sash, with a blue edge, round the neck; and by the Commanding Officers of Corps, (not being of rank inferior to Lieutenant-Colonel,) and the Chiefs of Military Departments, attached by a ribbon of the same colour to the button-hole of their uniform. His Majesty was also pleased to command that the Medals which would have been conferred upon the Officers who had fallen at or died since the above-named actions, should, as a token of respect for their memories, be deposited with their respective families.

These medals were alike, except in size. On the obverse, Britannia, wearing a helmet, is seated on the globe; in her right hand extended a wreath of laurel, and in her left a palm branch; to her right the British lion, and on the left

been kindly lent to the author by his daughter, Mrs. Houndle. This distinguished officer was engaged in several actions in the Peninsula, and commanded the 14th. Light Dragoons at Talavera, where he was wounded. He had previously been appointed aide-de-camp to the king. His dates of promotion were Major-General 4th. June, 1811, Lieutenant-General 19th. July, 1821, and General on the 28th. of June, 1838. He died, after a service of nearly sixty years, on the 27th. of December following. General Sir Samuel Hawker, G.C.H., was Colonel of the 3rd. Dragoon Guards, and Captain of Yarmouth Castle, in the Isle of Wight; and while holding the rank of Major-General, served for some years on the staff of Great Britain.

a round shield charged with the crosses of the union banner. The reverse has a wreath of laurel, within which the name of the event and the year were engraved, thus—Roleia and Vimiera, 1808; or Corunna, 1809; or Talavera, 1809; or Nivelles, Nive, etc. The name and rank of the officer were engraved on the edge. The large medal, of the size of that granted for Maida, was for general officers; in full dress it was worn from the neck, to a crimson ribbon with blue edges. The small medal, (of which an illustration is given,) attached to the ribbon by a gold swivel, with a gold buckle above, was conferred on field and other officers.

At this period the rules and regulations regarding the issue of medals were, 1st.—Medals are only to be bestowed upon occasions of great importance or of peculiar brilliancy. 2nd.—Medals of a larger size are conferred upon General Officers, including Brigadiers, who wear them suspended by a ribbon round the neck.* Medals of a smaller size are bestowed upon Colonels, and Officers of the senior ranks. 3rd.—No General or other Officer is considered to be entitled to receive a Medal, except he has been personally and particularly engaged upon the occasion, in commemoration of which this distinction is bestowed, and has been selected by the Commander of the Forces upon the spot, and has been reported by him to have merited the distinction, by very conspicuous services. 4th.—The Commander of the Forces (after he shall

* Some of the general officers applied to Viscount Wellington to ascertain, whether, upon ordinary occasions, they might not wear the ribbon of the medal at the button-hole, instead of round the neck;—"This," his lordship remarked, "would be a more convenient way of wearing it, and they would wear it consequently more frequently, which would be desirable." In the reply to the general officers, dated Cartaxo, 3rd. February, 1811, his lordship acquainted them that an answer had been received from Lieutenant-Colonel Torrens, Military Secretary, "stating that the General Officers should wear the ribbon of the medal at their button-hole, the same as the Field Officers, in undress; but when the medal is worn itself, it should be round the neck."

The medal for Maida was worn at the button-hole, and that mode is alluded to in a letter from the Marquis of Wellington to Earl Bathurst, dated Frenada, 20th. April, 1813. "To Earl Bathurst.—We must have the orders of the Secretary of State for any alteration in the mode of wearing the medal by the General Officers. It may do very well for an admiral to wear his medal round his neck on his quarter-deck, but we on horseback ought to wear it always at our button-hole. Indeed this is the common practice in all distributions of this description, and was the rule at first on the grant of the medal for the battle of Maida; and I don't know why it was altered."

have been informed of the intention of Government to bestow medals) shall transmit to the Secretary of State for the War Department, and to the Commander-in-Chief, returns signed by himself, specifying the names and ranks of those Officers whom he shall have selected as particularly deserving. 5th. —The Commander of the Forces, in making this selection of the most deserving Officers, will consider his choice restricted to the under-mentioned ranks, as it is found to be absolutely necessary that some limitation should be put upon the grant of this honour.

The rank and situations held by Officers, to render them eligible for the distinction of Medals, were, General Officers; Commanding Officers of Brigades; Commanding Officers of Artillery or Engineers; Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General; their Deputies having the rank of Field Officers, and their Assistants having the same rank, and being at the head of the Staff, with a detached corps or distinct division of the Army; Military Secretary, having the rank of Field Officers; Commanding Officers of Battalions, Corps equivalent thereto, and Officers who have succeeded to the actual command during the engagement, in consequence of the death or removal of the original Commanding Officer.

CAPTURE OF MARTINIQUE AND GUADALOUPE.

FEBRUARY, 1809, AND JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1810.

IN January, 1809, the armament which had been assembled at Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, under the command of Lieutenant-General (afterwards Sir George) Beckwith, commanding in the Leeward Islands, proceeded against Martinique, off which island, then in the possession of France, it arrived on the 30th. of January. The troops landed in two divisions. The first division, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, consisting of between six and seven thousand men, and the second, numbering over three thousand men, under Major-General Frederick Maitland, landed near St. Luce and Point Solomon, in the afternoon of the 30th., without opposition,

and notwithstanding the difficulties of the country, occupied a position on the banks of the Grande Lezarde River before daybreak on the 31st., after a night march of seven miles.

On the 1st. of February, the 7th. Royal Fusiliers, and the light companies of the brigade which were in advance, drove a body of the enemy from Morne Bruno to the heights of Surirey, where the enemy on the 2nd. of February made a determined stand. A sharp action ensued, in which British valour was conspicuously displayed, and the French were driven from their position with considerable loss. Batteries were subsequently erected, and the siege of Fort Bourbon was commenced with such vigour that the garrison surrendered on the 24th. of February. Amongst the trophies captured on this occasion were three eagles and several brass drums.

In the action of the 1st. of February, the division under Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost had one captain, one sergeant, and thirty-five rank and file killed; one captain, two subalterns, five sergeants, six drummers and buglers, and one hundred and eighty-three rank and file wounded. In the attack on the heights of Surirey, the first battalion of the 7th. Royal Fusiliers, 8th. Foot, 23rd. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, detachment 1st. West India regiment, and the light battalion, had one field officer, one captain, three sergeants, and forty-two rank and file killed; two field officers, two captains, two subalterns, one staff, three sergeants, one drummer, and one hundred and twenty-six rank and file wounded.

Having thus captured this valuable island, Lieutenant-General Beckwith congratulated the troops, and stated in his official despatch, that "the command of such an army will constitute the pride of my future life. To these brave troops, conducted by Generals of experience, and not to me, their King and Country owe the sovereignty of this important colony; and I trust that by a comparison of the force which has defended it, and the time in which it has fallen, the present reduction of Martinique will not be deemed eclipsed by any former expedition."

The 7th., 8th., 13th., 15th., 23rd., 25th., (flank companies,) 60th., 63rd., 90th. Foot, and 1st. West India regiment have the word MARTINIQUE on their colours, and the gold medal

was conferred on the general and regimental commanding officers, according to the practice of the service at this period.

An expedition, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Beckwith, against Guadaloupe, the only island remaining to the French in the West Indies, was embarked in January, 1810. The expedition rendezvoused at Prince Rupert's, Dominica; and on the morning of the 28th. of January, a landing was effected by the first division, at the Bay of St. Marie. The second division sailed on the 26th. of that month, and anchored at the Saints until the 29th., when it proceeded towards Guadaloupe, and menaced the enemy's defences at the Three Rivers. A landing was effected near the village of Les Vieux Habitans during the night without opposition. The French appeared in force on some high open ground, when the 15th. Foot turned their right flank, the Royal West Indian Rangers the left, and the 13th. Light Infantry advanced against the front, and the enemy was speedily forced from his ground.

Shortly afterwards the conquest of the island was completed, and the achievement reflected great credit on the troops employed. In general orders, dated 6th. February, it was announced that "The Commander of the Forces returns his thanks to the officers of all ranks, for their meritorious exertions, and to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, for the cheerfulness with which they have undergone the fatigues of a march, difficult in its nature, through the strongest country in the world, and the spirit they have manifested on all occasions to close with the enemy."

The loss of the army under Lieutenant-General Sir George Beckwith, consisted of four lieutenants, three sergeants, and forty-five rank and file killed; Brigadier-General Wale, one major, nine captains, four lieutenants, one staff, eighteen sergeants, three drummers, and two hundred and thirteen rank and file wounded. These casualties were sustained by the Royal Artillery, 1st. Royals, 13th., 15th., 46th., 60th., (second and fourth battalions,) 63rd., 96th., Royal York Rangers, West India Rangers, York Light Infantry Volunteers, 1st., 3rd., and 4th. West India regiments.

GUADALOUPE is now borne on the colours of the 15th., 63rd., 90th., and 1st. West India regiment; and medals were

granted to the superior officers, both for the capture of that island and also of Martinique. The medal was like that for Talavera, already described at page 67. When the War Medal was issued, bars were inscribed with the names of these two islands.

BATTLE OF BUSACO.

SEPTEMBER 27TH., 1810.

THE advance of Marshal Massena in the summer of 1810, was preceded by the proud but vain boast, that, in pursuance of the imperial orders, he would drive the English leopards into the sea, and plant the eagles on the tower of Lisbon. His first operations were attended with success. Ciudad Rodrigo surrendered to Marshal Ney on the 10th. of July. After the gallant but hazardous combat between the light division and the French advance on the 24th. of that month, they passed the Coa in overwhelming numbers, when the retrograde movement and concentration of the allies behind the Mondego immediately commenced. Almcida having surrendered on the 27th. of August, the allies were again withdrawn to their former positions. The French line of invasion was not finally indicated until the middle of September, when they commenced their advance into Portugal along the right bank of the Mondego. Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, notwithstanding their vastly superior numbers, determined to give them battle in the position of Busaco, a lofty and rugged sierra or mountain ridge, extending about eight miles in a northerly direction from the Mondego, and crossing their line of march.

On the night of the 26th. of September, the combined British and Portuguese armies assembled in line on the precipitous sierra, named after the village and convent of Busaco. The second (Lieutenant-General Hill's) division occupied the extreme right, guarding the declivities towards the Mondego; next to it the fifth (Major-General Leith's) division; then the third division, having the first (Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer's) division on its left, occupying the highest part of the ridge; then the light (Brigadier-General Craufurd's)

division at the convent of Busaco; and the fourth (the Honourable Major-General Cole's) division on the extreme left. In front, within cannon-shot and in full view of the British position, was assembled Massena's army, seventy thousand strong, occupying the opposite range of mountains. The day passed over peaceably, but during the evening and night, small parties of skirmishers, passing up the dark ravines, attempted to establish themselves close to the British line, and kept all upon the alert.

The position of Busaco, although formidable from the steepness and rugged character of its face, was too extensive to be completely occupied by the twenty-five thousand British, and the same number of Portuguese troops, which formed the allied army, and there was an interval of about two miles between the left of the fifth and the right of the third division, which occupied the lowest and most accessible part of the position.

An hour before day, Lord Wellington went through the ranks on foot. He passed in comparative silence, for the English soldiers seldom indulge in those boisterous demonstrations of joy so common with the troops of other nations, and indeed rarely are known to hurrah, except when closing with the enemy; but wherever he was recognised, his presence was felt as the sure presage to another victory, to be gained by the men whom he had already led in so many fields of triumph. To be beaten when *he* commanded, seemed, in the opinion of his soldiers (which is no bad criterion to judge by) next to impossible.

At six in the morning of the 27th. of September, two desperate attacks were commenced upon the British position, the one on the right, the other on the left of the highest point of the sierra. The assault upon the right was made by two divisions of the second corps, on that part of the sierra occupied by the third division of infantry. One division of French infantry arrived at the top of the ridge, when it was attacked in the most gallant manner, by the 88th. Connaught Rangers, under the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, and the 45th., under the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Meade, and by the 8th. Portuguese regiment, under

the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas, directed by Major-General (afterwards Sir Thomas) Picton. These three corps advanced with the bayonet, and drove the enemy's division from the advantageous ground it had obtained. The other division of the second corps attacked further on the right, by the road leading by St. Antonio di Cantaro, also in front of Major-General Picton's division; but was repulsed before it could reach the top of the ridge, by the 74th. Highlanders, under the command of the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel French, and the brigade of Portuguese infantry, under Colonel Champelmond, directed by Colonel Henry Mac Kinnon; Major-General Leith also moved his left to support Major-General Picton, and aided in the defeat of the French in this post, by the third battalion of the Royals, and the first and second battalions of the 38th. regiment.

His Lordship stated in his despatch, that he never witnessed a more gallant attack than that made by the 38th., 45th., and 8th. Portuguese regiment, on the enemy's division, which had reached the ridge of the sierra. Major William Smith, of the 45th., was killed.

Meanwhile, on the left, the enemy attacked with three divisions of infantry, of the sixth corps, that part of the sierra occupied by the left division, commanded by Brigadier-General Craufurd, and by the brigade of Portuguese infantry, under Brigadier-General (afterwards Sir Denis) Pack. "One division of infantry," wrote Viscount Wellington, "only made any progress towards the top of the hill, and they were immediately charged with the bayonet by Brigadier-General Craufurd with the 43rd., 52nd.,* and 95th. regiments, and the 3rd. Caçadores, and driven down with immense loss."

* "Several prisoners were taken by the regiment, and amongst others the French General Simon. He surrendered himself to Private James Hopkins, of Captain Robert Campbell's company, who receives a pension of twenty pounds per annum, as the reward of his bravery on this occasion. Private Harris, of the 52nd., also shared in the capture, and a pension was awarded to him in 1843, by the late Viscount Hardinge, then the Secretary at War, on the representation of Lieutenant-General Sir J. F. Love, who was present at the capture of General Simon, and who delivered him as a prisoner to Brigadier-General Craufurd."—*Historical Record of the 52nd. Light Infantry, by Captain Moorsom.*

Captain Moorsom also relates the following medal incident:—"When the head of Simon's column appeared in the act of deploying, and the 52nd. advanced to charge, Captain William Jones, more commonly known

Besides these attacks, the light troops of the two armies were engaged throughout the 27th. The loss sustained by the enemy was immense, two thousand being killed upon the field of battle, with a corresponding amount of wounded. Captain Lord Fitz Roy Somerset, (the late Lord Raglan,) Aide-de-Camp to the British Commander; Captain the Marquis of Tweeddale, of the 1st. Foot Guards, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General; Major Charles Napier, of the first battalion 50th., (severely;) and Captain George Napier, of the first battalion 52nd., were amongst the wounded. The total British casualties amounted to five officers, five sergeants, and ninety-seven rank and file killed; thirty-five officers, (including eight field officers,) twenty-one sergeants, three drummers, and four hundred and thirty-four rank and file wounded.

BUSACO on the colours of the 1st., 5th., 9th., 38th., 43rd., 45th., 52nd., 74th., 83rd., 88th., and Rifle Brigade, commemorates this achievement.

There is a charming episode related by Sir William Napier, of the orphan girl, which belongs to this battle:—"Meanwhile an affecting incident, contrasting strongly with the savage character of the preceding events, added to the interest of the day. A poor orphan Portuguese girl, about seventeen years of age, and very handsome, was seen coming down the mountain, and driving an ass loaded with all her property, through the midst of the French army. She had abandoned her dwelling in obedience to the proclamation, and now passed over the field of battle with a childish simplicity, totally unconscious of her perilous situation, and scarcely understanding which were the hostile and which the friendly troops, for no man on either side was so brutal as to molest her."

On the following day there was some skirmishing on different points of the line, but the French, taught by experience to appreciate the strength of the position and the valour of its defenders, did not renew the assault. Towards evening their

in the division by the name of 'Jack Jones,' a fiery Welshman, rushed upon the Chef de Bataillon, who was in the act of giving the word to his men, and killed him on the spot with a blow of his sword. Jones immediately cut off the medal with which the major was decorated, and appropriated it to himself."

columns were seen in movement to their right, and their whole army was shortly on the march to turn the British left flank.

The allies then commenced their retreat, and before daylight on the 29th., the position of Busaco was evacuated, the divisions moving on their previously-arranged lines of retreat towards the lines of Torres Vedras. This stupendous line of entrenchments and fortifications, had, by Viscount Wellington's orders, been constructed, with admirable skill and immense labour, for the defence of Lisbon. The French general, who had followed the retreat through a wasted and deserted country, with the confident expectation that he was driving the British to their ships, found his progress arrested on the 10th. of October by this barrier, which he soon perceived to be impregnable, and which extended twenty-nine miles from the Tagus to the sea. Within the lines, supplies were abundant, and with the exception of some employment in strengthening the defensive works, amusements, exercises, and field sports of every attainable kind were the occupation of all ranks, who engaged in them as if no hostile interruption was to be apprehended. The allied army was at this time augmented by fresh regiments from England, and a sixth division of infantry added to it.

BATTLE OF BARROSA.

5TH. MARCH, 1811.

WELLINGTON'S generals, like those under the illustrious Marlborough, did not often have the opportunity of fighting independent battles. What Wynendale was to Webb in Queen Anne's reign, Almaraz was to Lord Hill, Albuhera to Lord Beresford, and Barrosa to Lieutenant-General Thomas Graham, (afterwards Lord Lynedoch,) who commanded the British forces in Cadiz at the above period. In consequence of Marshal Soult having proceeded into Estremadura, Marshal Victor was left to carry on the siege of Cadiz, and a combined attack on the rear of the blockading army at Chiclana was determined upon. Accordingly a British force of about three thousand men, under Lieutenant-General Graham, and a body

of seven thousand troops, commanded by General La Pena, were selected for this expedition. The forces having first proceeded to Gibraltar, afterwards disembarked at Algeiras, on the 23rd. of February, and being all united at Tarifa, marched thence on the 28th. of that month.

General Zayas pushed a strong body of Spanish troops across the river Santi Petri near the coast on the 1st. of March, threw a bridge over, and formed a *tête-de-pont*. This post was attacked by the enemy on the nights of the 3rd. and 4th. of March, who was repulsed, though the Spaniards sustained considerable loss. On the 5th. of March, 1811, Lieutenant-General Graham, and the army under his command, arrived on the low ridge of Barrosa, and gained a decisive victory over the French army, under Marshal Victor, composed of the two divisions of Generals Rufin and Laval.

The circumstances under which Lieutenant-General Graham found himself placed were such as compelled him to attack the very superior force, in point of numbers, of his opponents. The allied army, after a night-march of sixteen hours from the camp near Veger, arrived on the morning of the 5th. at the low ridge of Barrosa, about four miles to the southward of the mouth of the Santi Petri river. This height extends inland about a mile and a half, continuing on the north the extensive heathy plain of Chiclana. A great pine forest skirts the plain, and circles round the height at some distance, terminating down to Santi Petri, the intermediate space between the north side of the height and the forest being uneven and broken. A well-conducted and successful attack on the rear of the enemy's lines near Santi Petri, by the vanguard of the Spaniards, under Brigadier-General Ladrizabel, opened the communication with the Isla de Leon, and Lieutenant-General Graham received General La Pena's directions to move down from the position of Barrosa to that of the Torre de Bermeja, about half way to the Santi Petri river, in order to secure the communication across the river, over which a bridge had been recently constructed. This latter position occupied a narrow woody ridge, the right on the sea cliff, the left falling down to the Almanza creek on the edge of the marsh. An easy communication between the western points of these two

positions was kept up by a hard sandy beach. Lieutenant-General Graham, while on the march through the wood towards the Bermeja, received intelligence that the enemy had appeared in force on the plain of Chiclana, about fifty miles from Tarifa, and was advancing towards the heights of Barrosa.

This position being considered by the British general as the key to that of Santi Petri, he immediately countermarched in order to support the troops left for its defence, and the alacrity with which this manœuvre was executed, served as a favourable omen. It was, however, impossible in such intricate and difficult ground to preserve order in the columns, and time was never afforded to restore it entirely. Before the British could get quite disentangled from the wood, the troops on the Barrosa hill were seen returning from it, while the enemy's left wing was rapidly ascending. His right wing at the same time stood on the plain, on the edge of the wood, within cannon-shot. A retreat in the face of such a foe, already within reach of the easy communication by the sea-beach, must have involved the whole allied army in all the danger of being attacked during the unavoidable confusion of the different corps arriving nearly at the same time on the narrow ridge of the Bermeja.

Lieutenant-General Graham relying on the heroism of British troops, and regardless of the number and position of the enemy, determined on an immediate attack. Major Duncan soon opened a powerful battery of ten guns in the centre. Brigadier-General Dilkes with the brigade of Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Browne's (of the 28th.) flank battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Norcott's two companies of the second Rifle corps, and Major Acheson with a part of the 67th. Foot, (separated from the regiment in the wood,) formed on the right. Colonel Wheatley's brigade, with three companies of the Coldstream Guards, under Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, (separated likewise from his battalion in the wood,) and Lieutenant-Colonel Barnard's flank battalion, formed on the left.

As soon as the infantry was thus hastily got together, the guns advanced to a more favourable position, and kept up a most destructive fire. The right wing proceeded to the attack of General Rufin's division on the hill, while Lieutenant-

Colonel Barnard's battalion, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bushe's detachment of the 20th. Portuguese, were warmly engaged with the enemy's tirailleurs on the left.

General Laval's division, notwithstanding the havoc made by Major Duncan's battery, continued to advance in very imposing masses, opened his fire of musketry, and was only checked by that of the left wing. The left wing now advanced firing; a most determined charge by three companies of the Guards and the 87th. regiment, supported by all the remainder of the wing, decided the defeat of General Laval's division. The eagle of the 8th. regiment of light infantry, which suffered immensely, and a howitzer, rewarded this charge, and remained in possession of Major Gough, (now General Viscount Gough,) of the 87th. regiment.* These attacks were zealously supported by Colonel Belson with the 28th. foot, and Lieutenant-Colonel Prevost with a part of the 67th. regiment.

A reserve formed beyond the narrow valley, across which the enemy was closely pursued, next shared a similar fate, and was routed by the same means. Meanwhile the right wing was not less successful; the French, confident of success, met Brigadier-General Dilkes on the ascent of the hill, and the contest was sanguinary: but the undaunted perseverance of the brigade of Guards, of Lieutenant-Colonel Browne's battalion, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Norcott's, and Major Acheson's detachment, overcame every obstacle, and General Rufin's division was driven from the heights in confusion, leaving two pieces of cannon in the hands of the victors.

In less than an hour and a half from the commencement of the action, the enemy was in full retreat. The retiring division met, halted, and seemed inclined to form; but a new and more advanced position of the British artillery quickly dispersed it. The exhausted state of the troops rendered pursuit impossible, and a position was occupied on the eastern side of the hill. When the conflict had ceased, Lieutenant-General Graham remained on the field of battle; but the

* In the midst of the engagement, Sergeant Patrick Masterson, of the 87th., seized and kept possession of the eagle of the 8th. French regiment of light infantry, (which was the first taken in action since the commencement of the Peninsular war,) and for this His Royal Highness the Prince Regent promoted him to an ensigncy in the Royal York Light Infantry Volunteers; he was subsequently removed to the 87th. regiment.

Spanish general, La Pena, who had looked on while this obstinate battle was fought, did not seize the favourable opportunity which the valour of the British troops had put into his hands, of striking a severe blow at the remains of the French army retreating in disorder. The inactivity of the Spaniards continuing, the British proceeded on the following day to Cadiz.

Among the prisoners were the General of Division Rufin, the General of Brigade Rousseau,* the latter being mortally wounded; the Chief of the Staff, General Bellegarde; an aide-de-camp of Marshal Victor; the Colonel of the 8th. regiment, and several other officers. The prisoners amounted to two general officers, one field officer, nine captains, eight subalterns, and four hundred and twenty rank and file. The enemy lost about three thousand men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, while that of the British amounted to seven officers, six sergeants, two drummers, and one hundred and eighty-seven rank and file killed; and fifty-five officers, forty-five sergeants, four drummers, and nine hundred and thirty-six rank and file wounded. Six pieces of cannon were captured.

Both Houses of Parliament unanimously voted their thanks to Lieutenant-General Graham, and the officers and men under his command, for this victory, and their valour and ability were highly applauded by the nation.

Barrosa is emblazoned on the colours of the Grenadier, Cold-

* An interesting anecdote has been preserved of this officer's canine friend:—After the battle of Barrosa, the wounded of both nations were, from want of means of transport, necessarily left upon the field of action the whole night and part of the following day. General Rousseau, a French general of division, was of the number; his dog, a white one of the poodle kind, which had been left in quarters upon the advance of the French force, finding that the general returned not with those who escaped from the battle, set out in search of him; found him at night in his dreary resting-place, and expressed his affliction by moans, and by licking the hands and feet of his dying master. When the fatal crisis took place, some hours after, he seemed fully aware of the dreadful change, attached himself closely to the body, and for three days refused the sustenance which was offered him. Arrangements having been made for the interment of the dead, the body of the general was, like the rest, committed to its honourable grave; the dog lay down upon the earth which covered the beloved remains, and evinced by silence and deep dejection his sorrow for the loss he had sustained. The English commander, General Graham, whose fine feelings had prompted him to superintend the last duties due to the gallant slain, observed the friendless mourner, drew him, now no longer resisting, from the spot, and gave him his protection, which he continued to him until his death, many years after, at the general's residence in Perthshire."—*Marwell's Victories of the British Army.*

stream, and Scots Fusilier Guards; 29th., 67th., and 87th. regiments; and Rifle Brigade. The following corps were engaged in this battle:—2nd. Hussars, King's German Legion; Royal Artillery; Royal Engineers; 1st. Foot Guards, 2nd. battalion; Coldstream Guards, 2nd. battalion; 3rd. Foot Guards, 2nd. battalion; 9th. Foot, 1st. battalion, (flank companies;) 28th. Foot, 1st. battalion; 47th. Foot, 2nd. battalion, (flank companies;) 67th. Foot, 2nd. battalion; 82nd. Foot, 2nd. battalion, (flank companies;) 87th. Foot, 2nd. battalion; Rifle Brigade, 2nd. and 3rd. battalions; 20th. Portuguese Regiment; and one company of the Royal Staff Corps.

MEDAL FOR BARROSA.

THE medal for this battle was similar to that granted for the victories commencing with Roleia, and the following Memorandum, dated Horse Guards, November, 1811, was published in the "London Gazette:"—

"The Prince Regent having been graciously pleased, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, to command that, in commemoration of the brilliant victory obtained over the enemy by a division of His Majesty's army, under the command of Lieutenant-General Graham, at Barrosa, on the 5th. of March, 1811, the undermentioned officers of the army, present upon that occasion, should enjoy the privilege of bearing a Medal, and His Royal Highness having approved of the medal which has been struck, is pleased to command, that it should be worn by the General Officers, suspended by a ribbon, of the colour of the sash, with a blue edge, round the neck, and by the Commanding Officers of corps and detachments, and the Chiefs of Military Departments, attached by a ribbon of the same colour to the button-hole of their uniform:—

Lieutenant-General Thomas Graham; Major-General William Thomas Dilkes; Colonel William Wheatley, 1st. Foot Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles P. Belson, 28th. Foot, William Augustus Prevost, 67th. regiment, The Hon. T. Cranley Onslow, 3rd. Foot Guards, Andrew F. Barnard, 95th. Rifle regiment, John Macdonald, Deputy Adjutant-General, Edward Sebright, 1st. Foot Guards, John Frederick Brown, 28th. regiment, Amos Godsill Norcott, 95th. Rifle regiment, The Hon. Charles M.

Cathcart, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Richard Bushe, 20th. Portuguese regiment, Alexander Duncan, Royal Artillery, and Hugh Gough, 87th. regiment; and Major A. F. Baron Bussche, 2nd. Light Dragoons, King's German Legion.

By the command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty.

FREDERICK, Commander-in-Chief.

HENRY TORRENS, Lieutenant-Colonel and Military Secretary."

BATTLE OF FUENTES D' ONOR.

5TH. MAY, 1811.

At this period the sixth division of the British army had invested Almeida, and a force of British and Portuguese, under Marshal Beresford, was employed in the Alemtejo and Spanish Estremadura, which compelled the enemy to abandon Campo Mayor. Olivenza was next besieged by Marshal Beresford, and re-taken on the 15th. of April, 1811, after which he broke ground before Badajoz.

Marshal Massena had reached Ciudad Rodrigo on the 25th. of April, and having concentrated his forces, crossed the Agueda at that place on the 2nd. of May, and advanced towards the allied army, posted between that river and the Coa, in order to blockade Almeida, which place, it was ascertained, was but ill supplied with provisions for its garrison. Upon the approach of the French, the British light division and cavalry fell back upon Fuentes d' Onor, where three other divisions were posted, and in which position Viscount Wellington determined to receive the attack of the enemy.

The village of Fuentes d' Onor, (Fountain of Honor,) is situated on low ground, at the bottom of a ravine, with an old chapel and some buildings on a craggy eminence, which overhang one end. Shortly after the enemy had formed on the ground, on the right of the Duas Casas, in the afternoon of the 3rd., they attacked the village with a large force, which was gallantly defended by Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, of the fifth battalion of the 60th. regiment, in command of the light infantry battalions, belonging to Major-General Picton's division,

supported by the light infantry battalion in Major-General Nightingall's brigade, commanded by Major (afterwards Sir Robert) Dick, of the 42nd. Royal Highlanders, and the light infantry battalion in Major-General Howard's brigade, commanded by Major Archibald M'Donnell, of the 92nd. regiment, and the light infantry battalion of the King's German Legion, commanded by Major Charles Aly, of the fifth battalion of the Line, and by the second battalion of the 83rd. regiment, under Major Henry William Carr.

These troops maintained their position, but the British commander seeing the repeated efforts which were made to obtain possession of the village, and being fully aware of the advantage the enemy would derive therefrom in their subsequent operations, the place was reinforced successively by the 71st., under the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Cadogan, and the 79th., under Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, and the 24th., under Major Chamberlaine. The former, at the head of the 71st., charged the French, and drove them from the part of the village of which they had obtained a momentary possession. About this time Lieutenant-Colonel Williams was wounded, and the command devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Camcron, of the 79th. regiment. The contest continued until night, when the British troops remained in possession of the whole. The light infantry battalions and the 83rd. regiment were subsequently withdrawn, leaving only the 71st. and 79th. regiments in the village, with the second battalion of the 24th. to support them.

During the 4th. of May the enemy reconnoitred the positions which the British had occupied on the Duas Casas river, and that night General Junot's corps was moved from Almeida to the left of the position occupied by the sixth corps, opposite to Fuentes d' Onor. From the course of the reconnoissance it was considered that an attempt would be made to obtain possession of that place, and of the ground occupied by the troops behind the village, by crossing the Duas Casas at Poza Velho, and in the evening the seventh division, under Major-General Houstoun, was moved to the right, in order to protect, if possible, that passage.

On the morning of Sunday, the 5th. of May, the eighth

corps appeared in two columns, with all the cavalry on the opposite side of the valley of the Duas Casas to Poza Velho; and as the sixth and ninth corps also made a movement to their left, the light division, which had been brought back from the neighbourhood of Almeida, was sent with the cavalry, under Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bart., (now Field-Marshal Viscount Combermere, G.C.B.,) to support Major-General Houstoun, while the first and third divisions made a movement to their right, along the ridge between the Turon and Duas Casas rivers, corresponding to that of the sixth and ninth corps, on the right of the latter river.

Major-General Houstoun's advanced guard, consisting of the 85th., under Major M'Intosh, and the 2nd. Portuguese Caçadores, under Lieutenant-Colonel Nixon, was attacked by the eighth corps, and compelled to retire, which was done in good order, although with some loss. The eighth corps being thus established in Poza Velho, the enemy's cavalry turned the right of the seventh division between that place and Nave d'Aver, and charged.

The charge of the advanced guard of the French cavalry was met by two or three squadrons of the different regiments of British Dragoons, and the enemy was driven back, Colonel La Motte, of the 13th. Chasseurs, and some prisoners being taken. The main body was checked, and obliged to retire, by the fire of Major-General Houstoun's division, the Chasseurs Britanniques and a detachment of the Duke of Brunswick's Light Infantry behaving in the most steady manner. Notwithstanding the repulse of this charge, Viscount Wellington determined to concentrate his force towards the left, and to move the seventh light and the other two divisions, and the cavalry from Poza Velho towards Fuentes d'Onor. The former place and neighbourhood had been occupied in the hope of maintaining the communication across the Coa by Sabugal, as well as to provide for the blockade, which objects, it became obvious, were incompatible with each other, and that which was deemed the least important was abandoned; the light division was placed in reserve in the rear of the left of the first, and the seventh on some commanding ground beyond the Turon, which protected the right flank and rear of the first division, besides

covering the communication with the Coa, and prevented that of the French with Alameda by the roads between the Turon and that river.

Upon this occasion the movement of the troops, although under very critical circumstances, was well conducted by Major-General Houstoun, Brigadier-General Craufurd, and Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton. The seventh division was covered in its passage of the Turon by the light, under Brigadier-General Craufurd, and this last, in its march to join the first division, by the British cavalry. The British position thus extended on the high ground from the Turon to the Duas Casas. The seventh division on the left of the former, covered the rear of the right; the first division, in two lines, was on the right; Colonel Ashworth's brigade, in two lines, in the centre; and the third division, in two lines, on the left. The light division and British cavalry in reserve; and the village of Fuentes d'Onor in front of the left. Don Julian's infantry joined the seventh division in Frenada, and he was sent with his cavalry to endeavour to interrupt the enemy's communication with Ciudad Rodrigo. The efforts on the right part of the British position, after it was occupied as above described, were confined to a cannonade, and to some cavalry charges upon the advanced posts.

One of these was repulsed by the pickets of the first division, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, of the 3rd. regiment of Guards; but as they were falling back, they did not see the direction of another in sufficient time to oppose it, and the Lieutenant-Colonel was taken prisoner, many men were wounded and some captured, before a detachment of the British cavalry could move up to their support. The second battalion of the 42nd., under Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Blantyre, also repulsed a charge of the cavalry directed against them. They likewise attempted to push a body of light infantry down the ravine of the Turon to the right of the first division, which was repulsed by the light infantry of the Guards, under Lieutenant-Colonel Guise, aided by five companies of the 95th., under Captain O'Hare.

Throughout this day the enemy's principal effort was again directed against Fuentes d'Onor, and notwithstanding that the whole of the sixth corps was at different periods employed to

attack this village, the French were never able to gain more than a temporary possession. It was defended by the 24th., 71st., and 79th. regiments, under the command of Colonel Cameron; these troops were supported by the light infantry battalions in the third division, commanded by Major Woodgate; the light infantry battalions in the first division, commanded by Majors Dick, M'Donnell, and Aly; the 6th. Portuguese Caçadores, commanded by Major Pinto; by the light companies in Colonel Champelmond's Portuguese brigade, under Colonel Sutton; and those in Colonel Ashworth's Portuguese brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Pynn; and by the pickets of the third division, under the command of the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Trench. Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron was severely wounded in the afternoon, and the command in the village devolved upon the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Cadogan.

In addition to the foregoing, the troops in Fuentes d' Onor were supported, when pressed by the enemy, by the 74th. regiment, under Major Russell Manners, and the 88th. Connaught Rangers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, belonging to Colonel Mac Kinnon's brigade; on one of these occasions the 88th., with the 71st. and 79th., under the command of Colonel Mac Kinnon, charged the enemy, and drove them through the village.

This prolonged contest again lasted in this quarter until night, when the British still held their post, and from that time there was no fresh attempt made on any part of their position. Although the actions were partial, yet they were very severe, and the casualties were also. The enemy had a great superiority of force, and their loss was likewise great; they left four hundred killed in the village of Fuentes d' Onor.

On the evening of the 3rd. of May, the British had two officers, one sergeant, and nineteen rank and file killed; fifteen officers, ten sergeants, one drummer, and one hundred and forty-five rank and file wounded. The Portuguese had one sergeant and thirteen men killed; seven officers, one sergeant, and twenty-five men wounded. On the 5th. of May the casualties, British and Portuguese, amounted to nine officers, thirteen sergeants, three drummers, and one hundred and seventy-three rank and file killed; fifty-nine officers, sixty-one

sergeants, four drummers, and nine hundred and six rank and file wounded; seven officers, nine sergeants, nine drummers, and two hundred and sixty-nine rank and file missing.

The following regiments bear the words FUENTES D' ONOR:—
14th. and 16th. Light Dragoons; the 24th., 42nd., 43rd., 45th., 52nd., 60th., 71st., 74th., 79th., 83rd., 85th., 88th., 92nd., and Rifle Brigade.

On the 8th. of May the enemy retired to the woods between Espeja, Gallegos, and Fuentes d' Onor, in which position the whole army was collected by the following day, with the exception of that part of the second corps which continued opposite Alameda; but during the night of the 9th. the whole broke up and retired across the Azava, covering their retreat by their numerous cavalry, and on the following day the whole crossed the Agueda, leaving Almeida to its fate.

MEDAL FOR BUSACO AND FUENTES D' ONOR.

THE customary medal was granted for the above battles, the pattern being like that for the other actions in the Peninsula. The following letter from Viscount Wellington to the Earl of Liverpool, dated Quinta de S. Joao, July 11th., 1811, gives his views regarding the distribution of medals:—

“I have had the honour of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 22nd. of June, in which your Lordship desires to have my opinion as to the restrictions which it may be expedient to put upon the grant of medals to British officers, for distinguished merit displayed upon such occasions as the battles of Vimeiro, Corunna, Talavera, and Barrosa.

“My opinion has always been, that the grant of a medal to an individual officer ought to have been founded originally, partly on the importance of the occasion or action which it was intended to commemorate, and partly on the share which

* Parliament was not asked for its thanks for this action, for in a letter to the Earl of Liverpool, from Viscount Wellington, dated Quinta de S. Joao, June 25th., 1811, he says, “Your Lordship may rest assured that I am perfectly satisfied that you acted right in not proposing a vote in Parliament on the battle of Fuentes. The business would have been different if we had caught the garrison of Almeida; but, as it happened, the government were quite right. Indeed, people in England appear to me to be so much elated by any success, and so much depressed by any temporary check, that I feel difficulty in describing the state of our affairs, and am always apprehensive that the government will appreciate too highly what we do.”—*The Wellington Dispatches.*

the individual officer had had in the action to be commemorated; and that medals should have been granted for important actions only, and to those engaged in them in a conspicuous manner, whatever might be their rank in the service. It was decided, however, that medals should be granted on the same principle only, but following strictly the example of the grant of medals to the navy, notwithstanding that an action on shore is very different from an action at sea; and the merit of the different classes of individuals is likewise entirely different. At the same time, this principle was departed from in some of the grants made.

“If the principle adopted in the grant of medals to the navy is adhered to in the grant of medals to officers of the army, and that medals are to be granted to general officers, and Lieutenant-Colonels commanding regiments, on an occasion to be commemorated, because, on a similar occasion, they would be granted to Admirals and Captains of ships of the line, it is difficult to restrict the grant, or make a selection of officers to whom they should be granted to commemorate the battles at Busaco and Fuentes d’ Onor, if government determine that these actions should be commemorated in that manner. If, however, that principle is departed from, it is not difficult to make out a list of the names of officers already reported to your Lordship, who were at the head of corps or detachments upon these occasions, and who had a conspicuous share in the event which it is the intention of the government to commemorate in this manner. It is not probable, however, that the adoption of this principle will decrease the number of those to whom the honour would be granted; but, as I have already represented to your Lordship, I don’t think this important; that which is important in the establishment of the principle on which the grant of this honour should be made, is, that every officer should feel that he shall receive the mark of distinction, if he should be in the place to distinguish himself, and should act in the manner to deserve to be distinguished, whatever may be his military rank. It may be contended for by me, that the officers of the British army don’t require an honour of this description to stimulate their exertions, and that the grant of the medal is therefore useless; but, however,

those who contend for this principle must admit that a selection of those who have had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves in an action is a less objectionable mode of granting it than the grant of it by classes, whether the individuals composing those classes have distinguished themselves or not.

“I have now the honour to enclose lists of the names of the the officers who, on the principle of selection, ought, in my opinion, to receive medals for the battles of Busaco and Fuentes d’Onor, if government think proper to distinguish these battles by medals. In respect to the battle of Albuhera, I was not there, and I am not able to give an opinion upon it. One brigade of the fourth division of infantry, however, was not in the action, nor Brigadier-General Madden’s brigade of cavalry. The brunt of the action was on the right; but some of the corps of infantry, I believe, and certainly General Otway’s brigade of cavalry, on the left, were not engaged. At all events, these troops were not engaged, as far as I understand, in a greater degree than the whole army were at Busaco, and every corps on the field at Fuentes d’Onor.

“I mention these circumstances only to point out to your Lordship, that in every action on shore, however severe, there must be some to whose lot it does not fall to have an opportunity to distinguish themselves; and that the principle of selection, without reference to ranks, ought to be adopted in every instance of the grant of medals to the army.”

BATTLE OF ALBUHERA.

16TH. MAY, 1811.

EARLY in May the first siege of Badajoz was commenced by the British, and whilst the operations against that fortress were in progress, Marshal Soult quitted Seville, and advanced to its relief. The portion* of the allied army under Marshal

* The following British troops were engaged at the battle of Albuhera. Cavalry, under Major-General the Honourable Sir William Lumley:—3rd. Dragoon Guards, 4th. Dragoons, and 13th. Light Dragoons. Second division, Major-General the Honourable W. Stewart:—3rd. Foot, first battalion, 31st., second battalion, 48th, second battalion, 66th, second battalion, 60th., one company fifth battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne; 29th. Foot, 48th,

Sir William Beresford, moved forward to meet him, and took up a position in front of Albuhera.

At nine o'clock in the morning of the 16th. of May, the enemy commenced his attack, and after a strong and gallant resistance by the Spanish troops, he gained the heights upon which they had been formed; meanwhile the division of the Honourable Major-General William Stewart had been moved up to support them, and that of Major-General Hamilton brought to the left of the Spanish line, and formed in contiguous close columns of battalions, to be available in any direction. The Portuguese brigade of cavalry, under Brigadier-General Otway, remained at some distance on the left, to check any attempt that might be made below the village.

Nearly at the commencement of the battle a heavy storm of rain came on, which, with the smoke from the firing, rendered it impossible to discern anything distinctly. This, with the nature of the ground, had been extremely favourable to the attacking columns. The right brigade of Major-General Stewart's division, under Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne, (now Field-Marshal Lord Seaton,) first came into action, and behaved in the most gallant manner, and, finding that the enemy's column could not be shaken by fire, proceeded to attack it with the bayonet; while thus in the act of charging, a body of Polish lancers, which the thickness of the atmosphere and the nature of the ground had concealed, (and which was, besides, mistaken by those of the brigade when discovered for Spanish cavalry, and therefore not fired upon,) turned it, and being thus attacked unexpectedly in the rear, was unfortunately broken, and suffered immensely. The second battalion of the 31st. regiment, under the command of Major L'Estrange, alone held its ground against all the *colonnes en masse*, until the arrival of the third brigade under Major-General Hoghton.

first battalion, 57th., first battalion, 60th., one company fifth battalion, Major-General Hoghton; 28th. Foot, second battalion, 34th., second battalion, 39th., second battalion, 60th., one company fifth battalion, Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Abercromby. Fourth division, Major-General the Honourable Lowry Cole:—27th. Foot, first battalion, 40th., first battalion, 97th. Queen's Own, 60th., one company fifth battalion, Colonel Kemmis; Fusilier Brigade,—7th. Foot, first and second battalions, 23rd., first battalion, Brunswick Oels, one company. First and second light battalions German Legion, Major-General Baron Charles Alten.

The conduct of this brigade was most conspicuously gallant, and that of the second brigade, under the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Abercromby, was not less so. Major-General Hoghton, cheering on his men to the charge, fell pierced with wounds.

Although the principal attack was on this point of the right, a continual attempt was also made upon that part of the original front at the village and bridge, which were defended in the most gallant manner by Major-General Baron Alten, and the light infantry brigade of the German Legion, whose conduct, in every point of view, was reported as "conspicuously good." The enemy's cavalry, on his infantry attempting to force the right, had endeavoured to turn it; but the able manœuvres of Major-General the Honourable William Lumley, commanding the allied cavalry, though vastly inferior in point of numbers, foiled the design. Major-General the Honourable George Lowry Cole, seeing the attack, very judiciously brought up his left a little, marched in line to attack the enemy's left, and arrived most opportunely to contribute, with the charges of the brigades of Major-General Stewart's division, to force the enemy to abandon his situation, and retire precipitately, and to take refuge under his reserve. Here the Fusilier brigade, consisting of two battalions of the 7th. and one of the 23rd. Fusiliers, immortalized itself.* So numerous were the casualties,

* No description can surpass that given by Sir William Napier:—"Such a gallant line issuing from the midst of the smoke, and rapidly separating itself from the confused and broken multitude, startled the enemy's heavy masses, which were increasing and pressing onwards as to an assured victory; they wavered, hesitated, and then vomiting forth a storm of fire, hastily endeavoured to enlarge their front, while a fearful discharge of grape, from all their artillery, whistled through the British ranks. Myers was killed, Cole, and the three colonels, Ellis, Blakeney, and Hawkshawe fell wounded, and the Fusilier battalions, struck by the iron tempest, reeled and staggered like sinking ships. But suddenly and sternly recovering, they closed on their terrible enemies, and then was seen with what a strength and majesty the British soldier fights. In vain did Soult, by voice and gesture, animate his Frenchmen; in vain did the hardiest veterans, extricating themselves from the crowded columns, sacrifice their lives to gain time for the mass to open out on such a fair field; in vain did the mass itself bear up, and, fiercely striving, fire indiscriminately upon friends and foes, while the horsemen, hovering on the flanks, threatened to charge the advancing line. Nothing could stop that astonishing infantry. No sudden burst of undisciplined valour, no nervous enthusiasm weakened the stability of their order; their flashing eyes were bent on the dark columns in their front; their measured

that Captain Stainforth's company of the 23rd. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, was commanded, at the close of the action, by Corporal Thomas Robinson. The enemy was pursued by the Allies to a considerable distance, and as far as it was considered prudent, with his immense superiority of cavalry, and Marshal Beresford contented himself with seeing him driven across the Albuhera.

Commencing at nine o'clock, the battle continued without interruption until two in the afternoon, when the enemy having been driven over the Albuhera, for the remainder of the day there was but cannonading and skirmishing.

It was observed during this sanguinary battle, that the British dead, particularly the 57th. regiment, were lying as they fought, in ranks, and every wound was in the front.* This corps here gained the name of the *Die-hards*.

On this memorable day the loss was very severe, but the French casualties were still greater. About two thousand dead were left by them on the field, and nearly a thousand prisoners were taken. Five of their generals were killed and wounded. The British had Major-General Hoghton, thirty-three officers, thirty-three sergeants, four drummers, and nine hundred and seventeen rank and file killed; one hundred and eighty-one officers, one hundred and forty-six sergeants, nine drummers, and two thousand six hundred and sixty-six rank and file wounded; fourteen officers, twenty-eight sergeants,

tread shook the ground; their dreadful volleys swept away the head of every formation; their deafening shouts overpowered the dissonant cries that broke from all parts of the tumultuous crowd, as slowly, and with a horrid carnage, it was pushed by the incessant vigour of the attack, to the farthest edge of the height. There the French reserve, mixing with the struggling multitude, endeavoured to sustain the fight; but the effort only increased the irremediable confusion; the mighty mass gave way, and like a loosened cliff, went headlong down the steep. The rain flowed after in streams discoloured with blood, and fifteen hundred unwounded men, the remnant of six thousand unconquerable British soldiers, stood triumphant on the fatal hill."

* Shakspeare has not lost sight of soldiers being thus wounded,—the ambition of every Spartan,—for in the last scene of "Macbeth," old Siward, when informed of his son's death, asks—

"*Siward*. Had he his hurts before?

Rosse. Ay, on the front.

Siward. Why, then, God's soldier be he!

Had I as many sons as I have hairs,

I would not wish them to a fairer death;

And so his knell is knoll'd."

ten drummers, and five hundred and twenty-eight rank and file missing.* Nearly all the men reported as missing, however, subsequently re-joined their regiments.

The word ALBUHERA is borne by the 3rd. Dragoon Guards, and 4th. Light Dragoons, 3rd., 7th., 23rd., 28th., 29th., 31st., 34th., 39th., 48th., 57th., 60th., and 66th. regiments.

Amongst the instances of the defence and preservation of the colours, the following are remarkable, and more especially that of the 3rd., Buffs, for which a medal was struck. In the accounts of the time, Ensign Walsh, of the 3rd. Foot, was reported to have prevented the colour of the regiment from being taken by tearing, when the staff of the colour was broken by a cannon-ball, the colour off and concealing it in his bosom. This statement misled the then Chancellor of the Exchequer when he moved a vote of thanks to the army, on the 7th. of June following, for its gallantry in this sanguinary battle. The honour, however, was due to Lieutenant Latham, who preserved the regimental colour from falling into the enemy's hands in the following gallant manner:—While the Buffs were engaged with the French infantry, they were attacked in the rear by a large force of French and Polish cavalry. Ensign Thomas, who carried the second, or regimental colour, was called upon to surrender; but he replied that could only be with his life. He fell, mortally wounded, a victim to his

* "Mustering the living and recording the dead became afterwards our melancholy duty. On reckoning our numbers, the 29th. regiment had only ninety-six men, two captains, and a few subalterns remaining out of the whole regiment; the 57th. regiment had but a few more, and were commanded out of action by the adjutant; the first battalion of the 48th. regiment suffered in like manner; not a man of the brigade was prisoner; not a colour was lost, although an eloquent historian most unwarrantably stated that the 57th. had lost theirs—the 57th. lose their colours!—never! Major-General Hoghton, commanding the brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Duckworth, of the 48th. regiment, were killed; Lieutenant-Colonel White, of the 29th. regiment, mortally wounded; Colonel Inglis, of the 57th., and Major Way, of the 29th. regiments, very severely. In fact, every field officer of the whole brigade was either killed or wounded, so that at the close of the action the brigade remained in command of a captain of the 48th. regiment, and, singular enough, that captain was a Frenchman (Cemetiére.)

"The field afterwards presented a sad spectacle, our men lying generally in rows and the French in large heaps, from their having fought principally in masses, they not having dared to deploy (as they afterwards told us) from a dread of our cavalry; having supposed that we would not have ventured to act in such an open country without a great superiority in that description of force."—*The Twenty-ninth at Albuhera, United Service Journal, October, 1835.*

bravery, and the colour was captured. The first, or the king's colour, was carried by Ensign Walsh; the sergeants who protected it had fallen in its defence, and this officer was pursued by several Polish lancers. Lieutenant Latham saw the danger of the colour being borne in triumph from the field by the enemy; his soul was alive to the honour of his corps, and he ran forward to protect it. Ensign Walsh was surrounded, wounded, and taken prisoner; but Lieutenant Latham arrived at the spot in time to seize the colour, which he defended with heroic gallantry. Environed by a crowd of assailants, each emulous of the honour of its capture, and his body bleeding from wounds, Lieutenant Latham clung with energetic tenacity to his precious charge, defended himself with his sword, and refused to yield. A French hussar, seizing the flag-staff, and rising in his stirrups, aimed at the head of the gallant Latham a blow which failed in cutting him down, but which sadly mutilated him, severing one side of the face and nose. Although thus severely wounded, his resolute spirit did not shrink, but he sternly and vigorously continued to struggle with the French horsemen, and, as they endeavoured to drag the colour from him, he exclaimed, "I will surrender it only with my life." A second sabre stroke severed his left arm and hand, in which he held the staff, from his body. He then dropped his sword, and, seizing the staff with his right hand, continued to struggle with his opponents until he was thrown down, trampled upon, and pierced with lances; but the number of his adversaries impeded their efforts to destroy him, and at that moment the British cavalry came up and the French troopers fled. Lieutenant Latham, although desperately wounded, was so intent on preserving the colour, that he exerted the little strength he had left to remove it from the staff and to conceal it under him. The Fusilier brigade advanced, and, by a gallant effort, changed the fortune of the day. Sergeant Gough, of the first battalion of the 7th. Royal Fusiliers, found the colour under Lieutenant Latham, who lay apparently dead. The colour, for which so desperate a struggle had been maintained, was restored to the Buffs, and the sergeant was rewarded with a commission, being, in consequence of his gallant conduct, appointed ensign in the 2nd.

West India Regiment, on the 14th. of November, 1811. After lying some time on the ground in a state of insensibility, Lieutenant Latham revived and crawled towards the river, where he was found endeavouring to quench his thirst. He was removed to the convent, his wounds dressed, and the stump of his arm amputated; he ultimately recovered. Ensign Walsh escaped from the enemy soon after he had been made prisoner. When recovered of his wounds, he joined his regiment, and made known the circumstance of the colour having been thus preserved by Lieutenant Latham. The officers of the Buffs, with a readiness which reflected great honour on the corps, subscribed one hundred guineas for the purchase of a gold medal, on which the preservation of the colour by Lieutenant Latham was represented in high relief, with the motto, "I will surrender it only with my life." Application was made to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, by General Leigh, then Colonel of the 3rd. Foot, or the Buffs, for the royal authority for Lieutenant Latham to receive and wear the medal, which was granted, in a letter dated Horse Guards, 4th. January, 1813. The medal was presented to this gallant officer at Reading, on the 12th. of August following. An operation was performed in 1815, by the celebrated surgeon, Mr. Carpue, assisted by Assistant John Morrison, M.D., of the Buffs, to repair the mutilation of Captain Latham's face, at the suggestion of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who kindly defrayed the expense of the operation and cure. Captain Latham received, by authority of the royal warrant, a pension of one hundred pounds a year, in consequence of the loss of his left arm, and a further annual pension of seventy pounds on account of his other severe wounds. He continued to serve in the 3rd. regiment until the 20th. of April, 1820, when he exchanged to half-pay, receiving the regulated difference.

Ensign James Jackson carried the regimental colour of the 57th. at Albuhera. Soon after the action commenced, the officer with the king's colour was severely wounded, and the colour fell to the ground, when Ensign Jackson immediately directed one of the non-commissioned officers to pick it up, and taking it from him, gave the regimental colour to the sergeant,

which he retained until an officer was brought to take charge of it. The king's colour, which Ensign Jackson carried, received thirty balls through it, and two others broke the pole and carried away the top. Nine balls passed through his clothes, of which four wounded—one through the body. During the greatest part of the battle the hostile lines were less than one hundred yards from each other. Brevet-Major James Jackson was placed on retired full pay as captain, 57th. regiment, on the 25th. of June, 1841, and was promoted to the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 28th. of November, 1854. He is still living.

Marshal Soult retired after the battle to the ground he had been previously on, but occupying it in position, and during the night of the 17th. he commenced his retreat towards Seville, leaving Badajoz to its fate.

MEDAL FOR ALBUHERA.

THE medal for the battle of Albuhera was the same as that conferred for other actions of this period, and of which an illustration is given for Talavera; but there appears also to have been one awarded by the Spanish monarch, for in a letter, dated Gonesse, 2nd. July, 1815, addressed to Marshal Lord Beresford, G.C.B., the Duke of Wellington wrote, "You should recommend for the Spanish medal for Albuhera, according to the rules laid down by the King of Spain, for the grant of it. I think it should be given only to those who were there, and actually engaged." When the silver war medal was authorized, it is almost superfluous to state that a bar was granted for this victory.

CAPTURE OF JAVA.

AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1811.

THE British government resolved to complete its dominion in the East, by the conquest of the island of Java, of which the Dutch had held undisturbed possession for more than one hundred years. The extent of the island,—six hundred and forty miles long, and about a hundred broad; the luxuriant and fertile character of the soil, the mountain districts yielding

the vegetables and grain of Europe, and the plains the delicious fruits and other valuable productions of the East in abundance, without the necessity of laborious tillage, and to so great an extent, as to occasion it to be sometimes called the granary of the East; rendered the island of Java a valuable acquisition to the United Provinces, and its principal city, Batavia, was the capital of the Dutch settlements in the East Indies. Holland having become a part of that empire which Napoleon was forming to prepare the way for universal dominion, it became necessary to deprive the Dutch of this large and fertile island.

Lord Minto, the Governor-General of India, planned the expedition, and in order to carry out his idea, gave orders for the collection of a number of troops at Madras. The squadron was placed under Rear-Admiral the Honourable Robert Stopford, and the land forces were commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty; whilst his lordship determined to accompany the armament.

A landing was effected on the 4th. of August, 1811, at Chillingching, within twelve miles east of Batavia, which was taken possession of on the 8th. of that month without opposition. The possession of Batavia was of the utmost importance. Although large storehouses of public property were burnt previous to the retreat of the enemy, and every effort made to destroy the remainder, some valuable granaries and other stores were preserved. During the night of the 8th. a feeble attempt was made by the enemy to cut off a small guard, which had been sent for the security of the place; but the troops of the advance had reinforced the party early in the evening, and the attack was repulsed. The advance under Colonel (afterwards Major-General Sir Robert. Rollo) Gillespie occupied the city on the 9th. of August.

On the 10th. a sharp affair took place with the *élite* of General Jansen's army; the British had advanced from Batavia, and found three thousand select men of the Gallo-Batavian troops in a strong position at Weltervreden, defended by *abatis*; this post was stormed and carried at the point of the bayonet by the troops under Colonel Gillespie, many of the enemy being killed, and their guns captured; the remainder retreated to

the entrenched position at Cornelis, between the great river Jacatra and the deep aqueduct of Slokan, neither of which was fordable. In this affair the grenadier company of the 78th., and the detachment of the 89th. regiment, were particularly distinguished in charging and capturing their adversaries' artillery. The British loss was trifling compared with that of their opponents, which was estimated at about five hundred men, with Brigadier-General Alberti dangerously wounded.

Although success had thus attended the British troops, further progress became extremely difficult, and somewhat doubtful. The position of the foe was extremely formidable. Seven redoubts, and many batteries, mounted with heavy cannon, occupied the most commanding ground within the lines, the whole of the works being defended by a numerous and well-organized artillery. As the season was too far advanced, the heat so violent, and the number of troops insufficient to admit of regular approaches, the only alternative was to attempt to carry the works by assault, and in aid of this design, some batteries were erected for the purpose of disabling the principal redoubts; a heavy fire was kept up by the British for two days, from twenty eighteen-pounders and eight mortars and howitzers. Their execution was great, and although answered at the commencement of each day by a far more numerous artillery, the nearest batteries were daily silenced, and every part of the position was considerably disturbed.

At dawn on the 26th. of August, the assault on Cornelis was made. To Colonel Gillespie, a gallant and experienced officer, the attack was entrusted. He had the infantry of the advance and the grenadiers of the line with him, and was supported by Colonel Gibbs, with the 59th. regiment and the fourth battalion of Bengal Volunteers. They were intended, if possible, to surprise the redoubt, No. 3, constructed beyond the Slokan, to endeavour to cross the bridge over that stream with the fugitives, and then to assault the redoubts within the lines, Colonel Gillespie attacking those to the left, and Colonel Gibbs to the right. Lieutenant-Colonel William Macleod, with six companies of the 69th., was directed to follow a path on the bank of the great river, and when the attack had commenced on the Slokan, to endeavour to possess himself of

the left redoubt, No. 2. Major Tule, with the flank corps of the reserve, reinforced by two troops of cavalry, four guns of horse artillery, two companies of the 69th., and the grenadiers of the reserve, was to attack the corps at Campong Maylayo, on the west of the great river, and endeavour to cross the bridge at that post.

The remainder of the army, under Major-General (afterwards General Sir Frederick) Wetherall, was at the batteries, where a column under Colonel Wood, consisting of the 78th. regiment and the fifth volunteer battalion, was directed to advance against the enemy in front, and at a favourable moment, when aided by the other attacks, to force his way, if practicable, and open the position for the line. General Jansens was fully prepared for the conflict, and was in the redoubts when it commenced. After a long detour through a close and intricate country, Colonel Gillespie came on the enemy's advance, routed it in an instant, and, under a heavy fire of grape and musketry, rapidly possessed himself of the advanced redoubt, No. 3. Passing the bridge with the fugitives, under a tremendous fire, he assaulted and carried with the bayonet the redoubt No. 4, after a very obstinate resistance. Here the two divisions of the columns separated. Colonel Gibbs turned to the right, and with the 59th. and a portion of the 78th., which had now forced their way in front, carried the redoubt No. 1. At the instant of its capture an explosion of the magazine occurred, which destroyed a number of officers and men who were crowded on its ramparts, which the foe had abandoned. The redoubt No. 2, against which Lieutenant-Colonel William Macleod's (69th. Foot) attack was directed, was carried in equally gallant style, but that officer fell in the moment of victory. The front of the position being thus open, the assailants rushed in from every quarter.* The cavalry,

* "During the operations on the right, Colonel Gillespie pursued his advantage to the left, carrying the enemy's redoubts towards the rear, and being joined by Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander M'Leod, of the 59th., with part of that corps, he directed him to attack the park of artillery, which that officer carried in a most masterly manner, putting to flight a body of the enemy's cavalry that formed and attempted to defend it. A sharp fire of musketry was now kept up by a strong body of the enemy, who had taken post in the lines in front of Fort Cornelis, but were driven from them, the fort taken, and the enemy completely dispersed. They were pursued by Colonel Gillespie, with the 14th. regiment, a party of Sepoys,

towards the rear, and horse artillery forced a passage through the lines, the fort of Cornelis was carried, and the British were triumphant at every point. Nearly two thousand of the enemy were killed, and about five thousand prisoners were taken, including three general officers.* The remainder of the enemy dispersed, excepting a few men who accompanied the Gallo-Batavian commander, General Jansens, in his flight.

From the 4th. of August, 1811, to the 26th. of that month, the British loss amounted to killed, Europeans,—fifteen officers, eighteen sergents, and ninety-one rank and file; Natives,—two Jemidars, two Havildars, and twenty-three rank and file; wounded, Europeans,—sixty-two officers, thirty-three sergents, two drummers, and five hundred and thirteen rank and file; Natives,—two Subahdars, four Jemidars, nine Havildars, one drummer, and one hundred and seven rank and file.

General Jansens, with about fifty horse, the remnant of his army of ten thousand men, escaped into the interior, where, having collected a small force, he made a feeble

and the scamen from the batteries under Captain Sayer, of the Royal Navy. By this time the cavalry and horse artillery had effected a passage through the lines, the former commanded by Major Travers, and the latter by Captain Noble; and, with the gallant Colonel at their head, the pursuit was continued, till the whole of the enemy's army was killed, taken, or dispersed. Major Tule's attack was equally spirited, but, after routing the enemy's force at Campong Maylayo, and killing many of them, he found the bridge on fire, and was unable to penetrate further." —*Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty's despatch.*

* The following incident is quite a Romance of War:—After the storming of Fort Cornelis, the British pressed on in pursuit, when several prisoners were captured. Captain G. A. Wetherall, of the Royals, (now Lieutenant-General Sir George Wetherall, K.C.B., recently Adjutant-General, and at present commanding the troops in the Northern District,) Aide-de-Camp to his father, the late General Sir Frederick Wetherall, who was second in command, was ordered to conduct them to the rear. When passing the barracks, *en route*, a young officer, one of the prisoners, begged permission to go to his room to recover his watch, and obtain a change of linen. Captain Wetherall readily acceded to the request, went with him, and, having obtained what was required, he gave his card, and was most grateful. In 1851, forty years after, when so many foreigners came to see the Great Exhibition, this officer, hearing that the captain to whom he felt indebted was on the Staff at the Horse Guards, had an interview there, when he reminded him of the circumstance, of which he had retained a lively recollection, and urged an invitation to visit him at Breda. During this lengthened interval changes had occurred to both officers; the one had been Governor-General of Java and the Dutch settlements, that island having been restored to Holland at the general peace, in 1814, and the other had gained his high position on the Staff, by the eminent services he had rendered in the suppression of the insurrection in Canada.

attempt at further resistance, which resulted in the surrender of himself and his troops in September, with the island of Java and its dependencies, to the British arms. This valuable island was annexed to the dominions of the British crown, but was restored to Holland at the termination of the war, by the treaty of Vienna, in 1814*

This conquest is commemorated by the 14th., 59th., 69th., 78th., and 89th. regiments bearing the word JAVA on their colours and appointments.

MEDAL FOR JAVA.

THE medal which was conferred for this success was the same as that granted for the Peninsular victories, and was similarly distributed.† When the general silver medal was subsequently authorized for the several services specified at page 15, the word JAVA was inscribed on one of the bars, as was done for the capture of Martinique and Guadaloupe.

SIEGE OF CIUDAD RODRIGO.

JANUARY, 1812.

As soon as the troops had recovered from their sickness and fatigue, Viscount Wellington determined on the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, which place was approached on the 8th. of January,

* After the capture of Java the 14th regiment remained on the island for some time. The Sultan of Mataram, who governed a portion of the interior, trusting to his power, and the strength of his fortified palace, at Djocjocarta, meditated the expulsion of all Europeans from the island, and committed aggressions of which it became necessary to stop the progress. To effect this, his palace was captured by storm on the morning of the 20th. of June, 1812; on which occasion the 14th. had another occasion of distinguishing themselves. Lieutenant-Colonel Watson (now General Sir James Watson, K.C.B., and Colonel of the 14th.,) commanded the main attack, and the grenadiers of the regiment headed the assault with their usual gallantry.

† Extract of a letter from Lord Liverpool, Secretary of State for the War Department, to Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty:—"Downing Street, December, 1811.—As it is His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's intention to confer Medals upon the Officers employed on this service, in conformity to the principle which has of late been adopted with respect to the Campaigns in Spain and Portugal, I am to desire that you will furnish me with the names of those Officers of His Majesty's land forces, and those of the East India Company, who have particularly distinguished themselves, subject to the limitations explained in the enclosed papers.—I have, etc., LIVERPOOL."

The limitations alluded to have been already shewn in this work.

1812. It was not, however, regularly invested, for the light division only crossed on that day. The French garrison in the Francisco redoubt considered the affair merely as one of observation, and amused themselves with bowing and saluting the new comers. At night a party was formed from each regiment of the above division, under Lieutenant-Colonel John Colborne, of the 52nd., and the redoubt was stormed: the conduct of this officer, and of the detachment, was highly applauded in the official despatches.

Viscount Wellington, in the afternoon of the 14th. of January, opened fire from twenty-two pieces of ordnance in three batteries in the first parallel, and the British established themselves in the second parallel on the same night. Lieutenant-General Graham facilitated this measure by having surprised the enemy's detachment in the convent of Santa Cruz, on the night of the 13th.; and Major-General the Honourable Charles Colville, in temporary command of the fourth division, had, on the night of the 14th., obtained possession of the convent of St. Francisco, and of the other fortified posts of the suburb. The latter service was gallantly performed by Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt, with the 40th. regiment, which remained from that period in the suburb of St. Francisco, and materially assisted in the attack on that side of the place. The siege was prosecuted with such vigour, that, on the 19th. of the same month, two practicable breaches having been made in the body of the place, the British commander resolved to carry it by storm.

The assault was made on the evening of Sunday, the 19th. of January, in five separate columns. Brigadier-General Pack, who was destined to make a false attack upon the southern face of the fort, converted it into a real one, his advance guard, under the command of Major Lynch, having followed the enemy's troops from the advanced works into the *fausse-braye*, where all opposed to them were made prisoners.

Major Ridge, of the second battalion of the 5th. Fusiliers, having escaladed the *fausse-braye* wall, stormed the powerful breach in the body of the place, together with the 94th. regiment, (Scots Brigade, since disbanded,) commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell. These regiments not only

effectually covered the advance from the trenches of Major-General Mac Kinnon's brigade, by their first movements and operations, but preceded it in the attack.

Major-Generals Craufurd and Vandeleur, and the troops of the light division on the left, were likewise very forward on that side; and in less than half an hour from the time the attack commenced, the British troops were in possession of, and formed on the ramparts of the place, each body contiguous to the other. The enemy, having sustained a considerable loss in the contest, then submitted.

The British casualties were severe, especially in officers of high rank and estimation. During the siege, and in the assault, nine officers and one hundred and sixty-nine men were killed, seventy officers and seven hundred and forty-eight men wounded; in all nine hundred and ninety-six. Major-General Mac Kinnon was blown up by the accidental explosion of one of the enemy's expense magazines, close to the breach, after having gallantly and successfully led the troops under him to the attack. Major-Generals Craufurd and Vandeleur were wounded, the former severely, whilst leading on the light division to the storm; Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne, of the 52nd. Light Infantry,* who was severely wounded, and Major (afterwards Sir George) Napier, who led the storming party of the light division, also wounded on the top of the breach, and lost an arm. The garrison likewise sustained a severe loss, and was reduced to one thousand seven hundred men.

Viscount Wellington specially praised the troops of the first,

* "Lieutenant Gurwood, (afterwards the editor of the Wellington Dispatches,) of the 52nd., who led the forlorn hope, afterwards took the French Governor, General Barrié, prisoner in the citadel. Lord Wellington presented Lieutenant Gurwood with the sword of General Barrié on the breach by which Gurwood had entered,—a fitting and proud compliment to a young soldier of fortune!

"The young Earl of March, (the late Duke of Richmond,) then a lieutenant in the 13th. Light Dragoons, and serving as aide-de-camp to Viscount Wellington, also entered the breach as a volunteer with the storming party of the 52nd. The Prince of Orange and Lord Fitz Roy Somerset (the late Lord Raglan) were the companions of Lord March in this adventurous assault, and on the following morning, when taking their places at breakfast in the tent of the Commander of the Forces, they received a gentle reproof for adventuring into a position, which, being officers of the staff, they were not called upon to undertake by the customs of the service."—*Fifty-second Record.*

third, fourth, and light divisions, and Brigadier-General Pack's brigade, by whom the siege was carried on. His lordship added:—"The conduct of all parts of the third division, in the operations which they performed with so much gallantry and exactness on the evening of the 19th., in the dark, affords the strongest proof of the abilities of Lieutenant-General Picton and Major-General Mac Kinnon, by whom they were directed and led; but I beg particularly to draw your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel O'Toole, 2nd. Caçadores, Major Ridge, 5th. Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, 94th., Major Manners, 74th., and of Major Grey, 5th. Foot, who has been twice wounded during this siege.

"It is but justice also to the third division to report, that the men who performed the sap belonged to the 45th., 74th., and 88th. regiments, under the command of Captain McLeod, of the Royal Engineers, and Captain Thompson, of the 74th., Lieutenant Beresford, of the 88th., and Lieutenant Metcalfe, of the 45th.; and they distinguished themselves not less in the storm of the place than they had in the performance of their laborious duty during the siege.

"Although it did not fall to the lot of the troops of the first and fourth divisions to bring these operations to their successful close, they distinguished themselves throughout their progress, by the patience and perseverance with which they performed the labours of the siege. The brigade of Guards, under Major-General H. Campbell, was particularly distinguished in this respect."

The British commander was advanced to the dignity of an Earl, with an annuity of two thousand pounds. Parliament voted its thanks to him and his gallant army. This success also gained for him, from the Spanish government, the title of Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo.

CIUDAD RODRIGO is now borne on the colours and appointments of the 5th., 43rd., 45th., 52nd., 60th., 74th., 77th., 83rd., 88th. regiments, and Rifle Brigade.

SIEGE OF BADAJOZ.

17th. MARCH AND 6TH. APRIL, 1812.

THE formidable fortress of Ciudad Rodrigo having been captured with such unlooked-for rapidity, astonished the French general, who had assembled an army of sixty thousand men for its relief, which now again returned to its winter quarters. As soon as the breaches were repaired, and the place put in a state of defence, the Earl of Wellington undertook, for the third time, the siege of Badajoz. The preparations for this service had been carried on with extraordinary secrecy, and were completed about the beginning of March, when the army broke up from its cantonments in the neighbourhood of Almeida, and, moving with the greatest rapidity, arrived before Badajoz on the 16th. of that month, when the place was invested by the third, fourth, and light divisions. An advanced post, the Picurina, was taken by storm on the 25th., and on the following day two breaching batteries opened fire on the town.

On the 6th. of April three breaches were considered practicable, and orders were issued for the assault. It was determined to assault the castle of Badajoz by escalade. Accordingly the attack was made on the night of the 6th. of April, at ten o'clock. Major-General Kempt's brigade* led, and he was wounded in crossing the River Rivillas, below the inundation. Notwithstanding this circumstance and the obstinate resistance of the enemy, the castle was carried by escalade, and the third division (known as the "Fighting

* At its head marched the 45th. regiment, supporting the advanced storming party, composed of the flank companies of the division and the 88rd. regiment. Few more desperate conflicts are on record than that which took place. After repeated assaults the escalade was effected, and the place carried.

Lieutenant M'Pherson, of the 45th., though wounded previous to his ascending the ladders in the escalade, was distinguished in hauling down the French flag from the staff on the citadel, which being brought to Major Greenwell, who commanded the regiment, he ordered a jacket of the 45th. to be substituted in its place, acting upon the well-known adage of—"exchange no robbery." It had been a point of emulation amongst the different regiments during the siege, which should have the honour of striking the French flag, and spiking a certain gun in the castle, which had been particularly offensive during the operations; the 45th. had the good fortune to do both.

Third") established thereon about half-past eleven. Meanwhile Major Wilson, of the 48th. regiment, carried the ravelin of St. Roque, with a detachment of two hundred men of the guard in the trenches, and, with the aid of Major Squire, of the Engineers, he established himself within that work.

The fourth and light divisions were not perceived by the enemy until they reached the covered way, and the advanced guards of the two divisions descended without difficulty into the ditch, protected by the fire of the parties stationed on the *glacis* for that purpose. They advanced to the assault of the breaches, led by their gallant officers, with the utmost intrepidity; but such was the nature of the obstacles prepared by the garrison at the top and behind the breaches, and so determined the resistance, that the assailants could not establish themselves within the place. Many brave officers and soldiers were killed or wounded by explosions at the top of the breaches, and others who succeeded to them were compelled to give way. Repeated attempts were made till after twelve at night, when the Earl of Wellington, seeing that success was not to be attained, and that Lieutenant-General Picton was established in the castle, the fourth and light divisions were ordered to retire to the ground on which they had first assembled for the attack.

Major-General Leith in the meantime had pushed forward Major-General Walker's brigade on the left, supported by the 38th., under Lieutenant-Colonel Nugent, and the 15th. Portuguese regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Do Rego; and he had made a false attack upon the Pardaleras, with the 8th. Caçadores, under Major Hill. Major-General Walker forced the barrier on the road of Olivença, and entered the covered way on the left of the bastion of St. Vicente, close to the Guadiana. There he descended into the ditch, and escaladed the face of that bastion.

This proceeding was supported by Lieutenant-General Leith, with the 38th., and the 15th. Portuguese regiment; and the British troops being thus established in the castle, which commanded all the works of and in the town; and the fourth and light divisions being formed again for the attack of the breaches, all resistance ceased. At daylight in the morn-

ing of the 7th. of April, the Governor, General Philippon, who had retired to Fort St. Christoval, surrendered, together with the whole garrison, which consisted of five thousand men at the commencement of the siege, of whom one thousand two hundred were killed or wounded during the operations, besides those lost in opposing the assault. About three thousand five hundred prisoners were captured, being all that survived of the gallant garrison.

The regiments now in the service which bear BADAJOZ on their colours and appointments are the 4th., 5th., 7th., 23rd., 27th., 30th., 38th., 40th., 43rd., 44th., 45th., 48th., 52nd., 60th., 74th., 77th., 83rd., 88th., and Rifle Brigade.

This success cost the British and Portuguese the following heavy casualties:—Seventy-two officers, fifty-one sergeants, two drummers, and nine hundred and ten rank and file killed; three hundred and six officers, two hundred and sixteen sergeants, seventeen drummers, and three thousand two hundred and forty-eight rank and file wounded. No wonder that the Iron Duke wept, when he saw that the glory of the capture was purchased at such a price.

BATTLE OF SALAMANCA.

22ND. JULY, 1812.

ON the 17th. of June, the forts at Salamanca were invested by the sixth division, and operations commenced by the light companies thereof, under Colonel Samuel Venables Hinde, of the 32nd. regiment. The remainder of the army was formed in order of battle on the heights of San Christoval, in front of Salamanca, from the 20th. to the 28th. of June, to meet Marshal Marmont, who advanced with forty thousand men to relieve the forts. They were attacked without success on the 23rd., and carried on the 27th. of June, by a party under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Davies, of the 36th. regiment. Several skirmishes and changes of position occurred. The Earl of Wellington advanced in pursuit of the French Marshal, who, having received reinforcements, crossed the Douro, and the allies retired, skilfully manœuvring and taking up different positions in presence of the enemy, until the

21st., when they reached the ground they had formerly occupied, on the height of San Christoval.

Shortly after daylight on the 22nd. of July, detachments from both armies attempted to obtain possession of the more distant from the allied right of the two hills called Dos Arapiles. In this attempt the enemy succeeded, his detachment being the strongest; by which success the French position was materially strengthened, and they had in their power increased means of annoying that of their opponents.

The light troops of the seventh division, and the 4th. Caçadores, belonging to Major-General Pack's brigade, were engaged in the morning with the enemy on the height of Nuestra Senora de la Pena, on which they maintained themselves throughout the day. The improved position of the French rendered it necessary for the Earl of Wellington to extend the right of his army *en potence* to the heights behind the village of Arapiles, and to occupy it with light infantry; here the fourth division, under the command of Lieutenant-General the Honourable Lowry Cole, was placed.

A variety of evolutions and movements having been made by the French Marshal, he proceeded to carry out his plan about two o'clock in the afternoon; and under cover of a very heavy cannonade, which did but little injury, he extended his left, and moved forward his army, apparently with an intention to embrace, by the position of his troops, and by his fire, the British post on that of the two Arapiles, and thence to attack and break the line; or at all events to render difficult any movements to the right. This extension of the French line to their left, and its advance upon the allied right, gave the British commander an opportunity of attacking him, for which he had long been anxious. "The attack of the third division," says Lord Londonderry, in his "Story of the Peninsular War," "was not only the most spirited, but the most perfect thing of the kind that modern times have witnessed. Regardless alike of a charge of cavalry and of the murderous fire which the enemy's batteries opened, on went these fearless warriors, horse and foot, without check or pause, until they won the ridge, and then the infantry giving their volley, and the cavalry falling on, sword in hand,

the French were pierced, broken, and discomfited. So close indeed was the struggle, that in several instances the British colours were seen waving over the heads of the enemy's battalions."

The British General, in his despatch, observed that "Major-General the Honourable Edward Pakenham* formed the third division across the enemy's flank, and overthrew everything opposed to him. These troops were supported in the most gallant style by the Portuguese cavalry, under Brigadier-General D' Urban, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hervey's squadrons of the 14th., who successfully defended every attempt made by the enemy on the flank of the third division."

In front the French were attacked by Brigadier-General Bradford's brigade, the fourth and fifth divisions, and the cavalry under Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bart., and were driven from one height to another. The cavalry made a most successful charge against a body of French infantry, which they overthrew, and cut to pieces. In this charge Major-General Le Marchant was killed. The sixth division, under Major-General Clinton, was ordered up at a critical period to relieve the fourth division, which had been heavily pressed, and the battle was soon restored to its former success.

The enemy's right, reinforced by the troops which had fled from his left, and by those which had by this time retired from the Arapiles, still continued to resist; and while other corps were directed to turn the right, the sixth division,†

* On the enemy's commencing to give way, a French officer picked up a firelock, thrown down by one of his men, and levelled it at Major-General the Honourable Edward Pakenham; the piece missed fire, when the intrepid officer snatched up another, and presented it, on which Corporal Patrick Cavanagh, of the 45th., advanced out of the ranks, shot the officer, and saved the general; but both parties were now so near, that in the act of firing the Corporal was himself shot.

† The 11th. and 61st. regiments specially distinguished themselves on this occasion; evening was fast approaching, and the legions of Napoleon were retreating in much disorder, when the French division, commanded by General Maucune, made a determined stand to cover the retreat of the broken battalions; then ensued a desperate musketry action in the dark. The difficulty of the ascent gave the enemy's division, formed on the summit, a decided advantage; but at length Maucune's battalions were forced from the height. Of Major-General Hulse's brigade, (the 11th., 53rd., and 61st.) only nine officers and three hundred men remained, which were formed on the following day into one battalion. A round shot (probably fired at the colours of the 11th.,) took the heads off the two sergeants, posted between the colours, and of a black man who beat the

supported by the third and fifth, attacked the front. It was dark before this point was carried by the sixth division, and the enemy then fled through the woods towards the Tormes. The pursuit was made by the first and light divisions, and Major-General William Anson's brigade of the fourth division, and some squadrons of cavalry, under Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bart.; but the darkness of the night enabled many of the enemy to escape, and was unfortunately the cause of Sir Stapleton being wounded by one of the allied sentries. The same troops renewed the pursuit at break of day the next morning, with Major-Generals Bock's and Anson's brigades of cavalry, which had joined during the night. On coming up with the enemy's rear-guard of cavalry and infantry near La Serna, they were at once attacked by the two brigades of dragoons; the French cavalry fled, leaving the infantry to their fate. The gallant charge made on the infantry by the heavy brigade of the King's German Legion, under Major-General Bock, which was completely successful, was highly commended; the whole body of infantry, consisting of three battalions of the French first division, were made prisoners on this occasion.

Eleven pieces of cannon, several ammunition waggons, two eagles, and six colours were captured; one general, three colonels, three lieutenant-colonels, one hundred and thirty officers, and about seven thousand soldiers were taken prisoners. Marshal Marmont was badly wounded, and lost an arm; four general officers were killed, and several wounded.

The British had twenty-eight officers and three hundred and sixty men killed; one hundred and seventy-eight officers and two thousand five hundred and thirty-six men wounded; the Portuguese had thirteen officers and two hundred and ninety-one men killed; and seventy-four officers and one thousand four hundred and seventy-eight men wounded; the Spanish losses were limited to two men killed and six wounded.

cymbals in the band, and who was in rear of them, without injuring either of the officers carrying the colours; one of them (Ensign Scott) was afterwards killed. So fast did the men fall, that it appeared as if not one would be left; it was remarked with what steadiness the men closed, without orders, to the centre as vacancies continually took place; the supernumeraries were soon disposed of.

In all four thousand nine hundred and sixty-four killed and wounded. Major-General Le Marchant was killed; Field-Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B., Lieutenant-Generals Sir Stapleton Cotton, Leith, and the Honourable George Lowry Cole, and Major-General Victor Alten were amongst the wounded. The French loss was still more considerable.

This victory was followed by the surrender of Madrid to the allies, who entered that city on the 12th. of August, and were joyfully received by the inhabitants. The title of Marquis was conferred on the Earl of Wellington.

SALAMANCA is emblazoned on the colours and appointments of the following regiments:—5th. Dragoon Guards, 3rd., 4th., 11th., 14th., and 16th. Light Dragoons; 1st., 2nd., 4th., 5th., 7th., 9th., 11th., 23rd., 24th., 27th., 30th., 32nd., 36th., 38th., 40th., 43rd., 44th., 45th., 48th., 51st., 52nd., 53rd., 58th., 60th., 61st., 68th., 74th., 79th., 83rd., and 88th. Foot, and Rifle Brigade.

CAPTURE OF FORT DETROIT.

AUGUST, 1812.

THE negotiations between the British government and the United States of America, which had several times been broken off and renewed, ultimately terminated on the 18th. of June, 1812, by the latter declaring war. Their first design was the conquest of Canada, and early in July the American commander, Brigadier-General Hull, invaded that country, by crossing the Detroit River on the 12th. of that month, with two thousand three hundred men, consisting of regular cavalry and infantry, and militia, bringing with him several field-pieces; having driven in the militia towards Amherstsbury, he advanced to Sandwich, and afterwards approached the former place with a part of his army to the River Canard, about five miles from the fort, where he was foiled in three attempts to cross that river, which cost him a considerable loss. The garrison of Amherstsbury at that time consisted of a subaltern's detachment of the royal artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Troughton, a detachment of three hundred men of the 41st. regiment, under Captain Muir, and about the same number of militia,

the whole commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Saint George, the district inspecting field officer of militia. Some skirmishes occurred between the troops under the latter officer, and the enemy upon the River Canard, which uniformly terminated in his being repulsed with loss. Major-General Isaac Brock detached a force down the River Thames, capable of acting in conjunction with the garrison of Amherstburg offensively, but Captain Chambers, who had been appointed to direct this detachment, experienced difficulties that frustrated the design; whereupon Colonel Proctor was ordered to assume the command, and his force was soon after increased with sixty men of the 41st. regiment. Meanwhile the most strenuous exertions were made; and voluntary offers of service were received from that portion of the embodied militia the most easily collected. The Attorney-General, John M'Donell, Esq., acted as provincial aide-de-camp to Major-General Brock, and other gentlemen of the first character and influence evinced similar devotion.

A sufficiency of boats being collected at Long Point for the conveyance of three hundred men, the embarkation took place on the 8th. of August, and in five days the troops arrived at Amherstburg. The judicious arrangement which had been adopted immediately upon the arrival of Colonel Proctor, of the 41st., compelled the Americans to retreat and take shelter under the guns of the fort; that officer commenced operations by sending strong detachments across the river, with a view of cutting off the enemy's communication with his reserve. This produced two smart skirmishes on the 5th. and 9th. of August, in both of which the Americans suffered considerable loss; the British had only three killed and thirteen wounded, amongst the latter were Captain Muir and Lieutenant Sutherland, of the 41st. regiment. Batteries had likewise been commenced opposite Fort Detroit, for one eighteen-pounder, two twelve, and two five and a half-inch mortars, all of which were opened on the evening of the 15th. of August, Brigadier-General Hull having been previously summoned to surrender, and though opposed by a well-directed fire from seven twenty-four-pounders, such was their construction, under the able directions of Captain Dixon, of the royal engineers, that no injury was sustained therefrom.

Major-General Brock having collected the force at his disposal during the 15th. of August in the neighbourhood of Sandwich, the embarkation commenced a little after daylight on the following morning, and by the able arrangements of Lieutenant Dewar, of the quartermaster-general's department, the whole landed at Springwell, about three miles west of Detroit. The Indians, who had in the meantime effected a landing two miles below, moved forward and occupied the woods, about a mile and a half on the British left. The force which was instantly directed to march against the enemy, consisted of thirty royal artillery, two hundred and fifty of the 41st. regiment, fifty Royal Newfoundland regiment, four hundred militia, and about six hundred Indians, to which were attached three six-pounders, and two three-pounders. The troops afterwards advanced to within one mile of the fort, when an assault was determined upon. Brigadier-General Hull, however, prevented this movement, by proposing a cessation of hostilities, for the purpose of preparing terms of capitulation. The American troops that surrendered consisted of two thousand five hundred men, and were divided into two troops of cavalry; one company of artillery regulars; the 4th. United States regiment; detachments of the 1st. and 3rd. United States regiment, volunteers; three regiments of the Ohio militia; and one regiment of the Michigan territory. Thirty-three pieces of brass and iron ordnance had already been secured. This capitulation was concluded at Detroit on the 16th. of August, 1812, and the 41st. foot bears the name of the fort on the regimental colour. The medal granted for this service was similar to that authorized for the Peninsula; and on the war-medal being issued a clasp was added commemorative of the foregoing events.

BATTLE OF VITTORIA.

21st. JUNE, 1813.

ON the night of the 19th. of June, 1813, the French troops, commanded by Joseph Buonaparte, having Marshal Jourdan as the Major-General of the army, took up a position in front of Vittoria, the left resting upon the heights which end at La Puebla

de Arganzon, and extending thence across the valley of the Zadorra, in front of the village of Arinez. The Marquis of Wellington reconnoitred the enemy's position on the 20th., with the design of giving him battle on the following morning, if he should still remain in it, and accordingly on the 21st. of June ordered an attack to be made on three separate points—Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, with the second division, was to assail the French left at La Puebla; while Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, with the first and fifth divisions, was to make a wide detour to the left, and crossing the Zadorra at Vittoria, to attack their right, and cut off their retreat by the great road to Bayonne. The centre, consisting of the fourth and light divisions, (under Lord Wellington himself,) on the right, and the third and seventh, (under Lieutenant-General Lord Dalhousie,) on the left, was to pass the bridges in front, and attack as soon as the movements on the flanks should be executed. The troops moved from the camp on the Bayas at day-break; and the operations of the day commenced by Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill obtaining possession of the heights of La Puebla. The enemy soon discovered the importance of these heights, and reinforced their troops to such an extent, that the Lieutenant-General was obliged to detach first the 71st. regiment and the light infantry battalion of Major-General Walker's brigade, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Henry Cadogan, and successively other troops to the same point. The allies not only gained, but maintained possession of these important heights throughout their operations, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts made by the enemy to re-take them. Lieutenant-Colonel Cadogan was here mortally wounded. The contest was thus at first chiefly on the extreme right and left, because, on account of the rugged nature of the ridges they had to pass, the left centre column, (third and seventh divisions,) did not reach the Zadorra until nearly one o'clock; the fourth and light divisions crossed the Zadorra immediately after Sir Rowland Hill had obtained possession of Subijana de Aluva, the former at the bridge of Nanclares, and the latter at the bridge of Tres Puentes. The right brigade of the third division, followed by the seventh division, under the Earl of Dalhousie, then crossed the bridge

of Mendoza, the other brigades of the third division fording higher up the river.

The seventh division and the centre brigade of the third division attacked the French right centre, in front of the villages of Margarita and Hermandad, and the Marquis of Wellington, seeing the hill in front of the village of Arinez weakly occupied by the enemy, ordered the right brigade of the third division, under Lieutenant-General Picton, in close columns of battalions at a run diagonally across the front of both armies to that central point. The hill was carried immediately, and the French withdrew under cover of a cannonade from fifty pieces of artillery and a crowd of skirmishers, to the second range of heights, on which their reserve had been posted; they, however, still held Arinez on the great road leading to Vittoria. The brigade then advanced to the attack of the village of Arinez; the three right companies of the 74th., under Captain Mc Queen, with the companies of the 60th., immediately dashed forward and charged through it, drove out the enemy, and captured three guns; these companies were then halted under cover of some houses until the remainder of the regiment and brigade should come up, as the French were again advancing upon the post with increased numbers, keeping up a terrific fire of artillery and musketry. Finally they were driven back in confusion at the point of the bayonet.

By the capture of the village the great road was gained, and the French extreme left was turned, while they were hard pressed by Sir Rowland Hill's attack on their front. They retreated on Vittoria, and the British continued the advance in admirable order, notwithstanding the difficulty of the ground. For six miles the action became a running fight and cannonade. When within a mile of Vittoria, the enemy made a stand, and the third division, being the foremost, bore the brunt of a heavy fire, until a hill on the French left was carried by the fourth division, which caused them to abandon the position.

Meanwhile Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, with his divisions, had attacked the French right. The village of Gamarra Mayor was most gallantly stormed and carried by

Brigadier-General Robinson's brigade of the fifth division, which advanced in columns of battalions under a very heavy fire of artillery and musketry, without firing a shot, assisted by two guns of Major Lawson's brigade of artillery. The French suffered severely, and three pieces of cannon were captured. Sir Thomas then proceeded to attack the village of Abechuco with the first division. These two villages were strongly occupied by the enemy as *têtes-de-pont* to the bridges over the Zadorra at these places. During the operations at Abechuco, which was carried, the light battalion having charged and taken three guns and a howitzer on the bridge, the greatest efforts were made to recover Gamarra Mayor, which were gallantly repulsed by the troops of the fifth division, under Major-General Oswald. Two divisions of the French were in reserve on the heights upon the left of the Zadorra, and it was not possible to cross by the bridges until the troops, which had moved upon the centre and left, had driven them through Vittoria. The whole then co-operated in the pursuit, which was continued by all till after dark.

The movement of the troops under Sir Thomas Graham, and their possession of Gamarra and Abechuco, intercepted the enemy's retreat by the high road to France. They were then obliged to turn to the road towards Pampeluna, but were unable to hold any position for a sufficient length of time to allow the baggage and artillery to be drawn off. The whole, therefore, of the latter which had not already been captured by the troops, in their attack of the successive positions taken up by the French in their retreat from their first position on Arinez, and on the Zadorra, together with all their ammunition and baggage, fell into the hands of the British close to Vittoria. Only one gun and howitzer were carried off by the enemy.

Count Gazan, the Chief of the French Staff, in his report, shewed the state of destitution to which the officers were reduced.—“To such an extent are they stripped, that no one can account for what he has, or what is due to him. Several of the generals and officers have nothing in the world but the coats on their backs, and most of them are barefooted.” The French occupation of the Peninsula was virtually settled by this day's success.

Although the nature of the ground did not admit of the cavalry regiments being generally engaged, they were kept close to the infantry to support them, and were most active in the pursuit. The court equipage of King Joseph was taken, and his carriage being seized, he had barely time to escape on horseback. The defeat was the most complete that had been experienced in Spain.*

Marshal Jourdan's bâton was taken, and the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, appointed the Marquis of Wellington a Field-Marshal. In a most flattering letter, the Prince Regent thus conferred the honour:—"You have sent me among the trophies of your unrivalled fame, the staff of a French Marshal, and I send you in return that of England." This bâton was taken by the 87th., under Lieutenant-Colonel (now Viscount) Gough. The colours of the fourth battalion of the 100th. regiment were also among the trophies.†

Both armies were nearly equal in numbers, consisting of about seventy thousand men each. The French loss was stated by themselves at six thousand, and the casualties of the allies amounted to thirty-three officers, nineteen sergeants, five drum-

* "After clearing various obstacles in their front, the 13th. approached Vittoria, when the royal carriages were perceived, and Major-General Long instantly ordered a squadron, commanded by Captain Doherty, to pursue them; this was promptly executed, and the whole were captured after a sharp skirmish, in which Private Michael Sullivan distinguished himself, cutting down a French officer, and capturing his horse. In the meantime the remainder of the regiment had formed in front of a compact body of the enemy, whom they vigorously charged and routed. Captain Doherty observing this movement, left the royal carriages in charge of Sergeant Scriven and twelve men, and joined the regiment, with which he continued in close pursuit of the enemy during the remainder of the day. Sergeant Scriven reported his having given up the royal carriages to an officer with a party of infantry, who said he had orders to take charge of them, but he omitted taking a receipt, or demanding the officer's name."—*Historical Record of the 13th. Light Dragoons.*

† "I send this despatch by my aide-de-camp, Captain Fremantle, whom I beg leave to recommend to your lordship's protection; he will have the honour of laying at the feet of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent the colours of the fourth battalion of the 100th. regiment, and Marshal Jourdan's bâton of a Marshal of France, taken by the 87th. regiment."—*Marquis of Wellington's despatch.*

Southey thus describes the bâton:—"It was rather more than a foot long, and covered with blue velvet, on which the imperial eagles were embroidered; and it had been tipped with gold, but the first finder had secured the gold for himself. The case was of red morocco, with silver clasps, and with eagles on it, and at either end the Marshal's name imprinted in gold letters."

mers, and six hundred and eighty-three rank and file killed; two hundred and thirty officers, one hundred and fifty-eight sergeants, fourteen drummers, and three thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight rank and file wounded.

VITTORIA is emblazoned on the colours and appointments of the following regiments:—3rd. and 5th. Dragoon Guards; 3rd., 4th., 14th., 15th., and 16th. Light Dragoons; 1st., 2nd., 4th., 5th., 6th., 7th., 9th., 20th., 23rd., 24th., 27th., 28th., 31st., 34th., 38th., 39th., 40th., 43rd., 45th., 47th., 48th., 50th., 51st., 52nd., 53rd., 57th., 58th., 59th., 60th., 66th., 68th., 71st., 74th., 82nd., 83rd., 87th., 88th., 92nd., and Rifle Brigade.

ACTIONS OF THE PYRENEES.

28TH. JULY TO 2ND. AUGUST, 1813.

AFTER the decisive battle of Vittoria, the British commander blockaded the fortress of Pampeluna, besieged St. Sebastian, and took up a position with the covering army in the Pyrenees. On the 17th. of July the blockade of Pampeluna was entrusted to the Spaniards. The whole frontier of the Pyrenees, from the pass of Roncesvalles to the mouth of the Bidassoa river, was now occupied by the second, seventh, and light divisions, with some Portuguese brigades in the front line; and by the third, fourth, and sixth divisions as supports, covering the blockade of Pampeluna, and the siege of St. Sebastian, then going on under Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham. Thus the British army, after years of toil and conflict, endured to procure liberty for the oppressed inhabitants of the Peninsula, had forced the intrusive monarch of Spain from his throne, and stood triumphant on the lofty pinnacles of the Pyrenees; but another mighty struggle was at hand, in which the innate valour and hardihood of British soldiers were about to be tested, and the French army, having been re-organized by Marshal Soult, was pushed boldly forward to drive them from the mountains.

Marshal Soult having arrived at Bayonne on the 13th. of July, to command, as "Lieutenant of the Emperor," the united French army of Spain, on the 25th. of that month

attacked with about forty thousand men Major-General Byng's post at Roncesvalles. Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Lowry Cole moved up to his support with the fourth division, and these officers were enabled to maintain their post throughout the day; but the enemy having turned it in the afternoon, Sir Lowry deemed it advisable to withdraw during the night, and marched to the neighbourhood of Zubiri. A detachment of the 20th. evinced signal gallantry in its attacks on the head of a French column, but was forced back by superior numbers. The Marquis of Wellington stated in his despatch, that "in the actions which took place on this day, the 20th. regiment distinguished themselves."

Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill's position in the Puerto de Maya, at the head of the valley of Bastan, was also attacked by two divisions of the centre of the French army in the afternoon of the same day. The brunt of the action fell upon Major-Generals Pringle's and Walker's brigades in the second division, under the command of Lieutenant-General the Honourable William Stewart. These troops were at first compelled to give way, but having been supported by Major-General Barnes's brigade of the seventh division, they regained that part of their post, which was the key of the whole, and would have enabled them to re-assume it, had circumstances permitted it.* Sir Rowland Hill, having been apprised of the necessity that Sir Lowry Cole should retire, considered it advisable to withdraw his troops also to Irurita, and the

* In this desperate combat in the Pass of Maya, the 6th., 34th., 50th., 71st., 82nd., and 92nd. regiments had opportunities of distinguishing themselves. The latter having been hotly engaged for ten successive hours, and in want of ammunition, was ordered by Lieutenant-General the Honourable William Stewart not to charge, and the gallant Highlanders, for the first time, disregarded orders, not only charging, but leading the charge. Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, of the 92nd., who commanded the first brigade, was permitted by his Sovereign to bear on his shield the word Maya in commemoration of this action. The 92nd. had thirty-four men killed and two hundred and sixty-eight men wounded; one officer was killed, and eighteen officers were wounded, one of whom died of wounds. Sir William Napier, in his history of the Peninsular War, has remarked that "so dreadful was the slaughter, especially of the 92nd., that it is said the advancing enemy was actually stopped by the heaped mass of dead and dying. The stern valour of the 92nd., principally composed of Irishmen, would have graced Thermopylæ."

Sir Archibald Alison has shewn in his "History of Europe" that the latter statement is inaccurate, and has inserted some returns, in proof of his assertion. These documents are taken from the Prize List, Vittoria, and the Inspection Report of the 15th. of October, 1813; but the sub-

enemy did not advance on the following day beyond the Puerto de Maya.

During the seven hours these brave troops were engaged but little advantage was acquired by the French, notwithstanding the numerical superiority of the latter. All the regiments charged with the bayonet, and the conduct of the 82nd., which moved up with the brigade under Major-General Barnes, was particularly reported. Lieutenant-General the Honourable William Stewart was slightly wounded.

These events were not known to the Marquis of Wellington until late in the night of the 25th. and 26th., whereupon his lordship adopted immediate measures to concentrate the army to the right, at the same time making provision for the siege of St. Sebastian, and for the blockade of Pampeluna.

The hill on the right of the fourth division, which was occupied on the 27th. of July by one battalion of the 4th. Portuguese regiment, and by the Spanish regiment of Pravia, was attacked; but these troops defended their ground and drove back the enemy. This height being important to the British position, the 40th. was ordered to reinforce it, and this corps, with the Spanish regiments of El Principe and Pravia, succeeded in holding it, despite the repeated efforts made during the 27th. and 28th. by the enemy to obtain possession. On the morning of the 28th. the sixth division joined, and it was ordered to form across the valley in rear of the fourth. Scarcely had they taken their position when they were attacked by a very large force; their front was however so well defended by the fire of their own light troops from the heights on their left, and by that from the heights occupied by the fourth division and Brigadier-General Campbell's Portuguese brigade, that the foe was soon driven back with immense slaughter.

To extricate their troops from the difficulty in which they

joined statement extracted from the Return of the first battalion of the 92nd regiment, for the 25th. of July, *the date of the action*, is stronger corroboration of the countries of the men composing this battalion:—

	Officers.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total.
English.....	1		3		33	37
Scotch	42	58	13	44	810	967
Irish	7		1	3	64	75
Total...	50	58	17	47	907	1,079

were placed, the enemy attacked the height on which the left of the fourth division stood, which was occupied by the 7th. Caçadores, and succeeded in obtaining a momentary possession. They were again attacked by this regiment, supported by Major-General Ross, at the head of his brigade of the fourth division, and were driven down with great loss.

Now the battle became general along the whole front of the heights occupied by the fourth division, and in every part was in favour of the allies, excepting where one battalion of the 10th. Portuguese regiment of Major-General Campbell's brigade was posted. This battalion having been overpowered, and compelled to give way immediately on the right of Major-General Ross's brigade, the French established themselves on the British line, and that general was obliged to withdraw from his post.

The 27th. and 48th. regiments were then ordered to charge, first that body which had established a footing on the height, and next the portion on the left. Both attacks succeeded, and the enemy was forced down with immense loss; and the sixth division having moved forward at the same time to a situation in the valley of the Lanz, nearer to the left of the fourth, the attack upon that front entirely ceased, and was continued but faintly on other points of the line.

During this hard-fought action the following regiments were specially noticed by the Marquis of Wellington, who observed in his despatch:—"In the course of this contest the gallant fourth division, which has so frequently been distinguished in this army, surpassed their former good conduct. Every regiment charged with the bayonet,—the 40th., 7th., 20th., and 23rd., four different times. Their officers set them the example; and Major-General Ross had two horses killed under him. The Portuguese troops likewise behaved admirably, and I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Spanish regiments, *El Principe* and *Pravia*."

As soon as it was ascertained that Lieutenant-Generals Sir Thomas Picton and Sir Lowry Cole had moved from Zubiri, that post not being considered tenable for the time during which it would have been necessary to wait therein, Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill received orders to march

by Lanz upon Lizaso, and Lieutenant-General the Earl of Dalhousie from San Estevan to the same place, where both arrived on the 28th. of July, and the seventh division came to Marcalain.

Sir Rowland Hill was followed by the enemy's force that had been in his front, and which ultimately endeavoured to turn the left of the allies by an attack on his corps. They reinforced with one division the troops that had been opposed to him, and during the night of the 29th. and 30th., occupied in strength the crest of the mountain on the British left of the Lanz, opposite to the sixth and seventh divisions, thus connecting their right in their position with the divisions detached for the attack of Sir Rowland Hill's corps.

Wellington had resolved, however, to attack this position. The Earl of Dalhousie was ordered to possess himself of the top of the mountain in his front, thus turning the enemy's right; and Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton was to cross the heights, so as to turn his left by the road to Roncesvalles. As soon as the effect of these movements on the flanks should become apparent, the front of the position was to be attacked. Major-General the Honourable Edward Pakenham, who had been sent to take the command of the sixth division on Major-General Pack being wounded, turned the village of Sorauren as soon as the Earl of Dalhousie had driven the foe from the mountain, by which that flank was defended. The sixth division, and Major-General Byng's brigade, which had relieved the fourth division on the left of the position on the road to Ostiz, at once attacked, and succeeded in carrying that village.

The front of the main position was likewise attacked by Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole, with the 7th. Caçadores, supported by the 11th. Portuguese regiment, the 40th., and the battalion under Colonel Bingham, consisting of the 2nd. and 53rd. regiments. These combined operations compelled the enemy to abandon a position pronounced by the British commander to have been one of the strongest and most difficult of access that he had ever seen occupied by troops. In the retreat therefrom the French lost a great number of prisoners.

During the course of these operations, and as their success

was observed, troops were detached to the support of Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, before whom the enemy appeared in his front late in the morning, and commenced at once an extended manœuvre upon his left flank, which obliged him to withdraw from the height which he occupied behind the Lizaso to the next range; there, however, he maintained himself, and that general specially praised the 28th., 34th., and 60th. regiments.

At sunset the Marquis of Wellington having continued the pursuit of the enemy, after his retreat to Olague, found himself immediately in the rear of their attack upon Sir Rowland Hill, from whose front they withdrew in the night, and on the 31st. of July took up a strong position, with two divisions, to cover their rear in the pass of Donna Maria. This pass was attacked and carried by Sir Rowland Hill and the Earl of Dalhousie, notwithstanding a vigorous opposition, and the strength of the position.* On this occasion Lieutenant-General the Honourable William Stewart was wounded. A very thick fog prevented that advantage being taken of the situation of the enemy, which otherwise might have been effected.

Meanwhile the Marquis of Wellington moved with Major-General Byng's brigade and the fourth division, under Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole, by the Pass of Velate upon Irurita, in order to turn the French position on Donna Maria.

* "On our arrival at the foot of the pass, we found the enemy ascending the hill in great haste, and closely pressed by the seventh division, moving by a road parallel and to the right of that which my column was on. The rear of the enemy's column having begun to ascend the hills before our arrival, it was impossible to cut off any part of it. It was, however, considerably annoyed on its march by one nine-pounder and a howitzer. I immediately ordered the second division, under Lieutenant-General Stewart, to ascend the hill by the road we were on, whilst the Earl of Dalhousie's column ascended by one more to the right. The enemy took up a strong position at the top of the pass, with a cloud of skirmishers in the front.

"The attack on our side was led by Lieutenant-General Stewart, with Major-General Walker's brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgerald, of the 60th., who forced back the enemy's skirmishers to the summit of the hill; but coming upon their main body, found them so numerous and so strongly posted, that Lieutenant-General Stewart was induced to withdraw them until the seventh division should be in closer co-operation with him. About this time the Lieutenant-General was wounded, and the command of the division devolved upon Major-General Pringle, who, with his own brigade, commanded by Colonel O'Callaghan, renewed the attack on our side, whilst the seventh division pressed them on the other, and both divisions gained the height about the same time, the enemy retiring, after sustaining a very considerable loss.—*Sir Rowland Hill's despatch.*

Major-General Byng (the late Earl of Strafford) intercepted in Elizondo a large convoy, and captured several prisoners. The pursuit of the enemy was continued in the valley of the Bidassoa, and many prisoners and much baggage were taken; the latter General possessed himself of the valley of Bastan, and of the position on the Puerto de Maya, so that the British forces on the night of the 1st. of August, occupied nearly the same positions as on the 25th. of July.

The French troops having been considerably reinforced and re-equipped after their recent defeat, made a most formidable attempt on the 28th. to relieve the blockade of Pampeluna with the whole of their forces, excepting the reserve under General Villatte, which remained in front of the British corps on the great road from Irun. This attempt was however entirely frustrated by the operations of a part only of the allied army, and the enemy sustained a defeat, and suffered considerably both in officers and men. They sent off the guns to St. Jean de Pied de Port on the evening of the 28th. of July, which alone ensured their safety.

Again the fourth division was most highly spoken of—the British commander stating that it is impossible to describe its “enthusiastic bravery.”

On the morning of the 2nd. of August, the enemy still continued posted, with a force of two divisions, on the Puerto de Echalar, and nearly the entire army behind the Puerto, when the fourth, seventh, and light divisions advanced by the valley of the Bidassoa to the frontier, it having been determined to dislodge them by a combined attack and movement of the three divisions. The seventh division having, however, crossed the mountains from Sumbilla, had necessarily preceded the arrival of the fourth, and Major-General Barnes's brigade was therefore formed for the attack, and advanced, before the fourth and light divisions could co-operate, with a regularity and gallantry which the British commander “had seldom seen equalled, and actually drove the two divisions of the enemy, notwithstanding the resistance opposed to them, from those formidable heights.” This exploit was the admiration of all who witnessed it. Major-General Kempt's brigade of the light division likewise forced a very considerable force from the rock

forming the left of the Puerto. The enemy were now in their own territory, and the British troops awaited in the Pyrenees the capture of St. Sebastian and Pampeluna.

These combats, which have been designated the "Battles of the Pyrenees," were commemorated by the usual medal, with the name of these mountains inscribed thereon, and the following regiments bear the same word on their colours, namely,—2nd., 3rd., 6th., 7th., 11th., 20th., 23rd., 24th., 27th., 28th., 31st., 32nd., 34th., 36th., 39th., 40th., 42nd., 45th., 48th., 50th., 51st., 53rd., 57th., 58th., 60th., 61st., 66th., 68th., 71st., 74th., 79th., 82nd., 91st., and 92nd. Foot.

As may be readily conceived, the loss of the allies during these protracted encounters was great; they had forty-one officers and eight hundred and forty seven men killed, and three hundred and twenty-eight officers and five thousand one hundred and seventy-two men wounded; many, however, were but slight cases.*

SIEGE OF ST. SEBASTIAN.

AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1813.

THE allies having advanced to so great a distance from Portugal, that country was no longer used by the British as a place of arms, and the establishments there were consequently

* 1813.

	KILLED.				WOUNDED.			
	Off.	Ser.	Drs.	R&F	Off.	Ser.	Drs.	R. & F.
July 25 to 28.....	31	34	2	507	205	146	11	3,172
July 30	7	14		202	83	63	12	1,154
July 31 to Aug. 1...	1	6		51	16	26	4	281
August 2.....	2	4		27	24	18	2	283
	41	58	2	787	328	253	29	4,890
	847				5,172			

"Although our wounded are numerous, I am happy to say that the cases in general are slight, and I have great pleasure in reporting to Your Lordship that the utmost attention has been paid to them by the Inspector-General, Dr. M'Grigor, and by the officers of the department under his directions."—*Marquis of Wellington's despatch.*

broken up. In conjunction with the ocean, the Western Pyrenees offered a fresh base of operations, and the capture of St. Sebastian became of primary importance.*

One of the first objects was the reduction of the convent and redoubt of San Bartolomeo, which were battered by the artillery, and so far damaged, that on the 17th. of July, it was determined to storm these posts. The pickets of the 4th. Caçadores, and one hundred and fifty men of the 13th. Portuguese regiment, supported by three companies of the 9th., with a reserve of three companies of the Royals, formed on the right to attack the redoubt; two hundred men of the 5th. Caçadores, and two hundred of the 13th. Portuguese, supported by the 9th. regiment, formed on the left to attack the convent. At ten o'clock in the forenoon, the troops rushed from behind the hill overlooking the convent. Both the convent and the houses of the suburb were assaulted, and in the latter a fierce struggle ensued, but eventually the French were expelled with severe loss.

The capture of the convent facilitated the progress of the siege, and on the 24th. of July the breaches were deemed practicable, when the third battalion of the Royals was directed to storm the great breach, the 38th. regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, the lesser breach, and the 9th., under Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, supported the Royals, under Major Peter Fraser. At daybreak on the morning of the 25th. of July, the troops advanced to the attack with signal intrepidity; the cannon of the fortress played upon them in front; the ground was difficult to pass; and the volleys of musketry

* The following description of St. Sebastian is from an interesting work by Lieutenant March, R.M., entitled "A Walk across the French Frontier into North Spain:"—"Broad sands, clean, regular streets, and a temperate climate render San Sebastian the Brighton of Spain. It covers a low isthmus beneath the steep barren hill of Orgullo, which protects the town from the rude assaults of the Atlantic, and is crested by the strong citadel of La Mota. This tongue of land is flanked by two rather extensive bays. The one on the west is partially sheltered from the sea by the little island of Santa Clara, but its anchorage is unsafe, and vessels are obliged to be warped within the narrow sinuous mole directly beneath the citadel. The other bay, to the north-east, forms the entrance to the River Uremia. Its bar is impracticable, except for boats during a calm; a terrific surf beats over it in stormy weather, and dashes up the sea-curtain, sprinkling the solitary sentry with its drift as he paces his exposed beat. It was against the inner angle of this part of the fortifications that Wellington made his successful attack; and a new light-coloured ravelin indicated the site of the breach through which our indomitable soldiers fought their way."

were incessant; at the same time showers of hand-grenades, shells, and large stones were poured down upon them; yet the attack was made with valour; but the defences round the breach had not been destroyed, and success was found to be impracticable. Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron and Lieutenant Colin Campbell, of the 9th., distinguished themselves on this occasion, and the latter, (now General Lord Clyde,) who led the left wing of the Royals, was severely wounded. The loss sustained was severe, especially by the third battalion of the Royals, the leading one of Major-General Hay's brigade, which, being on duty in the trenches, formed the column of attack.

During the contest in the mountains, before described, the siege was turned into a blockade; when the French, however, had been repulsed and driven back with severe loss, the siege was resumed, and was afterwards prosecuted with vigour. On the 26th. of August, the fire against the fort was opened, and Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham directed that an establishment should be formed on the island of Santa Clara, in the bay of St. Sebastian. At three o'clock on the morning of the 27th. of August, a hundred soldiers of the 9th. Foot, commanded by Captain Hector Cameron, sailed from Passages in boats to attack the island. As the boats approached the shore, a heavy fire was opened upon them, but a landing was effected, and the garrison made prisoners.

On the morning of the 27th. of August, the French made a sally against the new batteries on the isthmus, but were repulsed. St. Sebastian was again attacked by storm on the 31st. of August, and the heroic perseverance of all the troops concerned was at length crowned with success. The column of attack was formed of the second brigade of the fifth division, commanded by Major-General Robinson, with the following detachments as supports:—one hundred and fifty volunteers of the light division, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hunt, of the 52nd.; four hundred of the first division, consisting of two hundred of the brigades of guards, under Lieutenant-Colonel Cook; one hundred of the light battalion, and one hundred of the line battalions of the King's German Legion, under Major Robertson; and two hundred volunteers of the fourth division, under Major Rose, of the 20th. Foot. In reserve were the remainder of the

fifth division, consisting of Major-General Spry's Portuguese brigade, and the first brigade, under Major-General Hay, together with the fifth battalion of Caçadores of Major-General Bradford's brigade, under Major Hill; the whole were under the direction of Lieutenant-General Sir James Leith, commanding the fifth division. The difficulties to be overcome were so formidable, and the resistance of the enemy so determined, that the reserve brigade was pushed on by degrees. For five hours the conflict raged at the breaches, when an explosion destroyed the enemy's traverses. The guns were turned against the curtain, against which a heavy fire of artillery was directed. This passed a few feet only over the heads of the troops on the breach, and was kept up with remarkable precision. The advance of the first battalion of the 13th. regiment, under Major Snodgrass, over the open breach and across the river, and of a detachment of the 24th. regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Mac Bean, in support, was gallantly made under a very severe fire of grape. A great effort was next made to gain the high ridge, and to storm the hornwork. The second brigade of the fifth division, under Colonel the Honourable Charles Greville, moved out of the trenches for this purpose, and the third battalion of the 1st. foot, under Lieutenant-Colonel Barns, supported by the 38th., under Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, opportunely arrived to assault the trench of the curtain about the time when the explosion had created some confusion amongst the garrison. After a severe conflict the narrow pass was gained, and the troops on the right of the breach having succeeded in forcing the barricades on the top of the narrow line wall, found their way into the houses which joined it. After an assault which lasted over two hours, a firm footing, under the most trying circumstances, was obtained. Nothing could restrain the impetuosity of the troops, and in an hour more the enemy were driven from all the complications of defences prepared in the streets, and after suffering severe loss, they abandoned the town, and retreated into the castle.

Batteries mounting fifty-four pieces of ordnance opened a tremendous fire upon the citadel on the 8th. of September, and in less than three hours the garrison hoisted a flag of truce, and after some discussion surrendered. The loss of the garrison

was related to have amounted to two-thirds of their numbers at the commencement of the siege.

From the 28th. of July to the 31st. of August the British had thirty-six officers, thirty-one sergeants, one drummer, and five hundred and three men killed; seventy officers, (including Lieutenant-General Sir James Leith and Major-Generals Oswald and Robinson,) fifty-four sergeants, six drummers, and nine hundred and seventy-three rank and file were wounded. The Portuguese had eight officers and one hundred and eighty-one men killed, and thirty-five officers and five hundred and fifty-nine men wounded.

ST. SEBASTIAN on the colours of the 1st., 4th., 9th., 38th., 47th., and 59th. regiments, commemorates this arduous and glorious service.

THE GOLD CROSS AND CLASPS.*

(SEE FRONTISPIECE.)

OFFICERS in the course of the war had received so many medals, that it became extremely inconvenient to wear them, and it was the practice for a short time to engrave the name of the second or third action on the medal originally

* The illustration is copied from the Cross and Clasp conferred upon the late General Sir George Scovell, G.C.B., and kindly lent to the author by his nephew and heir-at-law, George Scovell, Esq. Sir George, in addition to the battles recorded on the above decoration, namely, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse, for which gold medals were issued to certain of the officers under the restrictions specified in this work, received the silver war-medal and eight clasps for Sahagun and Benevente, Corunna, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d' Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, and Salamanca. At the battle of Corunna he served as Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, and subsequently in the same department under the Duke of Wellington, from 1809 to the termination of the war in 1814. He was also at Waterloo, the medal for which battle was added to his other honours; and he likewise received the Russian order of the fourth class of St. Wladimir. His first commission, dated 5th. April, 1798, was that of cornet in the 4th Light Dragoons, of which regiment he was the colonel at the period of his decease. From February, 1837, to April, 1856, he held the appointment of Governor of the Royal Military College, at Sandhurst. He attained the rank of Major-General on the 10th. of January, 1837; Lieutenant-General on the 9th. of November, 1846, in which year he was appointed colonel of the 7th. Dragoon Guards, but was removed to the 4th. Light Dragoons in December, 1847. Sir George was promoted General on the 20th. of June, 1854. His other commissions were in the 57th. regiment, and in the cavalry Staff Corps. He died at Henley Park, near Guildford, on the 17th. of January, 1861.

given to them.* It was afterwards determined that only one medal should be worn by any officer; for every other action in which he might distinguish himself, a gold clasp, with the name of the event, was to be attached to the ribbon, until two clasps had been received. On the next occasion whereon he might signalize himself, a gold cross, having on each compartment the names of each of the four services was to be conferred instead of the medal and clasps originally received. For every subsequent action a clasp was to be issued, to be attached to the ribbon above the cross. In the centre of the cross, which was fastened to the ribbon or swivel by a large ring, chased with laurel, is a lion statant; in each compartment, surrounded by an edge of laurel, is the name of the battle or action. Wreaths of laurel are also round the names of the actions on the clasps.

So much reluctance was evinced by officers to relinquish the original medals, that the design of having them returned was given up. When officers had received both the medals, as necessarily happened during the lengthened struggle in the Peninsula, the large one was worn, with the clasps of the actions for which the small medals had been conferred.

The following regulations regarding the grant of the Cross and clasps were published in the "London Gazette:"—

"Horse Guards, October 7th., 1813.

Whereas considerable inconvenience having been found to attend the increased number of medals, that have been issued in commemoration of the brilliant and distinguished events, in which the success of His Majesty's arms has received the royal approbation, the Prince Regent has been pleased to command, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, that the fol-

* "Richoso, 1st. October, 1811.—Adverting to your Lordship's despatch of the 3rd. September, regarding the grant of medals to the officers of the army, it occurs to me that an improvement might still be made in the system; for instance, many officers, in the course of service, become entitled to two or three, or more medals. In my opinion, they should receive but one; but for every additional action deemed worthy of the medal, in which any officer having a medal should be present, he should be warranted to have the name of that action engraved on his medal, and that in that case the fresh medal for that action should be given to the officer next in command in the regiment, who was present and distinguished in the action."

"To the Earl of Liverpool."

The Wellington Dispatches.

lowing regulations shall be adopted, in the grant and circulation of such marks of distinction, namely,—

1st.—That one medal only shall be borne by each officer, recommended for such distinction.

2nd.—That for the second and third events, which may be subsequently commemorated in like manner, each individual recommended to bear the distinction, shall carry a gold clasp attached to the ribbon to which the medal is suspended, and inscribed with the name of the battle, or siege, to which it relates.

3rd.—That upon a claim being admitted to a fourth mark of distinction, a cross* shall be borne by each officer, with the names of the four battles, or sieges, respectively inscribed thereupon; and to be worn in substitution of the distinctions previously granted to such individuals.

4th.—Upon each occasion of a similar nature, that may occur subsequently to the grant of a cross, the clasp shall again be issued to those who have a claim to the additional distinction, to be borne on the ribbon to which the cross is suspended, in the same manner as described in No. 2, of these regulations.

His Royal Highness is further pleased to command, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, that the distribution of medals, or badges, for military services of distinguished merit, shall be regulated as follows, namely,—

1st.—That no general, or other officer, shall be considered entitled to receive them, unless he has been personally and particularly engaged upon those occasions of great importance and peculiar brilliancy, in commemoration of which the Prince

* Some correspondence had taken place on the subject with the Marquis of Wellington, as appears by the following:—

“Freneda, 16th. March, 1813.

“I have received your letter of the 24th. February, in regard to the medals, and I concur entirely with you regarding all the improvements you propose on the subject. You have provided a remedy for a difficulty which I could never get over in a way at all satisfactory to myself. I likewise agree with you in the propriety of having a cross with eight bars, or a star with eight points, for those who are entitled to more than seven distinctions. I am not certain that it would not be best that all general officers, as well as others, should wear the medal or cross at the button-hole till they should receive the last distinction. It is very awkward to ride in round the neck.”

“To Earl Bathurst.”

The Wellington Dispatches.

Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, may be graciously pleased to bestow such marks of distinction.

2nd.—That no officer shall be considered a candidate for the medal, or badge, except under the special selection and report of the Commander of the Forces upon the spot, as having merited the distinction by conspicuous services.

3rd.—That the Commander of the Forces shall transmit to the Commander-in-Chief, returns signed by himself, specifying the names and ranks of those officers whom he shall have selected as particularly deserving.

4th.—The Commander of the Forces, in making the selection, will restrict his choice to the under-mentioned ranks,* namely,—General officers; Commanding officers of brigades; Commanding officers of artillery, or engineers; Adjutant-General, and Quartermaster-General; Deputies of Adjutant-General, and Quartermaster-General, having the rank of field-officers; Assistants-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, having the rank of field-officers, and being at the head of the staff, with a detached corps, or distinct division of the army; Military Secretary, having the rank of field-officer; Commanding officers of battalions, or corps equivalent thereto; and officers who may have succeeded to the actual command during the engagement, in consequence of the death, or removal, of the original commanding officer.

The Prince Regent is therefore graciously pleased to command, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, that, in commemoration of the brilliant victories obtained by His Majesty's arms in the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, Corunna, Talavera de la Reyna, Busaco, Barrosa, Fuentes d'Onor, Albuhera, and Salamanca, and in the assaults and captures of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, the officers of the army, present on those occasions, shall enjoy the privilege of bearing badges

* It appears that the Duke of Wellington was in favour of a more general distribution, for in a letter dated Vera, 6th. November, 1813, addressed to Marshal Sir William Carr Beresford, K.B., in reference to his claim for the Ciudad Rodrigo medal, he remarked, "In regard to the medals, I have always been of opinion, that government should have extended the principle more than they did; and in executing their orders, I believe it will be found that, whenever a medal could be given to an individual under the orders of government, I have inserted his name in the return. However, my decision on this or any other subject is not final; and if anybody doubts, I wish he would apply to superior authority."—*The Wellington Dispatches.*

of distinction; and His Royal Highness having approved of the crosses, medals, and clasps, which have been prepared, is pleased to command that they shall be worn by the general officers, suspended by a ribbon of the colour of the sash, with a blue edge, round the neck; and by the commanding officers of battalions, or corps equivalent thereto, and officers who may have succeeded to the actual command during the engagement, the chiefs of military departments, and their deputies and assistants, (having the rank of field-officers,) and such other officers as may be specially recommended, attached by a ribbon of the same description to the button-hole of their uniform.

The Prince Regent is also pleased to command, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, that those badges which would have been conferred upon the officers who have fallen at, or died since, the above-named battles and sieges, shall, as a token of respect for their memories, be transmitted to their respective families.

By command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

FREDERICK, Commander-in-Chief.

H. TORRENS, Colonel and Military Secretary."

AFFAIR OF CHATEAUGUAY.

26TH. OCTOBER, 1813.

THIS was one of the actions which occurred during the war between Great Britain and the United States. In the autumn of 1813, a great effort was made by the Americans for the invasion of Canada at different points. The expedition commenced with the advance of Major-General Hampton to the frontier, whilst Major-General Wilkinson, in co-operation, embarked with ten thousand men, on Lake Ontario, and proceeded in boats down the river St. Lawrence, with the intention of reaching Montreal. On the 8th. of October, Major-General Hampton occupied with a considerable force of regulars and militia, a position on the Chateauguay river, near the settlement of the Four Corners. The American army crossed the line of separation between Lower Canada and the United States early on the 21st. of that month, surprised a small party of

Indians, and drove in a picket of sedentary militia, posted at the junction of the Ontard and Chateauguay rivers, where it encamped, and proceeded in establishing a road of communication with its last position, for the purpose of bringing forward its artillery. All arrangements having been completed on the 24th., the American General commenced on the following day his operations against the advanced posts of the British; at about eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the 26th. of October, his cavalry and light infantry were discovered advancing on both banks of the Chateauguay, by a detachment covering a working party of *habitans* employed in felling timber, for the purpose of constructing *abattis*.

Lieutenant-Colonel De Saluberry, who had the command of the advanced pickets, composed of the light infantry company of the Canadian Fencibles, and two companies of Voltigeurs, on the north side of the river, made so excellent a disposition of his small force, that he checked the advance of the principal column, led by Major-General Hampton in person, and accompanied by Brigadier-General Izard; whilst the American light brigade, under Colonel M'Carty, was similarly repulsed in its progress on the south side of the river, by the spirited advance of the right flank company of the third battalion of the embodied militia, under Captain Daly, supported by Captain Bruyer's company of Chateauguay Chasseurs. Captains Daly and Bruyer being wounded, (the former twice severely,) and their companies having sustained some loss, their position was immediately taken up by a flank company of the first battalion of embodied militia. The American troops rallied and repeatedly returned to the attack, but were foiled at all points by a handful of men, who by their determined bravery, maintained their position, and protected the working parties, who were enabled to continue their labours.

Nearly all the British troops having been pushed forward for the defence of Upper Canada, that of the lower province depended in a great degree on the valour and exertions of its incorporated battalions and its sedentary militia. This loyal and honourable line of conduct was persevered in by the Canadians.

It appeared by the report of prisoners taken in the affair

on the Chateauguay, that the American forces consisted of seven thousand infantry and two hundred cavalry, with ten field-pieces. The British advance force, actually engaged, did not exceed three hundred, and the enemy suffered severely, not only from the British fire, but also from their own, some detached corps in the woods having fired upon each other.

Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart., solicited from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent five pair of colours for the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth battalions of the embodied battalions of the Canadian militia, as a mark of royal approbation of their conduct.

The loss of the British was but small:—Canadian Fencible infantry, light company, three rank and file killed; one sergeant and three rank and file wounded. Third battalion embodied militia, flank company, two rank and file killed; one captain, and six rank and file wounded, and four rank and file missing. Chateauguay Chasseurs, one captain wounded.

A medal was granted for this service, which was similar to that authorized for the Peninsular actions, and it was afterwards commemorated by a bar, when the general war medal was distributed.

PASSAGE OF THE NIVELLE.

10TH. NOVEMBER, 1813.

AFTER the fall of St. Sebastian, the hostile armies remained for some time inactive, or occupied only in strengthening their respective positions, and preparing for the further prosecution of the campaign. The troops, however, suffered severely from the inclemency of the weather. Exposed on the bleak summits of the Pyrenees, they gazed with intense longing on the beautiful plains of France, which lay stretched out beneath their feet; but the close neighbourhood of a watchful enemy rendered the greatest vigilance necessary, and the duties were severe.

Flushed with success the British troops ardently longed for further victories. This moment at length arrived. Early on the morning of the 7th. of October, the army, under favour of a dark and stormy sky, descended from the heights, crossed the Bidassoa, and with little opposition established itself on

the French territory. The continued inclemency of the weather, and the badness of the roads, retarded the further advance of the army till the 10th. of November, when all preparations being completed, the columns moved down the passes of the Pyrenees in the most perfect silence, and lay down, each at its appointed station, to await the dawn of day to make their attack. This was commenced by the fourth division, which carried a strong redoubt in front of the village of Sarre, drove the enemy from that village, and continued its advance against the heights in its rear, exposed to the fire of entrenchments by which the position was secured. These, however, were successively abandoned as the division advanced, the enemy flying in great disorder, towards the bridges on the Nivelle; the garrison of one redoubt, which alone offered any resistance, being made prisoners. The other attacks were all equally successful; the enemy driven from the centre of his line, concentrated himself on the heights above St. Pé, whence he was dislodged by a flank movement of the third and seventh divisions on the left, in conjunction with the sixth division, which proceeded in the contrary direction. Marshal Soult at length withdrew the whole of his army, and resigned his position to the allies, who went into cantonments in advance of the Nivelle, where they enjoyed another interval of repose.

In the Marquis of Wellington's official report occurred the following; after speaking of the handsome attack of the sixth division, he continued, "I likewise particularly observed the gallant conduct of the 51st. and 68th. regiments, under the command of Major Rice and Lieutenant-Colonel Hawkins, in Major-General Inglis's brigade, in the attack of the heights above St. Pé, in the afternoon of the 10th."

The 43rd. and 52nd. regiments added to their former renown on this occasion, especially in the storming of the Petite Rhune, and in the completion of the victory.

Considering the strength of the positions attacked, and the length of time (from daylight till dark) during which the troops were engaged, the loss, although severe, was not so great as might have been expected.—Twenty-six officers, twenty-eight serjeants, four drummers, and two hundred and eighty-five rank and file killed; two generals, staff, (Major-Generals

Kempt and Byng,) one hundred and fifty-five officers, one hundred and thirty-two sergeants, twenty-five drummers, and one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six rank and file wounded. The enemy lost fifty guns, two thousand men, fifteen hundred prisoners, and large quantities of stores and ammunition.

Nivelle on the colours of the following regiments commemorates this service:—2nd., 3rd., 5th., 6th., 11th., 23rd., 24th., 27th., 28th., 31st., 32nd., 34th., 36th., 39th., 40th., 42nd., 43rd., 45th., 48th., 51st., 52nd., 53rd., 57th., 58th., 60th., 61st., 66th., 68th., 74th., 79th., 82nd., 83rd., 87th., 88th., 91st., and Rifle Brigade.

ACTION AT CHRYSTLER'S FARM.

11TH. NOVEMBER, 1813.

Major-General James Wilkinson, who had been instructed to co-operate with Major-General Hampton in the invasion of Lower Canada, and for the avowed purpose of taking up his winter quarters in Montreal, quitted Grenadier Island, on Lake Ontario, on the 30th. of October, 1813, with ten thousand men, in small craft and batteaux, and proceeded down the St. Lawrence. Having, on the 31st, halted a few miles below Gravelly Point, on the south side of the river, his position was on the following day reconnoitred, and subsequently cannonaded by a division of gun-boats, under the command of Captain Mulcaster, of the Royal Navy. By keeping close to his own shore, the enemy arrived, on the 6th. of November, within six miles of the port of Prescott, which he endeavoured to pass unobserved during the night of the 7th.; but the attempt was frustrated by the vigilance of Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson, who commanded there, and the American armada was compelled to sustain a heavy and destructive cannonade during the whole of that operation.

Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, having anticipated the possibility of the American government sending its whole concentrated force from Lake Ontario towards this territory, had ordered a corps of observation, consisting of the remains of the 49th. regiment, the second battalion of the 89th., and three companies of Voltigeurs, with a division of gun-boats,

the whole under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Morrison, of the 89th., to follow the movements of Major-General Wilkinson's army.

An attack was made at Chrystler's Farm, on the 11th. of November, 1813, upon the corps of observation, by a portion of the American force, under Brigadier-General Boyd, amounting to nearly four thousand men, which resulted in the complete repulse and defeat of the enemy with considerable loss, upwards of one hundred prisoners, with a field-piece, being captured; their total loss was estimated at eight hundred men. This action commenced about two o'clock in the afternoon, when the Americans, having moved forward from Chrystler's Point, attacked the advance, which gradually fell back to the position selected for the detachment to occupy, the right resting on the river, and the left on a pine wood, exhibiting a front of about seven hundred yards.

In consequence of the ground being open, the troops were thus disposed: the flank companies of the 49th. regiment, the detachment of the Canadian Fencibles, with one field-piece, under Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson on the right, a little advanced on the road; three companies of the 89th. regiment under Captain Barnes, with a gun, formed in *echellon*, with the advance on its left supporting it. The 49th. and 89th., thrown more to the rear, with a gun, formed the main body and reserve, extending to the woods on the left, which were occupied by the Voltigeurs under Major Herriot, and the Indians under Lieutenant Anderson. At about half-past two the action became general, when the enemy endeavoured, by moving forward a brigade from his right, to turn the British left, but was repulsed by the 89th. forming *en potence* with the 49th., and both corps moving forward, occasionally firing by platoons. His efforts were next directed against the right, and to repulse this movement, the 49th. took ground in that direction, in *echellon*, followed by the 89th.; when within half-musket-shot the line was formed under a heavy but irregular fire from the Americans.

Orders were next given for the 49th. to charge the gun posted opposite, but it became necessary when within a short distance of it, to check this forward movement, in

consequence of a charge from the American cavalry on the right, lest they should fall upon their rear; but they were received in so gallant a manner by the companies of the 89th., under Captain Barnes, and the well-directed fire from the artillery, that they quickly retreated, and by an immediate charge from three companies, one gun was gained.

About half-past four the Americans gave way at all points from an exceedingly strong position, endeavouring to cover the retreat by their light infantry, which were soon driven away by Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson. The detachment for the night occupied the ground from which the foe had been driven, and afterwards moved forward in pursuit.

The British loss was one captain, two drummers, and nineteen rank and file killed; one captain, nine subalterns, six sergeants, and one hundred and thirty-one rank and file wounded.

This action was also rewarded by the usual medal, and consequently a bar, inscribed "CHRYSTLER'S FARM," was authorized when the war-medal was granted. The force engaged consisted of the Royal Artillery, 49th., the second battalion of the 89th. regiment; Canadian Fencibles, Canadian Voltigeurs, and Militia Artillery and Dragoons, and Indians: of the latter, one warrior was wounded and three were reported missing.

No distinction has been granted for the colours, on account of either Chateauguay or Chrystler's Farm.

PASSAGE OF THE NIVE.

9TH. TO 13TH. DECEMBER, 1813.

AFTER the retreat of the French from the Nivelle, they occupied a position in front of Bayonne, which had, since the battle of Vittoria, been entrenched with great labour. The bad state of the roads, and the swelling of the rivulets from the fall of rain, had prevented the Marquis of Wellington from at once passing the Nive.* The state of the weather

* Whilst the British were in position on the banks of the Nive, in November, 1813, the French used to meet the English officers at a narrow part of the river, and chat over the campaign. One of the latter, in

and roads at length enabled the British commander to collect the materials and make preparations for forming the necessary bridges. The troops moved out of their cantonments on the 8th of December, and Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, with the right of the army, crossed on the 9th, at and in the neighbourhood of Cambo. Marshal Sir William Beresford supporting the operation by passing the sixth division, under Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, at Ustaritz; both operations succeeded completely. The enemy were immediately driven from the right bank of the river, and retired towards Bayonne, by the great road of St. Jean Pied de Port. Those posted opposite Cambo were nearly intercepted by the sixth division, and one regiment, being driven from the road, was compelled to march across the country.

On the morning of the 10th. of December the enemy moved out of the entrenched camp with their whole army, with the exception only of that portion which occupied the works opposite to Sir Rowland Hill's position, and drove in the pickets of the light division, when an action ensued, the brunt of which fell upon the first Portuguese brigade under Major-General Arch. Campbell, and upon Major-General Robinson's brigade of the fifth division, which moved up in support.

When night closed the French were still in great force in front of the British posts, on the ground from which they had driven the pickets. During the night they retired from Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope's front, leaving small posts, which were immediately driven in. About three in the afternoon they again drove in that officer's pickets, and attacked his posts, but were once more repulsed with considerable loss.

On the morning of the 12th. the attack was re-commenced by the enemy with the same want of success, the first division under Major-General Howard, having relieved the fifth division; the enemy discontinued it in the afternoon, and

order to convince them of the reverses of Napoleon in Germany, rolled a stone up in the *Star* newspaper, and endeavoured to throw it across the stream. The stone, unfortunately, went through it, which made it fall into the water. The French officer thereupon remarked, in pretty fair English, "Your good news is very soon damped."

retired entirely within the entrenched camp on that night. After the 10th. the attack was never renewed on the posts of the light division.

It was not until the 12th. of December that the first division, under Major-General Howard, was engaged, when the Guards conducted themselves with their usual spirit.

Having thus failed in all the attacks with their whole force upon the British left, the enemy withdrew into their entrenchments on the night of the 12th., and passed a large force through Bayonne; with which, on the morning of the 13th. of December, a most desperate attack was made upon the troops under Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill. In expectation of this the Marquis of Wellington had requested Marshal Sir William Beresford to re-inforce the Lieutenant-General with the sixth division, which crossed the Nive at daylight on that morning; and a further reinforcement of the fourth division, with two brigades of the third, received orders to join Sir Rowland Hill. The troops under his immediate command had defeated the enemy with immense loss, before these succours arrived. Two guns and some prisoners were taken from the French, who, being beaten at all points, and having sustained considerable loss, were compelled to withdraw upon their entrenchment.

In a very interesting life of the late Viscount Hill, by the Rev. Edwin Sidney, A.M., is the following account of the action at St. Pierre, near Bayonne:—"This great service was thus performed by Sir Rowland Hill. The enemy, who had failed in all their attempts with their whole force upon Lord Wellington's left, withdrew to their entrenchments on the night of December 12th., and passed a large body of troops through the town of Bayonne. With these, on the morning of the 13th., they made a desperate attack on Sir Rowland Hill. This, as has appeared, was not unexpected; and Lord Wellington had placed at his disposal not only the sixth division, but the fourth division, and two brigades of the third. Soult's objects were to gain the bridge of St. Pierre, to make himself master of the road to St. Jean Pied de Port, and to break through the position of the allies. For these purposes he put forth his whole strength, and was

completely vanquished. Even before the sixth division arrived, Sir Rowland Hill had repulsed him with prodigious loss; and although he skilfully availed himself of a high ground in retreating, he could not stand against the famous charge of General Byng, and was entirely defeated. It was a battle fought and won by the corps of Sir Rowland Hill alone and unaided. At the instant of victory Lord Wellington came up, and in the ecstasy of the moment of triumph, caught him by the hand, and said, 'Hill, the day is your own.'

The late Field-Marshal the Earl of Strafford, and Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, (then Major-General Byng,) highly distinguished himself in this action, wherein he led his troops, under a most galling fire, to the assault of a strong height occupied in great force by the enemy, and having himself ascended the hill first with the colour of the 31st. regiment of foot in his hand, he planted it upon the summit, and drove the enemy (far superior in numbers) down the ridge to the suburbs of St. Pierre, for which act he received the royal authority on the 4th. of July, 1815, to bear the following honourable augmentation, namely, "Over the arms of the family of Byng, in bend sinister, a representation of the colour of the 31st. regiment, and the following crest, namely, "Out of a mural crown an arm embowed, grasping the colour of the aforesaid 31st. regiment, and, pendent from the wrist by a riband, the Gold Cross presented to him by His Majesty's command, as a mark of his royal approbation of his distinguished services," and in an escrol above the word "Mouguerre," being the name of a height near the hamlet of St. Pierre.

From the 9th. to the 13th. of December, the total loss of the allies, British and Portuguese, amounted to thirty-two officers and six hundred and eighteen men killed, and two hundred and thirty-three officers and three thousand six hundred and seventy-four men wounded.*

* F. S. Larpent, Esq., the Judge Advocate-General of the British forces in the Peninsula, records in his Journal this characteristic anecdote, in reference to these casualties:—"Lord Wellington at dinner, on Sunday, directed some jokes at Major D——, who makes out the returns, because he wanted to make a grand total of wounded, etc., after the late five days' fighting. He laughed and said, all might go wrong from this innovation, but he was determined he would have no more grand totals, until he got another Vittoria without more loss; that the loss was always great enough, in all conscience, without displaying it in this ostentatious

NINE is borne on the colours of the following regiments:—16th. Light Dragoons, 1st., 3rd., 4th., 9th., 11th., 28th., 31st., 32nd., 34th., 36th., 38th., 39th., 42nd., 43rd., 50th., 52nd., 57th., 59th., 60th., 61st., 62nd., 66th., 71st., 76th., 79th., 84th., 85th., 91st., and 92nd. Foot, and Rifle Brigade.

BATTLE OF ORTHES.

27TH. FEBRUARY, 1814.

LITTLE rest was accorded to the Peninsular troops. The weather having improved, and the roads become passable, in the second week of February the Marquis of Wellington continued his victorious career. The sixth and light divisions were ordered to break up from the blockade of Bayonne, and General Don Manuel Freyre was directed to close up the cantonments of his corps towards Irun, and to be prepared to move when the left of the army should cross the Adour. Immediately after the passage of the Gave d' Oléron, by Sir Rowland Hill, at Villenave, on the 24th. of February, that general and Sir Henry Clinton moved towards Orthes, near which place the French army was assembled on the 25th., having destroyed all the bridges on the Gave de Pau.

At this period the third division of the British army was at the broken bridge of Berenx, five miles lower down the river, having the sixth and seventh divisions (then arrived under Marshal Beresford) on its left, while the remainder of the force was assembled in front of Orthes. On the 26th. the third division forded the river lower down, and a pontoon bridge was afterwards laid at Berenx, by which the fourth and sixth divisions crossed on the morning of the 27th., at which time the third division was already posted with skirmishers thrown out close upon the left centre of the French position. The sixth division was placed on the right between the third division and the river, and the light division on its left in rear as a reserve. During the whole morning there had been occasional skirmishing by the third division, but the real attack manner, and that he would not have every drummer and every officer, etc., killed or wounded in the last five days, all added up in one grand total; but that, at least, the croakers should have the trouble themselves of adding up all the different losses, and making it out for themselves."

commenced at nine o'clock by the third and sixth divisions on the French left centre, and the fourth and seventh divisions on their right, which last was intended to be the principal point of attack; but it having been found, after three hours' hard fighting, that the enemy were there too strongly posted, the Marquis of Wellington ordered an advance of the third and sixth divisions, with the 52nd. regiment, from the centre upon the left centre of the French position, which they carried and secured the victory;* meanwhile Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, with the second division, had crossed the river above Orthes, and nearly cut off the only line of retreat open to the enemy, who then retired from the field, but without confusion, and constantly resisting the advance. The allies followed, keeping up an incessant fire and cannonade, but lost many men, particularly of the third division, which was the most strongly opposed; this continued until the French nearly reached the Luy de Bearn river, when their retreat became a flight, and they effected their escape by the fords and one bridge, which they destroyed, having lost four thousand men and six guns.

The allies, on the 27th. of February, had eighteen officers and two hundred and fifty-five men killed, one hundred and thirty-two officers and one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine men wounded. In this battle the Marquis of Wellington was wounded.†

* "This attack, led by the 52nd. regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne, and supported on their right by Major-General Brisbane's and Colonel Keane's brigades of the third division, and by simultaneous attacks on the left by Major-General Anson's brigade of the fourth division, and on the right by Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, with the remainder of the third division, and the sixth division, under Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, dislodged the enemy from the heights, and gave us the victory."—*Wellington's despatch*.

† It is remarkable that the Duke of Wellington passed through so many battles unhurt: he had a narrow escape at Orthes. In the private Journal of F. S. Larpent, Esq., Judge Advocate-General of the British forces in the Peninsula, speaking of this battle, it is remarked that "it was curious that Lord Wellington and General Alava were close together when struck, and both on the hip, but on different sides, and neither seriously injured, as the surgeon told me who dressed them. Lord Wellington's was a bad bruise, and skin was broken. I fear his riding so much since has rather made it of more consequence, but hope the two days' halt here will put him in the right way again, as all our prospects here would vanish with that man."

"I walked down to the bridge with Lord Wellington yesterday, (6th. March, 1814.) and found him limp a little, and he said he was in rather

ORTHEs has been authorized to be borne by the following regiments:—14th. Light Dragoons, 5th., 6th., 7th., 11th., 20th., 23rd., 24th., 27th., 28th., 31st., 32nd., 34th., 36th., 39th., 40th., 42nd., 45th., 48th., 50th., 51st., 52nd., 58th., 60th., 61st., 66th., 68th., 71st., 74th., 82nd., 83rd., 87th., 88th., 91st., and 92nd. Foot, and the Rifle Brigade.

BATTLE OF TOULOUSE.

10TH. APRIL, 1814.

THIS, the last general action of the Peninsular war, was fought on Easter Sunday, the 10th. of April, 1814. The town of Toulouse is surrounded on three sides by the Canal of Languedoc and the Garonne; on the left of that river, the suburb, which the enemy had fortified with strong field-works in front of the ancient wall, formed a good *tête-de-pont*. The city itself was only accessible from the south, and its strong though old-fashioned walls had been rendered more defensible by redoubts, and by an exterior line of entrenchments on a strong and rugged range of heights, about two miles in length beyond the canal. On the 28th. of March the enemy's troops were driven within the suburbs of St. Cyprien, and several attempts were made to attack them by crossing the Garonne above Toulouse. Operations were, however, impeded by the floods and rapidity of the river, until the 3rd. of April, when the third, fourth, and sixth divisions, with three brigades of cavalry, under Marshal Beresford, passed over by a pontoon bridge fifteen miles below Toulouse; but the crossing of the remainder of the army was again impeded by the rising of the river, which caused

more pain than usual, but it was nothing. At dinner yesterday, he said he was laughing at General Alava having had a knock, and telling him it was all nonsense, and that he was not hurt, when he received this blow, and a worse one in the same place himself. Alava said it was to punish him for laughing at him."

In "Recollections, by Samuel Rogers," recently published, there is a remark of Wellington's in allusion to the above circumstance:—"The elastic woven corsicet would answer very well over the cuirass. It saved me, I think, at Orthes, where I was hit on the hip. I was never struck but on that occasion, and then I was not wounded. I was on horseback again the same day."

According to popular belief, the Duke of Wellington also had an escape at Salamanca.

the removal of the bridges, until the 8th., when the Marquis of Wellington crossed, and advanced within five miles of Toulouse; Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, with two divisions, remaining on the left bank.

The Marquis of Wellington then fixed his plan of attack on the French position, according to which, on the left of the Garonne Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill was to menace the suburb of St. Cyprien, while on the right of the river the third and light divisions were to menace the northern front, driving the enemy's outposts within the canal, from its junction with the Garonne to the commencement of the range of heights at the hill of Pugade. A Spanish division was to carry that hill, and the fourth and sixth divisions, under Marshal Beresford, to carry the heights beyond it. On the 10th. of April, at about six o'clock in the morning, the battle commenced, and the different columns advanced according to orders. The third division on the right, next the Garonne, drove in the outposts of the enemy for above three miles, as far as the bridge of Jumeaux on the canal; this bridge was defended by a strong palisade *tête-de-pont*, too high to be forced without ladders, and approachable only on open flat. Six companies of the 74th., (three under Brevet-Major Miller, and three under Captain McQueen,) were ordered to attack this work, which they did in the most gallant style; but it was commanded from the opposite side of the canal, and was impregnable without artillery; the attacking party was therefore compelled to retire, after sustaining a most severe loss. The French then occupied the work in great force, and the continued efforts of the whole brigade could not dispossess them. The attack upon this work was unfortunately ordered by Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, after the duty assigned to his division of driving in the outposts and menacing the enemy had been performed, although the impossibility of carrying the work without artillery had been represented.

Marshal Sir William Beresford crossed the Ers, formed his corps in three columns of lines in the village of Croix d'Orade, the fourth division leading, with which he immediately carried Mont Blanc. He then moved up the Ers in the same order,

over most difficult ground, in a direction parallel to the enemy's fortified position, and as soon as he reached the point at which he turned it, he formed his lines, and moved to the attack. The gallant efforts of Lieutenant-General Don Manuel Freyre upon the Pugade Hill did not meet with success, but they were highly applauded by the Marquis of Wellington. Meanwhile Marshal Sir William Beresford, with the fourth division under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole, and the sixth division under Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, attacked and carried the heights on the enemy's right, and the redoubt which covered and protected that flank; and he lodged those troops on the same heights with the enemy, who were, however, still in possession of four redoubts, and of the entrenchments and fortified houses. The badness of the roads had induced the Marshal to leave his artillery in the village of Mont Blanc; some time elapsed before it could be brought up, and before Lieutenant-General Don Manuel Freyre's corps could be reformed and led again to the attack. As soon as this was effected the Marshal continued his movement along the ridge, and carried, with Major-General Pack's brigade of the sixth division, the two principal redoubts and fortified houses in the French centre. The enemy made a desperate effort from the canal to regain these redoubts, but they were repulsed with considerable loss; and the sixth division continuing its movement along the ridge of the height, and the Spanish troops pursuing a corresponding movement upon the front, the French were driven from the two redoubts and entrenchments on the left, and the whole range of heights were gained by the British.

In his despatch, the Marquis of Wellington added,—“We did not gain this advantage, however, without severe loss, particularly in the brave sixth division. Lieutenant-Colonel Coghlan, of the 61st., an officer of great merit and promise, was unfortunately killed in the attack of the heights; Major-General Pack was wounded, but was enabled to remain in the field; and Colonel Douglas, of the 8th. Portuguese regiment, lost his leg, and I am afraid I shall be deprived for a considerable time of his assistance.”

“The 36th., 42nd., 79th., and 61st. regiments lost considerable numbers, and were highly distinguished throughout the day.

“The fourth division, although exposed on their march along the enemy’s front in a galling fire, were not so much engaged as the sixth division, and did not suffer so much; but they conducted themselves with their usual gallantry.”

After these operations the French withdrew behind the canal, and thus ended this hard-fought but unnecessary battle.*

The 5th. Dragoon Guards, 3rd. and 4th. Light Dragoons, 2nd., 5th., 7th., 11th., 20th., 23rd., 27th., 36th., 40th., 42nd., 43rd., 45th., 48th., 52nd., 53rd., 60th., 61st., 74th., 79th., 83rd., 87th., 88th., 91st., and Rifle Brigade, all display the word *TOULOUSE*, granted in commemoration of this battle, in which the total loss of the allies amounted to thirty-one officers and five hundred and sixty-four men killed, and two hundred and forty-eight officers and three thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight men wounded.

During the night of the 11th. of April, the French troops evacuated Toulouse, and a white flag was hoisted. On the following day the Marquis of Wellington entered the city, amidst the acclamations of the inhabitants. In the course of the afternoon of the 12th. of April, intelligence was received

* The following statement gives the number of troops employed in Spain and the South of France, at the periods of the several actions mentioned.

Actions.	Number of Troops.			Total.
	Present & fit for Duty.	Sick	On Command.	
Roleia .....	...	...	...	14,871
Vimiera .....	...	...	...	18,908
Talavera	28,987	4,827	1506	35,410
Busaco	29,138	7,079	2526	38,743
Fuentes d’Onor	34,647	9,298	4912	48,857
Ciudad Rodrigo	37,014	12,392	4217	53,623
Badajoz	36,025	12,711	4433	53,169
Salamanca	38,531	13,891	5004	57,426
Vittoria	47,927	9,605	4294	61,826
Pyrenees	41,263	12,698	4916	58,877
Nivelle	45,104	13,658	4425	63,187
Nive	43,680	14,732	5007	63,419
Orthes	42,959	12,972	4690	60,621
Toulouse	42,807	12,907	5638	61,352

of the abdication of Napoleon, and had not the express been delayed on the journey by the French police, the sacrifice of many valuable lives would have been prevented. A disbelief in the truth of this intelligence occasioned much unnecessary bloodshed at Bayonne, the garrison of which made a desperate sortie on the 14th. of April, and Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope, (afterwards Earl of Hopetoun,) was taken prisoner. Major-General Andrew Hay was killed, and Major-General Stopford was wounded.

A treaty of peace was established between Great Britain and France; Louis the Eighteenth was restored to the throne of France; and Napoleon Bonaparte was permitted to reside at Elba, the sovereignty of that island having been conceded to him by the allied powers.

CAMPAIGN IN FLANDERS, 1815.

THERE was but a brief interval of peace after the battle of Toulouse. The triumphs of the Peninsula were not destined to give repose to Europe. Napoleon having learnt that at the Congress of Vienna it had been debated whether he should not be sent to St. Helena, (a measure opposed by the Duke of Wellington, and the idea relinquished,) and reckoning on the attachment of the French people, escaped from Elba, landed at Cannes, in Provence, on the 1st. of March, 1815, with a handful of men, and on the 20th. of that month entered Paris at the head of an army which had joined him on the road. Louis XVIII at once withdrew to Ghent, and Napoleon assumed his former dignity of Emperor of the French; the allied powers at once refused to acknowledge his sovereignty, and determined to effect his dethronement. Preparations for war commenced, troops were assembled in the Netherlands, and the regiments which had been engaged in America were, on their return, immediately forwarded to the seat of war.

Britain had no selfish end in view in this great struggle, but sent her sons to battle in support of the rights of nations, and to secure herself from a military despotism. To those readers who would study the events of this short but momentous

campaign, no better guide can be recommended than Captain Siborne's elaborate account,—the work of a life-time, the perusal of which should be combined with repeated visits to his wonderful model of the battle of Waterloo, now in the United Service Museum. In this last success, Wellington, like a graceful actor, takes his leave of war, for this terminated his active military career. The right wing of the Duke's army, in and about Ath, was commanded by Lord Hill; the left, near Braine le Comte and Nivelles, was under the Prince of Orange; the cavalry, under the Earl of Uxbridge, (the chivalrous Anglesey,) was quartered about Grammont, and the reserve was in proximity to Brussels and its neighbourhood.

ACTION AT QUATRE BRAS.

16TH. JUNE, 1815.

NAPOLEON left Paris on the 12th. of June, and endeavoured by one of those rapid marches for which he had been so celebrated, to interpose his forces between the British and Prussian armies, and then attack them in detail. Information of this movement arrived at Brussels during the evening of the 15th. of June, and the Duke of Wellington caused the troops to be prepared to march. Pursuing their way through the forest of Soignies, Genappe, and along the road towards Charleroi, after a march of twenty-two miles, they arrived on the 16th. of June, at some farm-houses denominated Les Quatre Bras, where the main road from Charleroi to Brussels is crossed by another from Nivelles to Namur, and which served as the British communication with the Prussians on the left. Here the second French corps, under Marshal Ney, was developing a serious attack against that position with very superior numbers.

As the British regiments arrived at the scene of conflict, they were instantly formed for action. Considerable loss was sustained, but the repeated charges of the enemy were repulsed. On this day His Royal Highness the Duke of Brunswick fell bravely fighting at the head of his troops. In the Duke of Wellington's account of this action the 28th., 42nd.,* 79th.,

* "As the 42nd. regiment advanced through a field of rye, which reached nearly to the men's shoulders, a body of cavalry was seen approaching,

and 92nd.* regiments were specially mentioned.

Speaking of one of the attacks of the French cavalry, Captain W. Siborne, in his "History of the War in France and Belgium in 1815," observes, "If this cavalry attack had fallen so unexpectedly upon the 42nd. Highlanders, still less had it been anticipated by the 44th. regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Hamerton, perceiving that the lancers were rapidly advancing against his rear, and that any attempt to form square would be attended with imminent danger, instantly decided upon receiving them in line.....Never, perhaps, did British infantry display its characteristic coolness and steadiness more eminently than on this trying occasion. To have stood in a thin two-deep line, awaiting, and prepared to receive, the onset of hostile cavalry, would have been looked upon at least as a most hazardous experiment; but with its rear so suddenly menaced, and its flanks unsupported, to have instantly faced only one rank about, to have stood as if rooted to the ground, to have repulsed its assailants with so steady and well-directed a fire, that numbers of them were destroyed—this was a feat of arms which the oldest, or best-disciplined corps in the world might have in vain hoped to accomplish; yet most successfully and completely was this achieved by the gallant second battalion of the 44th. British regiment, under its brave commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Hamerton.

which was supposed to be either Prussians or Flemings, but which proved to be French. The mistake was not discovered in time to complete the proper formation to receive the charge; the regiment, however, attempted to form square, and while in the act of so doing, the French lancers galloped forward with great impetuosity, being assured of victory when they saw the unprepared state of the regiment. The two companies of the regiment suffered severely; but the lancers were repulsed with loss. The enemy repeated the charge, apparently in full confidence of an easy victory; but the Royal Highlanders stood back to back, every man fighting on his own ground with determined resolution, until he fell, or overcame his antagonist, and in this manner the regiment repulsed a succession of attacks. When the enemy's ardour was cooled from repeated repulse and loss, and the attacks had become less frequent and less fierce, the regiment completed its formation. It had sustained a severe loss in killed and wounded: Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Robert Macara, K.C.B., had fallen, and the command of the regiment devolved on Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (afterwards Sir Robert Henry) Dick."—*Historical Record of the 42nd. Royal Highlanders.*

* "The Duke, on this occasion, was very nearly overtaken by the French cavalry; and being obliged to gallop towards the 92nd. Highlanders, he called out to the nearest men to lie down in the ditch, when he fairly leaped over them."—*Captain Siborne.*

“In this attack occurred one of those incidents which, in daring, equal any of the feats of ancient chivalry; which make the wildest fables of the deeds of the knights of old appear almost possible; which cause the bearing of an individual to stand out, as it were, in relief amidst the operations of the masses; and which, by their characteristic recklessness, almost invariably ensure at least a partial success. A French lancer gallantly charged at the colours, and severely wounded Ensign Christie, who carried one of them, by a thrust of his lance, which, entering the left eye, penetrated to the lower jaw. The Frenchman then endeavoured to seize the standard, but the brave Christie, notwithstanding the agony of his wound, with a presence of mind almost unequalled, flung himself upon it, not to save himself, but to preserve the honour of his regiment. As the colour fluttered in its fall, the Frenchman tore off a portion of the silk with the point of his lance; but he was not permitted to bear the fragment beyond the ranks. Both shot and bayoneted by the nearest of the soldiers of the 44th., he was borne to the earth, paying with the sacrifice of his life for his display of unavailing bravery.”

The British cavalry and the remainder of the army arrived at the scene of action during the night.

Regiments engaged.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.	
	Officers	Non-com. Off. & Men.	Officers	Non-com. Off. & Men.
Royal Artillery		9	2	17
1st. Foot Guards, 2nd. battalion	2	23	4	256
“ “ 3rd. “	1	20	6	235
2nd. “ 2nd. “				7
3rd. “ 2nd. “				7
30th. Regiment, 2nd. battalion...		5	2	58
33rd. “	3	16	7	67
69th. “ 2nd. battalion...	1	37	4	110
73rd. “ 2nd. “		4	4	44
28th. “ 1st. “		11	4	60
32nd. “ 1st. “	1	21	21	153
79th. “ 1st. “	1	28	16	258
95th. “ 1st. “	1	8	4	51
1st. “ 3rd. “	6	20	12	180
42nd. “ 1st. “	3	42	15	228
44th. “ 2nd. “	2	10	15	94
92nd. “ 1st. “	4	35	21	226
Total.....	25	289	137	2014

In the action at Quatre Bras the British troops sustained a loss of twenty-five officers killed, and one hundred and thirty-seven wounded; and in non-commissioned officers and men they had two hundred and eighty-nine killed, and two thousand and fourteen wounded.*

Whilst the French Marshal was attempting to force this position, the Emperor defeated the Prussians at St. Amand and Ligny. During the night Marshal Blucher, finding himself so weakened by the severity of the contest, and the fourth corps not having arrived, determined to fall back and concentrate his army upon Wavre.

ACTION ON THE 17TH. OF JUNE.

THIS movement of the Prussian commander rendered a corresponding one necessary on the part of the British, who retired from the farm of Quatre Bras upon Genappe, and thence on Waterloo on the morning of the 17th., at ten o'clock. No effort was made by the enemy to pursue Marshal Blucher, neither was there any attempt to molest the march of the British to the rear, although made in the middle of the day, excepting by following with a large body of cavalry, brought from the French right, the cavalry under the Earl of Uxbridge, who had taken up a position to cover the retrograde movement. The rear of the infantry and artillery having proceeded some miles along the great road from Quatre Bras through Genappe, the cavalry were withdrawn by brigades in succession, each brigade re-forming as soon as it arrived at a suitable position in the rear of the column. The enemy's cavalry advanced in great force; the main body of his army moved on Quatre Bras, and his advance guard began to press on the rear of the retiring troops. To check this movement, the 7th. hussars charged a corps of French lancers in the town of Genappe; the lancers, however, having their flanks secure, presented an almost impenetrable row of pikes, and they were enabled to repel the charge. The attack was repeated by the hussars, but without making any impression; the French cavalry pressing forward, passed the ground occupied by the 7th., when the 1st. Life Guards were directed by the Earl of Uxbridge to

* See table on opposite page.

charge the French lancers. Wheeling about, the Life Guards advanced to the attack, which proved irresistible, and the lancers were pursued through the streets of Genappe. After this repulse the retreat was continued with cannonading and skirmishing, until the cavalry arrived at the position of Mont. St. Jean, in front of the forest of Soignies, and near to the village of Waterloo.

About five in the afternoon the allies had taken up their prescribed position, and during the wet and disagreeable night, violent showers having fallen during the afternoon, and the rain continuing throughout the night, accompanied by cold and strong gusts of wind, so frequently a prelude to the Duke's victories, awaited the dawn of the memorable 18th. of June.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

18TH. JUNE, 1815.

THE position which was taken up in front of Waterloo, crossed the high-roads from Charleroi and Nivelles, its right being thrown back to a ravine near Morbe Braine, which was occupied; its left extended to a height above the hamlet of Ter la Haye, which was also occupied. In front of the right centre, and near the Nivelles road, the house and garden of Hougomont, which covered the return of that flank, was made available for defence, and in front of the left centre the farm of La Haye Sainte was put to a similar use. By the left a communication was maintained with Marshal Prince Blucher, at Wavre, through Ohain, who had promised that in case of an attack, he would advance in support with one or more corps as might be requisite.

On a range of heights in front of the British, were collected during the night the whole of Napoleon's army, with the exception of the third corps, under Marshal Grouchy, who had been detached to watch the movements of the Prussians. At about half-past ten on the morning of the 18th., a furious attack was made upon the post at Hougomont, occupied by a detachment from Major-General Byng's brigade of Guards, which was in position in its rear, and

it was for some time under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel (afterwards Sir James) Macdonell, and subsequently under Colonel Home. It was maintained throughout the day with the utmost gallantry by these brave troops, although repeated efforts of large bodies vainly endeavoured to obtain possession of the place.

“About one o'clock a cart of ammunition, which had been sent for early in the day, was brought into the farm-yard of Hougomont, and proved most seasonable. The men had only time to fill their pouches, when a discharge of artillery suddenly burst upon them, mingled with the shouts of a column rushing on to a fresh attack. A cloud of tirailleurs pushed through the wood and corn-fields: they were aimed at with fatal certainty from the loopholes, windows, and summit of the building. But the enemy eventually compelled the few men that remained outside to withdraw into the chateau by the rear gate. In the meantime the French redoubled their efforts against it, and the fire of the immediate defenders of that point for a moment ceased. The gate was then forced. At this critical moment Macdonell rushed to the spot with the officers and men nearest at hand, and not only expelled the assailants, but re-closed the gate.* The enemy, from their overwhelming numbers, again

* A statement has frequently appeared in the newspapers, which was repeated after the decease of General Sir James Macdonell, G.C.B., on the 15th. of May, 1857, that five hundred pounds had been bequeathed to the bravest man in the British army, and that the two executors called upon the late Duke of Wellington, to give him a check for the money. As the story went, the Duke proposed that it should be given to Sir James for the defence of Hougomont, and that upon the money being tendered to him, he at first declined to receive it, but that ultimately he shared it with Sergeant-Major Fraser, of the 3rd. Foot Guards, now the Scots Fusilier Guards.

Having recently seen this statement again in print while these pages were in preparation, and Sir James Macdonell having about ten years ago mentioned to me that he had never received the money, I made further inquiries, from which I ascertained that Sergeant-Major Ralph Fraser is now a bedesman in Westminster Abbey. Considering that the above legacy might possibly have been since received, I called upon the sergeant-major, who lives at 18, West Street, Pimlico, and is now in his 79th. year, in order to ascertain the fact, and found that it had not. This gallant and intelligent veteran is in the full possession of his faculties, and, in addition to his having aided in closing the gate at Hougomont, can look with becoming pride on his having shared in the following services:—He was enlisted in the 3rd. Foot Guards in 1799, and was embarked for Egypt in 1801. In the landing at Aboukir Bay, on the 8th. of March of that year, the boat in which Corporal Fraser

entered the yard, when the guards retired to the house, and kept up from the windows such a destructive fire, that the French were driven out, and the gate once more was closed."

Such is the description given by Colonel MacKinnon, in his valuable "Record of the Origin and Services of the Coldstream Guards." Captain Siborne thus narrates the circumstance:—"The French, however, succeeded in forcing the gate; but the defenders betook themselves to the nearest cover, whence they poured a fire upon the intruders, and then rushing forward, a struggle ensued, which was distinguished by the most intrepid courage on both sides. At length Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonell, Captain Wyndham,* Ensigns Gooch and Hervey, and Sergeant Graham, of the Coldstream Guards, by dint of great personal strength and exertions, combined with extraordinary bravery and perseverance, succeeded in closing the gate against their assailants. Those of the latter who had entered the courtyard fell a sacrifice to their undaunted and conspicuous gallantry."

Alluding to Sergeant Graham, he adds, "This individual deserves honourable mention, having greatly distinguished himself during the memorable defence of Hougomont. At a later period of the day, when in the ranks along the garden wall facing the wood, and when the struggle was most severe in that quarter, he asked Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonell's permission to fall out. The Colonel, knowing the character of the man, expressed his surprise at the request made at such a moment. Graham explained that his brother lay wounded in one of the buildings then on fire, that he wished to remove him to a place of safety, and that he would then lose no time in rejoining the ranks. The request was granted:

was contained sixty persons, officers included; all except fifteen were destroyed by the resistance of the enemy. He was present in the battles of the 13th. and 21st. of March; and in the expedition to Hanover, 1805; bombardment of Copenhagen, 1807: and from 1809 to 1814 in the Peninsula, being present at the capture of Oporto, battles of Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, (wounded in the leg and thigh,) sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo, Burgos, (again wounded in the leg,) Badajoz, and St. Sebastian; battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, passage of the Nivelle and Nive. He received, in addition to the Waterloo medal, that for the Peninsular war, with bars for Egypt, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, and Nive. Sergeant-Major Fraser was discharged in December, 1818.

* The late General Sir Henry Wyndham, K.C.B.

Graham succeeded in snatching his brother from the horrible fate which menaced him, laid him in a ditch in rear of the enclosures, and, true to his word, was again at his post.

“Early in August of that year, and while the Anglo-allied army was at Paris, the Duke of Wellington received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Norcross, rector of Framlingham, in Suffolk, expressing his wish to confer a pension of ten pounds a year, for life, on some Waterloo soldier, to be named by his grace. The duke requested Sir John Byng (the late Lord Strafford) to choose a man from the second brigade of guards, which had so highly distinguished itself in the defence of Hougomont. Out of numerous instances of good conduct evinced by several individuals of each battalion, Sergeant James Graham, of the light company of the Coldstreams, was selected to receive the proffered annuity, as notified in brigade orders of the 9th. of August, 1815. This was paid to him during two years, at the expiration of which period it ceased, in consequence of the bankruptcy of the benevolent donor.”

This attack upon the right of the British centre was accompanied by a heavy cannonade upon the whole line, which was destined to support the repeated attacks of cavalry and infantry, occasionally mixed, but sometimes separate, that were made upon it. In one of these the French carried the farmhouse of La Haye Sainte, as the detachment of the light battalion of the German Legion, which occupied it, had expended all its ammunition, and the enemy occupied the only communication there was with them. Repeated charges were made by the French cavalry upon the infantry, but these attacks were uniformly unsuccessful, and they afforded opportunities to the British cavalry to charge, in one of which Lord Edward Somerset's brigade, consisting of the Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, and 1st. Dragoon Guards, highly distinguished themselves, together with that of Major-General Sir William Ponsonby, having taken many prisoners and an eagle.

These attacks continued to be repeated until about seven o'clock in the evening, when Napoleon made a desperate effort with the cavalry and infantry, supported by the fire of artillery, to force the left centre, near the farm of La

Haye Sainte, which after a severe contest was defeated. Having observed that the troops retired from this attack in great confusion, and that the march of General Bulow's corps upon Planchenoit and La Belle Alliance had begun to take effect, the fire of his cannon being perceived, and as Marshal Prince Blucher had joined in person with a corps of his army to the left of the British line by Ohain, the Duke immediately advanced the whole line of infantry, supported by the cavalry and artillery. The Anglo-allied army formed line, and with one impetuous charge decided the fortune of the day. The enemy was forced from his position on the heights, and fled in the utmost confusion. The pursuit was continued until long after dark, and then, in consequence of the fatigue of the British troops, which had been engaged during twelve hours, Marshal Blucher was left to follow the enemy, from whom he captured sixty pieces of cannon, belonging to the Imperial Guard, together with several carriages, baggage, etc., belonging to Napoleon. About one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon, with their ammunition, had been taken by the British, together with two eagles.

Sir Thomas Picton,* the hero of so many Peninsular actions,

* It is only recently that the remains of Sir Thomas Picton were removed to St. Paul's. In the *Times* of Thursday, May 5th., 1859, appeared a letter from W. Brewer, Esq., of 21, George Street, Hanover Square, stating that in the vaults of the burying ground on the Bayswater road, might be seen the thick chest or oak box, in which the remains of this general, as they were packed up in the village of Waterloo, and sent to England, were deposited. As these vaults were just closed by order of the Privy Council, and the brickwork to close in the coffins was at once to be commenced, this gentleman appealed to the country that the body of this illustrious warrior might be deposited in some distinguished mausoleum;—the result of this appeal was that the remains of this gallant general were removed on the 8th. of June, 1859, to St. Paul's, and the following account of the ceremony appeared in the *Morning Post* of Thursday, June 9th., 1859:—

"Yesterday morning, according to arrangement, the remains of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton were removed from the cemetery belonging to the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, to St. Paul's Cathedral.

"The coffin was placed on a gun-carriage, drawn by eight horses. It was covered with a rich silk Genoa velvet pall with richly emblazoned armorial bearings of the late general, and with the union-jack. The procession was under the direction of the Royal Artillery. The first carriage contained Mr. J. Picton, the Hon. Colonel Vereker, Colonel Bagot, and General Wood. The second contained the Rev. Henry Howarth, rector of St. George's, Hanover Square, Mr. Stanley, and Dr. Brewer. In the third were Mr. Cooper, Mr. Westerton, and Mr. Treherne. Then followed the carriages of Lord Strafford, the Right Hon. Mr. Estcourt, the Home Secretary, Lord Gough, General Sir F. Stovin, Sir John Burgoyne, Sir Hew Ross, Sir Robert Gardner, and Sir James Coleman.

fell, and Major-General the Honourable Sir William Ponsonby. The Earl of Uxbridge, after having passed unscathed throughout the day, lost his right leg by nearly the last shot fired, and His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange was wounded. Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Baron Alten, Major-Generals Sir Colin Halkett, Sir Edward Barnes, (Adjutant-General,) Fred: Adam, Sir James Kempt, and Cooke, and Colonel Sir William De Lancey* (Deputy-Quartermaster-General,) were wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Fitz Roy Somerset (the late Lord Raglan) had his right arm amputated.

Vain would it be to select regiments on this glorious occasion. "It gives me the greatest satisfaction (so wrote the Duke to Earl Bathurst,) to assure your Lordship, that the army never, upon any occasion, conducted itself better. The

"Amongst the others who appeared as mourners was the Rev. Dr. Macnab, of Canada, representing his uncle, Captain Alexander Macnab, of the 30th. Regiment of Foot, who was aide-de-camp to General Picton, and who fell at the battle of Waterloo.

"The procession moved slowly through the principal streets to St. Paul's Cathedral. When the body reached St. Paul's Cathedral, some time was taken up in removing the ponderous mass from the gun-carriage, and bearing it up the steps on the south side into the cathedral. It was there met by the Very Rev. the Dean Milnan, Archdeacon Hale, the Rev. W. Murray, and several other prebendaries and minor canons, who preceded the body to the crypt, where a vault had been constructed not far from the tomb of Wellington, the illustrious chief of the noble hero. At that moment the organ began to play the 'Dead March in Saul.' Followed by the old comrades of the illustrious general, the body was conveyed, in the most solemn silence, to the tomb, where it was received and lowered into the grave in the presence of Colonel Vereker, Mr. J. Picton, and a large number of private mourners. This having been done, the body was covered up, and the cavalcade re-formed."

* Lady de Lancey, a sister of Captain Basil Hall, carefully attended her dying husband, Sir William de Lancey, in a peasant's cottage at Waterloo, for seven or eight days after the battle, in which he had been severely wounded, and, in fact, was at first returned as killed. In "Recollections, by Samuel Rogers," the following account is given by the Duke:—"De Lancey was with me when he was struck. We were on a point of land that overlooked the plain, and I had just been warned off by some soldiers, (but as I saw well from it, and as two divisions were engaging below, I had said, 'Never mind,') when a ball came leaping along *en ricochet*, as it is called, and striking him on the back, sent him many yards over the head of his horse. He fell on his face, and bounded upward and fell again. All the staff dismounted, and ran to him; and when I came up he said, 'Pray tell them to leave me, and let me die in peace.' I had him conveyed into the rear; and two days afterwards, when, on my return from Brussels, I saw him in a barn, he spoke with such strength that I said, (for I had reported him among the killed,) 'Why, De Lancey, you will have the advantage of Sir Condy in Castle Rackrent; you will know what your friends said of you after you were dead.' 'I hope I shall,' he replied. Poor fellow! We had known each other ever since we were boys. But I had no time to be sorry; I went on with the army, and never saw him again."

division of Guards, under Major-General Cooke, who is severely wounded; Major-General Maitland, and Major-General Byng, set an example which was followed by all; and there is no officer, nor description of troops, that did not behave well."

At Waterloo the Anglo-allied army consisted of sixty-seven thousand six hundred and sixty-one men, and one hundred and fifty-six guns;* and the French had seventy-one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven men, and two hundred and forty-six guns, composed of fifteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-five cavalry, seven thousand two hundred and thirty-two artillery, and forty-eight thousand nine hundred and fifty infantry.

Both Houses of Parliament voted their thanks to the army with the greatest enthusiasm, "for its distinguished valour at Waterloo;" and the following regiments engaged, now bear the word "WATERLOO" on their colours and appointments, in commemoration of their distinguished services on the 18th. of June, 1815, namely, 1st. and 2nd. Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, 1st. Dragoon Guards, 1st., 2nd., 6th., 7th., 10th., 11th., 12th., 13th., 15th., and 16th. Light Dragoons, Grenadier Guards, Coldstream Guards, Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st., 4th., 14th., 23rd., 27th., 28th., 30th., 32nd., 33rd., 40th., 42nd., 44th., 51st., 52nd., 69th., 71st., 73rd., 79th., and 92nd., Foot, Rifle Brigade, and Royal Artillery. Every subaltern officer and soldier present in this battle, or in either of the actions immediately preceding it, received permission to count two years additional service.

The oft-mooted question as to the share taken in this momentous contest by the Prussians, and to their presence on the field in gaining the victory, must be met by the Duke's opinion, as expressed in his despatch:—"I should not do justice

	Cav.	Art.	Guns.	Infantry.
* British	5843	2967	78	15,181
King's German Legion	1997	526	18	3,301
Hanoverians	497	465	12	10,258
Brunswickers	866	510	16	4,586
Nassauers				2,880
Dutch Belgians	3205	1177	32	13,402
Total	12408	5645	156	49,608

to my own feelings, or to Marshal Blucher and the Prussian army, if I did not attribute the successful result of this arduous day to the cordial and timely assistance I received from them. The operation of General Bulow upon the enemy's flank was a most decisive one; and, even if I had not found myself in a situation to make the attack which produced the final result, it would have forced the enemy to retire if his attacks should have failed, and would have prevented him from taking advantage of them if they should unfortunately have succeeded." There are, however, even now, some prejudiced people, who exclaim, like Solomon Proby, in "The Chimney Corner," "Don't tell me! it was Blucher as won Waterloo."

One very prevailing idea that Wellington gave out the words "Up, Guards, and at them!" is not borne out by fact, for it was afterwards ascertained from the Duke himself that he did not;* and another, the meeting of His Grace and Marshal Blucher at La Belle Alliance, after the battle, is equally apochryphal. This, however, is to be one of the designs of the House of Lords, and will therefore be handed down to posterity as a fact. In the concluding volume of the Wellington Dispatches, (page 332,) there is a letter to Mr. Mudford, in which occurs the following passage in reference to this and other mis-statements:—"Of these a remarkable instance is to be found in the report of a meeting between Marshal Blucher and me at La Belle Alliance; and some have gone so far as to have seen the chair on which I sat down in that farmhouse. It happens that the meeting took place after ten at night, at the village of Genappe; and anybody who attempts to describe with truth the operations of the different armies will see that it could not be otherwise. In truth, I was not off my horse till I returned to Waterloo, between eleven and twelve at night."

The following anecdote is illustrative of the effect produced

* "The British soldiers were lying down in a ditch three feet deep, behind the rough road which there goes along the summit of the ridge. 'Up, Guards, and at them!' cried the Duke, who had repaired to the spot, addressing Maitland, who commanded the household troops," etc.—*Alison's History of Europe.*

by the irresistible attack of the Life Guards:*—Immediately after the first charge, while the Life Guards were pursuing the French, three of their cuirassiers turned down a narrow lane, with a view of escaping that way, and they were pursued by Private John Johnson, of the 2nd. regiment. There proved to be no thoroughfare at the end of the road, when Johnson, though alone, attacked the three, and, after a slight resistance, they surrendered themselves prisoners. Several instances of distinguished bravery displayed by individuals of the Life Guards, have been recorded; amongst others, Corporal Shaw and Private Godley, of the 2nd. regiment. The former for his great prowess, and the number of cuirassiers he slew; and the latter for a distinguished act of bravery, namely, when his horse was killed, himself wounded, and his helmet knocked off, bareheaded as he was, he attacked a cuirassier, slew him, and mounted his horse. Shaw was killed in the first charge. Godley lived several years after, and a stone was erected to his memory by his comrades in the burial-ground of St. John's Wood, London, with appropriate devices and inscription. During the engagement the Duke of Wellington came to the head of the 1st. regiment of Life Guards, and thanked the squadrons for their gallant behaviour.

Colonel Ferrier, of the 1st. Life Guards, before he fell had eleven times led his regiment to the charge. Several of these charges were made after his head was laid open by a sabre cut, and his body had been pierced by a lance.

During the heat of the conflict Captain Alexander Kennedy Clark, (now Lieutenant-General A. K. Clark Kennedy, C.B.,) commanding the centre squadron of the 1st. Royal Dragoons, having led his men about two hundred yards beyond the second hedge on the British left, perceived, in the midst of a crowd of infantry, the eagle of the French 105th. regiment, with which the bearer was endeavouring to escape to the rear. Against this body of men Captain Clark instantly led his squadron at full speed, and, plunging into the midst of

* The Life Guards and Blues were without cuirasses at Waterloo; and the 1st. Foot Guards received the royal authority to be styled Grenadier Guards, to commemorate their having been victorious over the Imperial Guard.

the crowd, overtook, and slew the French officer who carried the eagle. Several men of the Royal Dragoons coming up at the moment of its capture, Captain Clark gave the eagle to Corporal Stiles, and ordered him to carry it to the rear. The corporal was afterwards rewarded with an ensigncy in the 6th. West India Regiment.

Another eagle, that of the French 45th. regiment, was captured by Sergeant Charles Ewart, of the 2nd. Royal North British Dragoons. This gained for the gallant sergeant an ensigncy in the 3rd. Royal Veteran Battalion.

The following is a remarkable instance of preservation:— Lieutenant George Doherty, of the 13th. Light Dragoons, besides being severely wounded in the head, was struck by a ball, which was stopped and flattened by the interposition of his watch. He had taken out his watch to remark the time, when the regiment was ordered to advance, and not being able to return it, he put it into the breast of his jacket, and thus, providentially, his life was saved.

In one of the charges made by the 28th. regiment at Waterloo, a flag belonging to the 25th. French regiment was taken by Private John O'Brien, of the eighth company, who the moment after received a severe wound, which ultimately occasioned the loss of his leg. The trophy, however, was preserved, and sent to Major-General Sir James Kempt, who commanded the division, when the regiment arrived at Paris.

One of the Duke's sayings has been preserved, and bears remarkably upon Waterloo; in the evening of that day he said to Lord Fitz Roy Somerset, "I have never fought such a battle, and I trust I shall never fight such another."

In the "Letters of Colonel Sir Augustus Simon Frazer, K.C.B.," commanding the Royal Horse Artillery in the army under the Duke of Wellington, edited by Major-General Edward Sabine, from which the above has been extracted, is this allusion to Waterloo:—"Never was there a more bloody affair, never so hot a fire. Bonaparte put in practice every device of war. He tried us with artillery, with cavalry, and, last of all, with infantry. The efforts of each were gigantic, but the admirable talents of our Duke, seconded by such troops as he commands, baffled every attempt."

There is some difference of opinion as to the exact time the battle commenced. In the "Life of Lord Hill," by the Rev. Edwin Sidney, A. M., occurs the following:—"In reading the various accounts of this battle, it is curious to observe the discrepancies as to the time it commenced. Lord Hill has, however, settled this point. On arriving in London the autumn after the conflict, he passed his first evening at the house of his friend Lord Teignmouth. 'Can you tell me,' said Lord Teignmouth, 'at what time the action commenced?' Lord Hill replied, 'I took two watches into action with me. On consulting my stop-watch after the battle was over, I found that the first gun was fired at ten minutes before twelve.'

Captain Moorsom, in his "History of the 52nd. Light Infantry," gives the following characteristic account of the commencement of the action:—"The night was wet and disagreeable, as usual before the Duke of Wellington's battles. As the morning broke, between four and five o'clock, Captain Diggle's company of the 52nd., and two or three companies of the 95th. Rifles, were sent into the enclosures of the village of Merbe Braine, with their front towards Braine-le-Leud. At twenty minutes past eleven a cannon-shot was fired. Diggle, a cool old officer of the Peninsula, took out his watch, turned to his subaltern Gawler, who was another of the same Peninsular mould, and quietly remarked, 'There it goes.' The leaders, in fact, had then opened the ball."

In the "Life of Lord Hill," before quoted, occurs the following account of the final struggle:—"Sir Digby Mackworth, who was on the staff of Lord Hill, has kindly communicated what he witnessed of his General's efforts at the grand crisis of the day. 'He placed himself,' Sir Digby states, 'at the head of his Light Brigade, 52nd., 71st., and 95th., and charged the flank of the Imperial Guard, as they were advancing against our Guards. The Light Brigade was lying under the brow of the hill, and gave and received volleys within half-pistol-shot distance. Here Lord Hill's horse was shot under him, and, as he ascertained the next morning, was shot in five places. The general was rolled over and severely bruised, but in the *milée* this was unknown to us for about half an hour. We knew not what was become of him; we feared he had been

killed; and none can tell you the heart-felt joy which we felt when he re-joined us, not seriously hurt.' When the tremendous day was over, Lord Hill and his staff again re-occupied the little cottage they left in the morning. His two gallant brothers, Sir Robert Hill and Colonel Clement Hill, had been removed wounded to Brussels; the party was, nevertheless, nine in number. A soup made by Lord Hill's servant, from two fowls, was all their refreshment, after hours of desperate fighting without a morsel of food. Lord Hill himself was bruised and full of pain. All night long, the groans and shrieks of sufferers were the chief sounds that met their ears. It was to them all a night of the greatest misery. The men whom the nations of Europe were about to welcome with acclamations, and to entertain in palaces, could only exchange sigh for sigh with each other in a wretched cottage. Such is war even to the winners. May a gracious God soon make it to cease in all the earth!"

The casualties amongst the officers of the British army, (including the King's German Legion,) amounted to one hundred and thirty-nine killed, five hundred and eighty-five wounded, and fifteen missing. The Hanoverian troops had twenty officers and three hundred and eight men killed, seventy-seven officers and one thousand two hundred and forty-four men wounded. The Brunswick troops had seven officers and one hundred and forty-seven men killed, and twenty-six officers and four hundred and thirty men wounded. The Nassau contingent had five officers and two hundred and forty-nine men killed, and nineteen officers and three hundred and seventy men wounded. Numerous as these casualties were, those of the French far exceeded them, amounting, according to the most correct calculations, to about thirty thousand.

The following Return, prepared in the Adjutant-General's Office on the 13th. of April, 1816, shews the casualties of

REGIMENTS.	Sergeants, Trumpeters,			
	Killed.	WOUNDED.		
		Died of Wounds.	Suffered Amputation.	Discharged.
1st. Life Guards	25	3	2	
2nd. "	15	7	1	5
Royal Horse Guards	20	8	1	1
Total Household Cavalry	60	18	4	6
1st. Dragoon Guards	24	8	1	2
1st. Dragoons	74	18	1	7
2nd. "	79	18	1	11
6th. "	72	11	1	1
7th. "	15	7	1	
10th. "	13	7		
11th. "	4	1		
12th. "	43	4		
13th. "	12	3	1	3
15th. "	19	6	4	2
16th. "	8	1	1	
18th. "	18	7	1	10
23rd. "	12	4	2	
Total Cavalry of the Line	393	94	14	86
Royal Artillery	52	17	12	40
Grenadier Guards, 2nd. battalion	61	29	6	44
" " 3rd. battalion	71	30	14	48
Coldstream Guards, 2nd. battalion	47	26	6	
3rd. Foot Guards, 2nd. battalion	39	47	12	21
Total Foot Guards	218	132	38	113
Royal Scots, (1st. Foot,) 3rd. battn.	21	20	7	1
4th. Foot, 1st. battalion	14	23	2	
14th. " 3rd. "	7	8		
23rd. "	10	8	1	2
27th. " 1st. battalion	83	34	16	48
28th. "	29	17	9	3
30th. " 2nd. battalion	36	25	4	1

each Regiment of the British Army on the 16th., 17th., and 18th. of June, 1815, and the disposal of the wounded.

Drummers, Farriers, and Rank and File.						
WOUNDED.				MISSING.		REGIMENTS.
Transferred to Veteran or Garrison Battalions.	Rejoined the Regiment.	Remaining in Hospitals in April, 1816.	Total.	Rejoined the Regiment.	Not since heard of supposed dead.	
	45		50	4		1st. Life Guards.
	44		57	85	68	2nd. " "
	51	1	62		17	Royal Horse Guards.
	140	1	169	89	80	Total Household Cav.
8	112	5	181	42	88	1st. Dragoon Guards.
4	55	9	88		8	1st. Dragoons.
4	67	4	105			2nd. " "
5	77	14	115	6		6th. " "
	84	10	102		11	7th. " "
	24	7	88	26		10th. " "
	18		14			11th. " "
	50	8	62			12th. " "
2	45	16	70	1	9	18th. " "
3	26	7	48	2		15th. " "
2	4	4	11			16th. " "
1	61	8	88			18th. " "
1	22	2	81	82	8	23rd. " "
25	640	89	898	119	119	Total Cavalry.
	126	1	196	5	8	Royal Artillery.
	197	26	802	10	88	Grenadier Guards.
	861	88	486	3	82	" "
	208	1	241	4		Coldstream Guards.
	96	19	195	17	2	8rd. Foot Guards.
	862	79	1,224	84	72	Total Foot Guards.
4	281		268			1st. Foot.
	99	1	125			4th. " "
	15		28	27		14th. " "
1	56	7	75	1		23rd. " "
9	286	1	844	9		27th. " "
10	115	44	198	8		28th. " "
2	109	52	198	26		30th. " "

REGIMENTS.	Sergeants, Trumpeters,			
	Killed.	WOUNDED.		
		Died of Wounds.	Suffered Amputation.	Discharged.
32nd. Foot.	44	47	6	9
33rd. "	49	61	21	7
40th. " 1st. battalion	33	24	10	
42nd. " "	47	11	8	20
44th. " 2nd. battalion	12	9	10	
51st. " "	8	4	2	1
52nd. " 1st. battalion	14	33	10	3
69th. " 2nd. "	46	17	2	1
71st. " 1st. "	29	36	11	3
73rd. " 2nd. "	45	24		5
79th. " 1st. "	56	43	8	1
92nd. " "	56	22	4	1
Rifle Brigade, (late 95th.,) 1st. battn.	31	21		
" " 2nd. battalion	27	22	16	15
" " 3rd. "	3	4	1	
Total Infantry of the Line	700	513	148	121
KING'S GERMAN LEGION.				
1st. Light Dragoons	24	4	2	
2nd. " "	18	1		
1st. Hussars	1	1	4	
3rd. " "	24	3		4
Total Cavalry	67	9	6	4
1st. Light Infantry Battalion	35	16	6	17
2nd. " "	40	4		38
1st. Line Battalion	23	12	1	10
2nd. " "	17	1	1	45
3rd. " "	15	22		30
4th. " "	17	6	4	
5th. " "	37	6		18
8th. " "	28	2		25
Total Infantry	212	69	12	183
Artillery	13	4	2	3
Total King's German Legion	292	82	20	190
General Total	1,715	856	286	506

Drummers, Farriers, and Rank and File.						REGIMENTS.
WOUNDED.				MISSING.		
Transferred to Veteran or Garrison Battalions.	Rejoined the Regiment.	Remaining in Hospitals, in April, 1816.	Total.	Rejoined the Regiment.	Not since heard of, supposed dead.	
9	213	63	347			32nd. Foot.
2	115	25	231	8		33rd. "
	105	8	147			40th. "
3	201	23	266	1		42nd. "
1	125	9	154			44th. "
	16	6	29	2		51st. "
	102	26	174			52nd. "
3	186	27	186	44		69th. "
	116		166	2		71st. "
2	143	39	213	6		78rd. "
17	214	94	877	1		79th. "
10	253	32	322	2		92nd. "
3	111	12	147		12	Rifle Brigade.
3	87	22	165	8		" "
	23	10	88			" "
79	2,821	501	4,183	135	12	Total Infantry.
	63	12	81		4	1st. Light Dragoons.
	45	5	51	1	1	2nd. " "
10	6		21	5	4	1st. Hussars.
10	92	3	112			3rd. " "
20	206	20	265	6	9	Total Cavalry.
3	51	19	112	14		1st. Light Infantry Bn.
2	38	31	113	18	3	2nd. " "
1	33	27	84	24	11	1st. Line Battalion.
		26	73		13	2nd. " "
2	19	20	93	11	8	3rd. " "
1	41	17	69		3	4th. " "
	51	6	81	63	11	5th. " "
1	30	17	75	14	3	8th. " "
10	263	163	700	144	52	Total Infantry.
33	10		52		6	Artillery.
63	479	183	1,017	150	67	Total German Legion.
167	5,068	854	7,687	482	353	General Total.

THE WATERLOO MEDAL.

A MEDAL was struck for this victory, which was conferred on all present in the three actions of the 16th., 17th., and 18th. of June, 1815. In a letter from the Duke of Wellington to the Duke of York, dated Orville, 28th. June, 1815, His Grace wrote, "I would likewise beg leave to suggest to your Royal Highness the expediency of giving to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers engaged in the Battle of Waterloo a medal. I am convinced it would have the best effect in the army; and if that battle should settle our concerns, they will well deserve it." In a letter from His Grace to Earl Bathurst, Secretary of State for the War Department, on the 17th. of September, this passage occurs:—"I have long intended to write to you about the medal for Waterloo. I recommended that we should all have the same medal, hung to the same ribbon as that now used with the medals."

The Waterloo Medal has on the obverse the head of the Prince Regent, inscribed GEORGE P. REGENT; on the reverse is Victory, seated on a pedestal, holding the palm in the right hand, and the olive branch in the left. Above the



COIN OF ELIS, about 450, B.C.

figure of Victory is the name of the illustrious commander WELLINGTON, and under it the word WATERLOO, with the date of the battle, June 18th., 1815. This figure evidently owes its origin to the ancient Greek coin represented in the accompanying engraving. A specimen of the coin is preserved in the British Museum. The name, rank, and regiment of the



THE WAR MEDAL

1

officer or soldier were engraved round the edge* of the medal, which was to be suspended from the button-hole of the uniform to the ribbon authorized for the military medals, namely, crimson with blue edges. In the "London Gazette," of the 23rd. of April, 1816, was published the following official notification:—

MEMORANDUM.

"Horse Guards, March 10th., 1816.

"The Prince Regent has been graciously pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to command, that in commemoration of the brilliant and decisive victory of Waterloo, a medal should be conferred on every officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier of the British Army, present upon that memorable occasion.

"His Royal Highness has further been pleased to command, that the ribbon issued with the medal, shall never be worn but with the medal suspended to it.

By command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent;

FREDERICK, Commander-in-Chief.

H. TORRENS, Major-General and Military Secretary."

The distinction for Waterloo became the more valuable, from the fact that there was only one ribbon and one medal for all ranks of the army, from the Commander of the Forces to the youngest drummer.

MEDAL FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD
CONDUCT.

King William the Fourth, on the 30th. of July, 1830, signified to the Secretary at War his command that discharged soldiers receiving a gratuity under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 14th. of November, 1829, should be entitled to wear a silver medal, having on one side of it the words

* In an interesting paper, entitled "APSLEY HOUSE," which appeared in the "Quarterly Review," for March, 1853, descriptive of a visit to the late Duke's residence, the writer thus alludes to this medal,—“His own Waterloo medal, engraved ‘Arthur, Duke of Wellington,’ and much worn by use, with the ring cobbled and mended by himself, is indeed a relic.”

“For Long Service and Good Conduct,” and on the other, in relief, the king’s arms, with the name and rank of the soldier, and the year inscribed thereon. The medal was to be transmitted by the Adjutant-General to the officer commanding the regiment, who was to deliver it to the soldier on parade, with the parchment certificate of discharge, on which the grant was to be recorded, as well as in the regimental orders, and in the register of soldiers’ services. When circumstances prevented the discharged soldier from receiving the medal at the regiment, the same was to be delivered to him through the Adjutant-General, at the Board of the Chelsea Commissioners. The men to be recommended must have completed a service of twenty-one years in the artillery, engineers, and infantry, and twenty-four years in the cavalry. Under special circumstances pensioners could be recommended by their former commanding officers for this distinction, but they were eligible only for the year in which they were discharged, and the application in their behalf had to be made within three years from the date of their quitting the service.

Since the introduction of this medal an improvement has been made in the issue; by the shortening of the qualifying period, where it was twenty-one to eighteen years, and where twenty-four to twenty-one years, the medal is now delivered to the soldier, in most instances, before discharge, and on parade by his commanding officer, thus enabling him to wear it during the remaining period of his service in the regiment. The names and services of the recipients are notified, as far as practicable, to the parishes to which they belong. East or West India service does not reckon as additional towards the Good Conduct Medal, and service under age is not allowed to be counted.

By a Royal Warrant, dated 16th. January, 1860, the grant of the medal for “Long Service and Good conduct,” *without gratuities*, was in future to be extended to such soldiers as might fulfil the conditions previously required, but who were precluded from becoming recipients of the medal with a gratuity, in consequence of the aggregate amount to be annually awarded having been already appropriated. In addition to those already authorized with gratuities, it was directed

that the medal alone should be granted to such soldiers, whether sergeants, corporals, or privates, as might be selected for them, the same rule being observed as regards their qualifications, in the following proportion in each year, namely, —To each cavalry regiment and battalion of the military train, two; to each brigade of the royal artillery, three; to every nine hundred men of the royal engineers, three; to each infantry regiment or battalion, three.

Non-commissioned officers and men who might be qualified before discharge, were to be eligible to receive the medal without gratuity, if recommended by their former commanding officers within three years after their discharge.

Non-commissioned officers on the permanent staff of the militia who were eligible previous to their discharge from the army for the medal with gratuity, are also eligible to receive medals without gratuities, and no limit is placed on the grant as regards the date of discharge from the army in the case of men so serving. Their names have to be submitted by the officer commanding the militia regiment to which they belong, who is to prove their qualification by transmitting, with the recommendation, a statement of their army services, exemption from trial by court-martial, etc., according to the prescribed form, and certified by their former commanding officer. A record of the recipients of these medals is preserved in the office of the Secretary of State for War.

This medal is similar to that granted for "Distinguished Conduct in the Field," of which an illustration is given at page 165, of the Crimean section of this work, the words "For Long Service and Good Conduct" being substituted instead of "For Distinguished Conduct in the Field." The ribbon is crimson, like that for Meritorious Service.

MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

By the Royal Warrant, dated 19th. of December, 1845, authorizing rewards for meritorious service, and for good conduct of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, it was ordered that a

sum not exceeding two thousand pounds a year, should be distributed in granting annuities, as rewards for distinguished or meritorious service, to sergeants recommended by the Commander-in-Chief, either while serving or after discharge, such discharge not being anterior to the 19th. of December, 1845, with or without pension, in sums not exceeding twenty pounds, which are permitted to be held during service, and together with pension.

The sergeants selected for this honorary distinction are entitled to receive and wear a silver medal, having on one side Her Majesty's effigy, and on the other the words "For Meritorious Service," and the name and regiment of the sergeant, with the date of its grant; and they are not liable to the forfeiture of the annuity and medal, except by sentence of a court-martial, or by conviction of felony by a court of civil judicature.* The ribbon is crimson, as shewn in the illustration at page 176.

By the Royal Warrant of the 4th. of June, 1853, the distinguished service rewards were extended from two thousand to four thousand pounds a year, by an annual progression at the rate of two hundred and fifty pounds a year; and by the warrant of the 4th. of December, 1854, in order to mark Her Majesty's sense of the gallantry of the army in the Crimea, it was directed that one sergeant in each regiment of cavalry

* Medals granted for service in the field, as well as medals and gratuities, and medals and annuities, for good conduct, are forfeited by soldiers on conviction of desertion or felony, or being sentenced to penal servitude, or on discharge with ignominy. They are also liable to forfeiture by sentence of court-martial, on conviction of disgraceful conduct, or, in case of sergeants, on reduction to the ranks. Medals thus forfeited are transmitted to the Horse Guards, in order to their being returned to the Mint.

Under certain regulations lost medals are replaced; if the loss be proved to have occurred from carelessness or neglect, the loser may be recommended to the Commander-in-Chief for a new medal, at his own expense, after two years' absence from the regimental defaulters' book. In order to justify the replacement of a medal at the public expense, the loss must be shewn to have occurred while on duty, or by some accident entirely beyond the control of the loser; in all other cases, such as the loss of a medal cut from a tunic, or stolen from the person, the soldier has to pay for it himself. In cases wherein the clasps are not lost, they are forwarded to the Adjutant-General to be attached to the new medal. When medals are designedly made away with or pawned, the soldier is to be tried by court-martial, and, if convicted, put under stoppages, the amount being credited to the public. After five years' absence from the regimental defaulters' book, the offender may be recommended for a new medal, on again paying the value thereof.

and infantry, and of each battalion of Foot Guards and of the Rifle Brigade, serving under Lord Raglan, should be selected by the commanding officer, and recommended for the grant of an annuity not exceeding twenty pounds, provided that the aggregate of grants then made and to be made, did not exceed four thousand pounds in any one year.

Recommendations for the Meritorious Service Medal, with annuity, are addressed by commanding officers to the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards, accompanied by descriptive returns and records of services of the sergeants selected, whose names, if approved by the Commander-in-Chief, are submitted to the Queen, for Her Majesty's sanction.

A sergeant on becoming an annuitant, is required to relinquish the gratuity of which he may be in possession, making a declaration in writing that he does so voluntarily. The medal inscribed for "Meritorious Service" cannot be held together with that for "Good Conduct and Long Service;" but the latter must be surrendered on receipt of the former. Neither can two medals for "Distinguished Conduct" be held by the same individual, but a sergeant, on becoming an annuitant, must relinquish one of them. An annuitant may, however, hold the "Meritorious Service" medal, or that for "Good Conduct and Long Service," together with the medal for "Distinguished Conduct in the Field."

THE CAPE MEDAL.

ON the 22nd. of November, 1854, a general order was issued, announcing that the Queen had been pleased to command that a medal should be prepared, "to commemorate the success of her Majesty's Forces in the wars in which they were engaged against the Kaffirs, in the years 1834-5, 1846-7, and in the course of the period between the 24th. of December, 1850, and the 6th. of February, 1853; one of which was to be conferred on every surviving officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier of the regular forces, including the officers of the staff, and the officers and men of the Royal Artillery, Royal

Engineers, and Sappers and Miners, who actually served in the field against the enemy in South Africa, at the periods alluded to, excluding those who may have been dismissed for subsequent misconduct, or who have deserted and are absent."

The obverse has the Queen's head, with the inscription VICTORIA REGINA, similar to the Crimean Medal. On the reverse is the lion crouching under a shrub, above which are the words SOUTH AFRICA, and beneath the year 1853. The ribbon is orange, with purple stripes.

CAMPAIGNS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

1834-5.

At length the aggressions of the Kaffir tribes, which were at this period divided into three nations, the Amapondas, the Tambookies, and the Amakosa, assumed a formidable and an atrocious character before unknown. The colonial boundary extended, on one side, to the Keiskamma; but a chief named Macomo had been permitted to reside within the British territory. Owing to some outrages committed by him and his followers on the Tambookies, he was deprived of the lands he held by sufferance in the British territory. His expulsion, however, was not strictly enforced until 1833, when he was removed beyond the boundary, and he became violently incensed against the government. The predatory habits of the Kaffirs also led to disputes when the British were searching for stolen property, and the lenity observed towards the aggressors, emboldened them to become more violent in their attacks. Towards the end of 1834, multitudes of Kaffirs rushed into the colony, and commenced the work of murder, rapine, and devastation by fire amongst the settlers. The ruins of once flourishing farms spoke of savage vengeance. Graham's Town was barricaded, and the houses turned into fortifications. Troops were ordered to the frontier, and preparations were made to carry hostilities into the heart of Kaffirland, to visit with necessary chastisement these aggressions, and to take measures to prevent the recurrence of similar outrages.



The forces which were assembled for operations beyond the eastern frontier, were distributed into four divisions. The first division, (with which were the head-quarters of the Commander-in-Chief, Major-General Sir Benjamin D'Urban, K.C.B.) was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Peddie, K.H., of the 72nd. Highlanders, and consisted of two guns Royal Artillery, detachment of Cape Mounted Riflemen, 72nd. Highlanders, first battalion Provisional Infantry, and the Swellendam Burgher Force. The second was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Somerset, K.H., and was composed of two guns Royal Artillery, Cape Mounted Riflemen, (head-quarter division,) the George, Uitenhage, and the Albany Burgher Forces. The third, commanded by Major Cox, of the 75th. regiment, consisted of two guns Royal Artillery, detachment Cape Mounted Riflemen, second battalion Provisional Infantry, detachment Swellendam Burgher Force, Beaufort Burgher Force, and the Kat River Legion. The fourth, under Field Commandant Van Wyk, consisted of the Somerset Burgher Force.

Colonel Smith, C.B., (afterwards the celebrated Sir Harry Smith, of Aliwal,) was appointed second in command, continuing at the same time in the performance of his duties as Chief of the Staff to the United Regular and Burgher Forces; on the 26th. of March, 1835, he led a well-directed inroad into the enemy's country; the Buffalo Mountains were penetrated, and the combined and successive operations in Kaffirland were eminently successful, numerous heads of cattle, the great wealth of the enemy, being captured.

On the 24th. of April, 1835, it was declared that the troops were in a state of hostility with the Kaffir tribes of the Chief Hintza, but it was decided that no kraals or huts should be burnt, and that the gardens and cornfields should be foraged in a regular manner.* The operations of the troops were so successful that Hintza sued for peace, which was concluded personally with that chief by the end of the month.

To give some idea of the difficulties inseparable from these

* At this period the Fingo tribes placed themselves under the protection of the British government; great care was ordered to be observed that they should not be taken for the enemy. Their warriors were distinguished from the Kaffirs, by carrying shields.

campaigns, it may be sufficient to state that in the expedition beyond the mouth of the Bashee, Colonel Smith, with his force, composed of detachments of the 72nd., Cape Mounted Riflemen, and some colonial levies, in seven days marched two hundred and eighteen miles, overcame all opposition, crossed and re-crossed this large river, of very difficult banks, and brought off from its further side three thousand head of cattle, which had been plundered from the colony, besides rescuing from destruction a thousand of the Fingo race, who would have fallen a sacrifice to the Kaffirs.

The difficult and laborious service of conducting the British missionaries and traders, with their families and effects, (previously brought in from the Bashee by Captain Warden,) the Fingo nation, amounting to more than ten thousand souls, from the eastern side of the Kei, into the colonial border, was accomplished by Colonel Somerset, with the second division.

It is a singular fact that the tribes were found to possess many guns, but without ammunition, and strenuous exertions were used to prevent gunpowder being conveyed beyond the boundary of the eastern frontier by importers and retail dealers.

Major William Cox, of the 75th. regiment, made a very successful series of operations in the mountains of the Chumie, Amatola, and Keiskamma range during the end of July, and beginning of August, 1835, which resulted in an interview with Macomo and other chiefs, when a provisional cessation of hostilities was agreed upon.*

During September some effectual excursions were made by Lieutenants Moultrie and Bingham, of the 75th., which caused them to be thanked in orders by the Commander-in-Chief at the Cape, (Major-General Sir Benjamin D'Urban, K.C.B.,) who also therein praised the cool and soldier-like conduct of Private Thomas Quin, of that regiment, on the 15th. of that month.

* At this period the 27th. Foot joined. On the arrival of the regiment at Graham's Town, on the 8th. of September, a provisional battalion, consisting of four hundred Hottentots, divided into four companies, and officered by colonists, was attached to the corps. The 72nd. and 75th. regiments had similar battalions attached to them.

Peace was not finally concluded until the following year. On the 8th. of August, 1836, a despatch was received at the Cape, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, communicating to the troops employed in the Kaffir war, that "It affords His Majesty high gratification to observe that in this new form of warfare, His Majesty's forces have exhibited their characteristic courage, discipline, and cheerful endurance of fatigue and of privations."—(Signed) GLENELG.

The 27th., 72nd., 75th., and Cape Mounted Riflemen, were the regiments employed during this campaign.

1846—1847.

From the numerous outrages upon life and property that had for some time been perpetrated by the Gaika Kaffirs on the settlers located along the frontier, the Government declared war against them in the beginning of April, 1846. It had thus taken the initiative, but many of the Kaffirs themselves were anxious to go to war; accustomed from infancy to a marauding life, it had become second nature to them, and rather than be restrained in their predatory habits, they were willing to try the result of arms.

The force with which it was proposed to invade Kaffirland was organized into two divisions; one was placed under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Richardson, (now Major-General Richardson-Robertson,) of the 7th. Dragoon Guards, and consisted of the following detail:—Three troops of the 7th. Dragoon Guards, part of the reserve battalion of the 91st. regiment, two guns of the Royal Artillery, and one company of the Cape Mounted Riflemen. The second division was placed under the command of Colonel H. Somerset, of the Cape Mounted Riflemen, and consisted of one troop of the 7th. Dragoon Guards, two guns of the Royal Artillery, two companies of the 91st., and the head-quarters of the Cape Mounted Riflemen. The total strength of the British force, including cavalry, infantry, and artillery, did not amount to more than seven hundred men; whilst it was to be expected that the whole of the Gaika Kaffirs would join in resisting the invasion

of their country. There were supposed to be upon good authority nearly sixty thousand fighting men, a considerable portion being armed with muskets.

Captain Bambrick, of the 7th. Dragoon Guards, fell early in the operations, namely, on the 16th. of April, 1846. This officer in the eager pursuit of the Kaffirs, was decoyed into an almost impenetrable jungle, where a shower of balls was discharged at his party, and he was killed. Captain Rawstorne and Lieutenant H. D. Cochrane, of the 91st. regiment, were wounded, the latter dangerously. Of so entangled a nature was the bush, that several of the swords of the men were torn out of the scabbards by its thorny branches. Captain Sandes, of the Cape Mounted Riflemen, was killed three days afterwards.

Sir Peregrine Maitland arrived from Port Victoria in April, and a general order, dated Block Drift, 20th. April, 1846, was issued, in which he congratulated Colonel Somerset and the officers and troops under his orders, on the chastisement of the enemy, which closed the operations of the 18th. of April. The movement on Block Drift had been successfully effected by the combined force with little loss, in the presence of an enemy of many times its numerical amount, through a harassing country, and against persevering attempts to impede its march.

The Kaffirs were no longer the same foe as on former occasions, when they were chiefly armed with native weapons, but at this period they had become more formidable, from a great increase of numbers, a considerable mounted force, and especially through possessing fire-arms, an acquisition particularly adapted to their entangled country.

Some casualties were sustained by the 7th. Dragoon Guards, Royal Artillery, and Cape Mounted Riflemen, in skirmishes with the Kaffirs on the 6th. of May, 1846, at Kariega Bush, under Colonel Somerset, and in the Fish River Bush, near Trompetter's Drift, on the 8th. of May, by the troops under Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson.

Colonel Somerset, with the second division, after a series of successful movements, discovered and fell in with the enemy in two considerable bodies, on the 8th. of June, in the neighbourhood of the Gaika and Gwanga streams, when he attacked and routed them, killing two hundred, and capturing one hun-

dred firelocks, twenty horses, and large quantities of assagais, besides securing two prisoners. This was effected with a loss of two men killed, and three officers and sixteen men wounded. Captain Sir H. Darrell* and Lieutenant Bunbury, of the 7th. Dragoon Guards, were wounded, the former severely. Captain Walpole, of the Royal Engineers, was also wounded.

It being considered desirable to amalgamate the troops and Burgher forces, which were assembling, they were formed into two divisions, the first under the orders of Colonel Hare, C.B., and the second under Colonel Somerset, K.H.

Immediately after the troops moving to Block Drift, the Kaffirs entered the colonies in large bodies, and committed great destruction of life and property. To impede the operations of the British, the enemy burnt the grass everywhere along the line of march, and from the long and unusual drought, it became so dry that they readily effected their object. Active operations were however brought to a successful termination in October, the Chief Sandilli, together with his brother, and eighty of his followers, having surrendered. The closing services were rendered the more arduous by the constant inclemency of the weather to which the troops were exposed. The columns of attack against Sandilli were commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Buller, of the first battalion of the Rifle Brigade, and by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, of the reserve battalion of the 91st. regiment.

Lieutenant the Honourable William James Granville Chetwynd, of the 73rd., and Captain Gibson, and Assistant-Surgeon Howell, of the Rifle Brigade, were killed near the Kei River, on the 11th. of January, 1847. Captain Baker, Lieutenant Faunt, Ensign Burnop, and Surgeon Campbell, of the 73rd. regiment, together with Assistant-Surgeon Loch, of the 7th. Dragoon Guards, were killed on the banks of the Kei, on the 13th. of November, following.

Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith, Bart., G.C.B., who

* "The Colonel speaks in the highest terms of praise of the brilliant charge of Sir Harry Darrell's troop of 7th. Dragoon Guards, and the cavalry under Major Gibsons, upon the enemy's column, which was broken and scattered, ably aided by the Cape Mounted Riflemen, under Captain Napier"—*General Orders of Lieutenant-General Sir Peregrine Maitland, Commanding at the Cape, 10th. June, 1846.*

had highly distinguished himself in India, and had previously seen so much service at the Cape, was appointed Governor, High Commissioner, and Commander-in-Chief of the forces in the Colony, the duties of which he assumed on the 17th. of December, 1847.

During this long and protracted desultory warfare great fatigue and exertions had been undergone with the characteristic heroism of the British soldier, and the humanity and forbearance displayed by him towards the fickle, treacherous, and revengeful enemy, were as conspicuous as his bravery.

The following corps shared in this campaign:—7th. Dragoon Guards, Royal Artillery, Engineers, and Sappers and Miners, 6th., 27th., 45th., 73rd., 90th., and 91st. regiments; the Rifle Brigade (1st. battalion,) and Cape Mounted Riflemen.

Colonel Henry Somerset, of the Cape Mounted Riflemen, who had been serving as a Colonel on the Staff, Lieutenant-Colonel (now Sir Josias) Cloetè, Deputy-Quartermaster-General at the Cape, and Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Mackinnon, were appointed Companions of the Order of the Bath. Majors William Sutton and George Thomas Conolly Napier, of the Cape Mounted Riflemen, received the brevet-rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; Captains Scott, 91st. regiment, Burnaby, Royal Artillery, Donovan, Cape Mounted Riflemen, Seagram, 45th., Browne, Royal Artillery, and Bisset, Cape Mounted Riflemen, that of Major in the army.

1850—1853.

Some years of peace resulted, but the Kaffir tribes stifling their resentment for a time, became at length determined to venture again on hostilities. Sir Harry Smith hearing of their designs, immediately summoned a meeting of the chiefs, which was attended by several, but Sandilli, who was regarded as their king, did not appear, whereupon he was outlawed; this occasioned a general rising, and operations for the purpose of securing Sandilli were at once commenced in the Keiskamma River by Colonel Mackinnon, who left Fort Cox on the 24th. of December, 1850, with a force of six hundred men, composed of three hundred and twenty-one of the 6th. and 73rd. regi-

ments, one hundred and seventy-four of the Cape Mounted Riflemen, and about one hundred of the Kaffir Police. The Kaffirs attacked these troops in the Keiskamma defile, and it was with difficulty that he succeeded in reaching Fort Cox. Assistant-Surgeon Stuart, of the Cape Mounted Riflemen, was killed in action on the 24th. of December. Sir Harry Smith's position at Fort Cox, too, had become critical, being hemmed in by numbers of the enemy; while Colonel Somerset, in his endeavour to succour him from Fort Hare, had been driven back on the 29th., after a hard contest, in which the small body of regular troops made a gallant but unavailing resistance. Lieutenants Melvin and Gordon, (adjutant,) of the 91st. regiment, were killed in action on the 29th. of December.

The Governor at the head of a flying escort, escaped from Fort Cox, and arrived at King William's Town, at which place his head-quarters became established. Flushed by the advantages which the knowledge of their native fastnesses afforded the Kaffirs, and which made them almost a match for disciplined troops, they ravaged the country, and committed great depredations. It would be wearisome to detail all the skirmishes that occurred; the only warfare that could be adopted against an enemy who avoided concentration, or to encounter his opponents in open fight, was to continually harass them in their strongholds; but the force at the Cape was numerically insufficient for the contest. In these campaigns the great object was to carry on operations rapidly, and at a distant point, which made the fatigue excessive.

On the morning of the 3rd. of January, 1851, Fort White was attacked in force by the Kaffirs, in four bodies, but they were driven back, with great loss, by the garrison under Captain Mansergh, of the 6th. Foot.

A sharp action was fought, on the 21st. of January, between about six thousand Kaffirs, who hemmed in Fort Hare and the adjacent Fingo village of Alice, and the troops which garrisoned that post, under Major Somerset. The Fingoes were formerly held in subjection by the Kaffirs; but being relieved by the war of 1836, they afterwards proved friendly to the British, and behaved with great determination.

The troops, serving upon the frontier and in British Kaffraria,

were in February, 1851, formed into two divisions designated the first and second. The first was placed under Major-General Somerset, and the second under Colonel Mackinnon; and combined operations were carried out by these officers, in order to clear the Chumie Hoek of the enemy. Ensign and Adjutant Fletcher, of the 73rd., was killed in action on the 16th. of April.

About the end of May an insurrection broke out amongst the Hottentots in Lower Albany, and Major-General Somerset proceeded from Graham's Town with a portion of the 74th. Highland Regiment, which had recently arrived at the Cape. A desperate encounter took place on the 3rd. of June, and two days afterwards the stronghold of the insurgents was surrounded.

Major-General Somerset commenced his operations in the Amatola Mountains on the 26th. of June, 1851. The gallant attack made by the 74th., under Lieutenant-Colonel Fordyce, upon the enemy's position on the 28th. of that month, which was carried, received special commendation.

Colonel Mackinnon had proceeded from King William's Town on the 24th. of June, with a force of two thousand and fifty-five men, composed of three hundred and thirty-seven of the 6th. Foot, four hundred and twenty of the 73rd., forty-seven of the Royal Marines, one hundred and twenty of the Cape Mounted Riflemen, and the rest consisting of colonial levies. During the course of his operations the troops under Major-General Somerset were seen scouring the ridges between the Amatola and Wolf Valley. These combined movements harassed the enemy at all points and were fully successful. In September, a force proceeded under Colonel Mackinnon, to the Fish River Bush. The 2nd. Foot, on the 9th. of that month, sustained in these fastnesses a severe loss, Captain Oldham, four sergeants, and nineteen men being killed in action, and four corporals and nineteen privates wounded. During the month, this regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Burns, which had just arrived at the seat of war, lost five sergeants and thirty-two men killed and died of wounds.*

* "The conduct of the troops has well maintained the character of British soldiers, and the losses sustained by the 2nd. Queen's Royal Regiment, will stand prominent on the Regimental Records of the former achievements of this gallant corps.—*Cape General Orders.*

From the 14th. of October to the 8th. of November, 1851, the troops were employed in the operations in the Waterkloof. The plan comprised a series of attacks on the mountain fastnesses of the Kromme range, Waterkloof, Fuller's Hoek, and other heights, wherein Macomo determined to await the approach of the British. The scouring of the various ravines was carried out, the inclemency of the weather adding to the natural difficulties of the place. During these operations Captain Addison, of the 2nd. Foot, was severely wounded on the 14th. of October; on this day Lieutenant Norris, of the 6th. Foot, was killed, and Ensign Ricketts, of the 91st., died of his wounds in less than a month afterwards; and Lieutenant-Colonel Fordyce, the beloved commanding officer of the 74th., was killed on the 6th. of November.* The regiment also lost Lieutenants Carey and Gordon, and several men.

Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre effected the passage of the Kei in December, 1851. Here occurred the first instance during the war of the enemy throwing obstacles in fords, and constructing breastworks; the Kaffirs ingeniously heaped large stones together in the river, and erected a number of stone

* "At the moment he was hit, he was giving directions to a company of his own well-loved corps, which was skirmishing in the bush, and the position of which he wished to alter a little. Whilst raising his arm to indicate the ground he alluded to, a huge Hottentot stepped rapidly from a thick clump close by, and delivered the fatal shot; observing with characteristic cunning the irreparable mischief he had done, he screeched out, in hellish accents, "*Johnny, bring stretcher.*" and, turning on his heel, dived into the clump again before the infuriated 74th. could wreak their vengeance upon him.

"Simultaneously they madly rushed on, and, in their too eager haste to renew the carnage, they rendered themselves an easy prey to their savage foe, who struck down Lieutenants Carey and Gordon, and many brave men, before they observed the necessity of rallying, when the sad work of carnage was amply avenged. Such however, was the number of the wounded, that a waggon had to be sent from the hill to the spot to carry off the sufferers to their bivouac.

"Fordyce lived a quarter of an hour after receiving his death-wound. The ball had passed through his abdomen; and, as he was borne away in the consciousness of approaching death, he was just able to utter, in faint accents, the words—"Take care of my poor regiment—I AM READY," when he passed placidly away. Such was the end of this brave soldier. In life, straightforward, thoughtful, a friend to the poor and needy, and a truly Christian man; so in death he was calm, resigned, noble, and mindful of his duty both to God and man. His latest expression shewed that, while he committed his regiment to the care of those whose duty it was, his uppermost thoughts lay in the final work of meeting his Maker. Such was Fordyce, beloved and respected by all who had the good fortune to know him!"—*Operations in the Waterkloof, United Service Magazine, April, 1852.*

breastworks, one above the other, forming a somewhat formidable flank defence against musketry. The troops were six weeks in the field without a single blanket, and without tents. Lieutenant-Colonel Pole, of the 12th. Lancers, Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, Major Somerset, and Captain Bramly, of the Cape Mounted Riflemen, were specially noticed in general orders. Other operations followed, and the Kaffir chiefs of the Gaikas and Seyolo sued for peace, but declining to comply with the proffered terms, the troops, in seven columns, were directed to penetrate the Amatolas, and the country of Seyolo and other chiefs, on the left bank of the Keiskamma.

On the 1st. of January, 1852, Brevet-Major H. Eardley Wilmot was killed. In general orders this loss was thus referred to:—"In no officer in this army did His Excellency ever entrust a patrol with greater confidence of its success, relying upon his oft-tried courage, energy, and judgment, than he did upon the late lamented Major Wilmot." Surgeon Davidson, of the 43rd. regiment, was killed in a night attack made by the enemy, on the 14th. of February, upon an escort with provisions.

In March Major-General Somerset conducted operations in the Waterkloof, and Lieutenant-Colonel (now Major-General Sir John) Michel carried the Iron Mountain with the bayonet, despite a spirited opposition. Lieutenant-Colonel Perceval and Major Armstrong, in two divisions, on the 10th., attacked the strong position of the Chief Stock in the Fish River Bush, and after a sharp conflict, drove the enemy from every point. Lieutenant the Honourable H. Wrottesley, of the 43rd. regiment, was killed in action at Fuller's Hock, on the 11th. of March.

Reinforcements had been sent from England to the Cape, but, owing to the wreck of the Birkenhead, nine officers and three hundred and forty-nine men, out of fifteen officers and four hundred and seventy-six men (the total number embarked) perished.*

* Among the events connected with the Kaffir war, the loss of Her Majesty's Steamer Birkenhead, off the Cape of Good Hope, on the 26th. of February, 1852, is worthy of lasting remembrance. On that occasion, Lieutenant-Colonel Seton, of the 74th. (Highland) regiment, who commanded the troops on board the vessel, exhibited an example of the highest coolness and self-possession, and died at his post with the courage and resolution of a British soldier. A graceful tribute has been paid by

Attacks were also carried out by Lieutenant-Colonels Eyre and Perceval, (Macomo's den being carried by the former,) the result of which was that the Kaffirs were driven from all their strongholds in the Amatolas. Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre's pursuit of the enemy with his herds across the Kei, was pronounced by Sir Harry Smith to be one of the most enterprising and successful forays of the campaign, in which Major Armstrong, of the Cape Mounted Riflemen, and Captains Cureton and Oakes, of the 12th. Lancers, greatly distinguished themselves. Captain Gore, of the 43rd., was killed at Anta's Hold, on the 7th. of April, whilst leading his company on with the utmost gallantry.

Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir George Cathcart relieved Sir Harry Smith in the command at the Cape, in April, in which month five hundred Minié muskets were placed at the disposal of the troops in South Africa; these were equally distributed at six per company; the six best marksmen, being men of trust and intelligence, in each company were selected, and were termed "marksmen."

Major-General Yorke, (now Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Yorke, G.C.B., and recently Military Secretary at the Horse Guards,) a Peninsular and Waterloo veteran, commanding the second division of the army acting in British Kaffraria, having obtained reliable information as to the movements and position of the permanent Laager of the rebel Hottentots, who associated with the hostile Kaffirs, had committed great outrages, made his arrangements at the moment when they were all at home, for a combined attack on the Buffalo Mountains, with a portion of the 43rd. and 73rd. regiments, and other

the Queen to his memory, and that of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who perished in the wreck. Her Majesty, desirous of recording her admiration of their heroic constancy and unbroken discipline, has caused to be placed in the colonnade at Chelsea Hospital, a tablet in commemoration of this event. Lieutenant-Colonel Seton called all the officers about him, and impressed upon them the necessity of preserving order and silence among the men, and caused it to be intimated to the soldiers by his sergeant-major, that he would be the last to quit the ship. Remaining at his post, *after having seen to the safe removal of all the women and children from the wreck*, he nobly met his fate. Such conduct merits every encomium, for true valour never appears in a brighter light than on these awful occasions, when the prospect of glory and the excitement of the battle-field are wanting. In the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Seton the country lost the services of a talented officer, possessing high scientific and professional attainments.

troops of the brigade of Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre. This disposable force proceeded from the post occupied by the latter in the centre of the Amatolas. A similar movement was made by a force consisting of parts of the 6th. and 60th. regiments, and certain levies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Michel, issuing from King William's Town. On the morning of the 20th. of June, the columns, one from the north and the other from the south, approached Murray's Krantz nearly simultaneously. The intricacies and difficulties inseparable from the rugged and densely wooded forests were surmounted; and although the enemy attempted a stand on several occasions, yet they were driven headlong over the Krantz with severe loss.

Forays still continued. Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, in July, moved with three columns upon the Waterkloof; the enemy appeared in considerable numbers, but offered only a faint resistance.

In August, when Major-General Somerset was placed on the staff in India, Colonel (now Major-General Sir George Buller) was appointed to the command of the first division, and that of the first battalion of the Rifle Brigade devolved on Major (now Colonel Sir Alfred) Horsford.

A force of four guns and three thousand troops were collected in September, for the purpose of finally clearing the Waterkloof and adjacent fastnesses. Each night the troops bivouacked on the ground of their operations, and the following day pursued the arduous task of searching for, and clearing the forests and krantzes of, the enemy. Captain Hearn, of the 12th. Foot, was killed at Driver's Farm, on the 11th. of October.

This protracted struggle was now drawing to a termination; in November the troops marched into the Orange River territory, and on the 20th. of December were engaged with the Basutos, under their chief Moshesh,* at the Berea. The contest

* In the "Correspondence of Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir George Cathcart, K.C.B., relative to his military operations in Kaffraria, until the termination of the Kaffir War," the following conversation, on the 15th. of December, 1852, is given between him and Moshesh, which is a remarkable instance of diplomacy:—*Governor*.—I am glad to see you, and to make your acquaintance. *Moshesh*.—I am glad to see the Governor, as since his arrival in this country I have been expecting a visit from him, which his letter to me in October last led me to expect. *Gov.*—I told you in that letter that I hoped to meet you in peace, and I still hope so, as I look to you as the great chief in this part. *Mosh.*—I hope so too, for peace is like the rain

lasted from early in the morning until eight o'clock at night, when the enemy, with a force of about six thousand well-armed horsemen, under considerable organization, were defeated and driven from the field, after repeatedly assailing the troops at every point, with such severe loss, as to be compelled to sue for peace.* Captain Faunce, of the 73rd., was killed; Ensign

which makes the grass grow, while war is like the wind which dries it up. You are right in looking to me, that is, in accordance with the treaties. *Gov.*—I will not now talk much, but wish to know whether you received my message yesterday, in which I made the demand of cattle and horses. I have nothing to alter in that letter. *Mosh.*—Do you mean the letter I received from Mr. Owen? *Gov.*—Yes *Mosh.*—I received the letter, but do not know where I shall get the cattle from. Am I to understand that the ten thousand head demanded are a fine imposed for the thefts committed by my people, in addition to the cattle stolen? *Gov.*—I demand but ten thousand head, though your people have stolen many more, and consider this a just award, which must be paid in three days. *Mosh.*—Do the three days count from yesterday or to-day? *Gov.*—To-day is the first of the three. *Mosh.*—The time is short, and the cattle many. Will you not allow me six days to collect them? *Gov.*—You had time given you when Major Hogg and Mr. Owen made the first demand, and then promised to comply with it, but did not. *Mosh.*—But I was not quite idle. Do not the papers in the commissioners' hands shew that I collected them? *Gov.*—They do, but not half of the number demanded. *Mosh.*—That is true; but I have not now control enough over my people to induce them to comply with the demand, however anxious I may be to do so. *Gov.*—If you are not able to collect them, I must go and do it; and if any resistance be made it will then be war, and I shall not be satisfied with ten thousand head, but shall take all I can. *Mosh.*—Do not talk of war, for however anxious I may be to avoid it, you know that a dog when beaten will shew his teeth. *Gov.*—It will therefore be better that you should give up the cattle than that I should go for them. *Mosh.*—I wish for peace; but have the same difficulty with my people that you have in the colony. Your prisons are never empty, and I have thieves among my people. *Gov.*—I would then recommend you to catch the thieves, and bring them to me, and I will hang them. *Mosh.*—I do not wish you to hang them, but to talk to them, and give them advice. If you hang them they cannot talk. *Gov.*—If I hang them they cannot steal, and I am not going to talk any more. I have said that if you do not give up the cattle in three days, I must come and take them. *Mosh.*—I beg of you not to talk of war. *Gov.*—I have no more to say. I must either leave this in peace in three days, or go to Thaba Bossiou. I therefore advise you to go and collect the cattle as quickly as possible. *Mosh.*—Do not talk of coming to Thaba Bossiou. If you do, I shall lay the blame on the Boers, from whom the cattle were stolen, and whom I requested to come and point out to me their cattle, that I might restore them. I will go at once, and do my best, and perhaps God will help me.”

* Loss sustained in the action at the Berca—

Regiments.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.	
	Officers	Men.	Officers	Men.
12th. Lancers.....	...	27	...	1
43rd. Regiment .....	...	...	1	6
73rd. “	1	2	1	2
Rifle Brigade .....	...	3	...	...
Cape Mounted Rifemen.....	...	5	...	4
Total.....	1	37	2	13

the Honourable Hugh Annesley, of the 43rd., and Captain Edward Wellesley, of the 73rd. regiment, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, were wounded.

Hostilities shortly afterwards terminated, peace being proclaimed on the 12th. of March, 1853; the result of these exertions was the final clearance of the Waterkloof, Fish River, and all the other strongholds of the Kaffirs within the colony; the surrender of the chiefs Sandilli, Macomo, and the Gaika people, who had been expelled from all their former territories, including the Amatolas,—that troublesome race being removed to the banks of the Kei. The Basutos, Tambookies, and other tribes were completely subdued, and the Hottentot rebellion was extinguished.

In the words of Sir George Cathcart,—“The Field of Glory opened to them in a Kaffir war and Hottentot rebellion, is possibly not so favourable and exciting as that which regular warfare with an open enemy in the field affords, yet the unremitting exertions called for in hunting well-armed yet skulking savages through the bush, and driving them from their innumerable strongholds, are perhaps more arduous than those required in regular warfare, and call more constantly for individual exertion and intelligence.

“The British soldier, always cheerfully obedient to the call, well knows that when he has done his duty, he is sure to obtain the thanks and good opinion of his gracious Queen.”

These thanks were afterwards communicated to the troops, and Lieutenant-General the Honourable George Cathcart, and Major-General Henry Somerset, C.B., were appointed Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; and Lieutenant-Colonels William Eyre, of the 73rd. regiment, John Michel, of the 6th. Foot, Charles Cooke Yarborough, 91st. regiment, John Maxwell Perceval, of the 12th. Foot, and George Thomas Conolly Napier, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be Companions of the above Order. Colonel Eyre was also appointed aide-de-camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the army.

The following officers were promoted for their services during the campaign:—Majors Pinckney, 73rd. regiment, Forbes, 91st., D'Arcy Kyle, 45th., Burnaby, Royal Artillery, Bisset, Cape

Mounted Riflemen, Horne, 12th. Foot, John Armstrong, Cape Mounted Riflemen, Bedford, 60th. Rifles, Tottenham, 12th. Light Dragoons, Phillips, 43rd., Alfred Horsford, Rifle Brigade, the Honourable Percy Herbert, 43rd., Holdich, 80th., (Brevet-Major,) and Carey, Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be Lieutenant-Colonels in the army; and Captains Maydwell, 41st., Honourable Robert Curzon, Grenadier Guards, Vials, 45th., Honourable Adrian Hope, 60th. Rifles, Campbell, 73rd., Thomas Addison, 2nd. Foot, Robertson, Royal Engineers, Mansergh, 6th. Foot, Lord Alexander George Russell, Rifle Brigade, Richard Tylden, Royal Engineers, Hancock, 74th., Wellesley, 73rd. Foot, Smyth, 2nd. Foot, Bewes, 73rd., Faddy, and the Honourable George Talbot Devereux, Royal Artillery, Robert Bruce, 74th., and Wright, 91st., to be Majors in the army. These commissions were dated 28th. May, 1853, except that of Captain Wright, which was the 26th. of February, 1852, the date of the wreck of the 'Birkenhead,' he being the senior surviving officer on board that vessel.

During this last campaign the troops employed were the 12th. Lancers, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Sappers and Miners, 2nd., 6th., 12th., 43rd., 45th., Royal Marines, 60th., (2nd. battalion,) 73rd., 74th., 91st., Rifle Brigade, (1st. battalion,) and the Cape Mounted Riflemen.

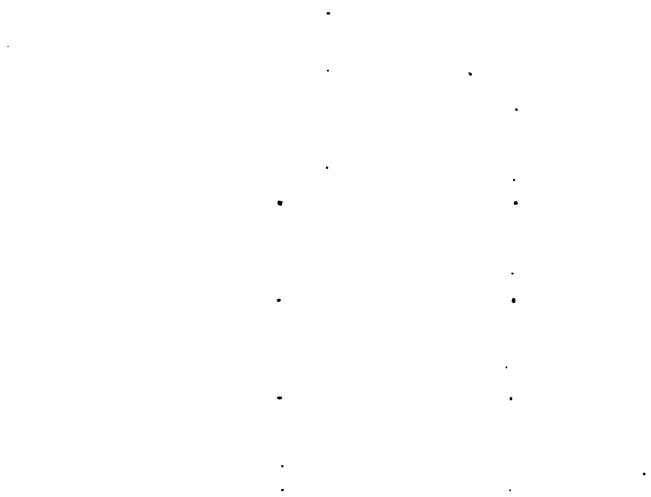
Although it has been found impossible to narrate in detail every incident in these campaigns, which consisted of constant patrolling in all directions, yet sufficient, it is considered, has been shewn to prove that the military power of Great Britain has scarcely ever had a more obstinate or prolonged contest with a savage or half-civilized race, than that waged against the Kaffirs, and that no medal has been more hardily gained than the one granted for the campaigns in South Africa.

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MEDALS
OF
THE BRITISH ARMY.







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MEDALS
OF
THE BRITISH ARMY,
AND HOW THEY WERE WON.

BY THOMAS CARTER,
Author of "Curiosities of War, and Military Studies."

What is a ribbon worth to a soldier?
Everything! Glory is priceless!
SIR E. B. LYTTON, BART.

INDIA, CHINA, ETC.

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO
GENERAL LORD CLYDE, G.C.B.

LONDON:
GROOMBRIDGE AND SONS, 5, PATERNOSTER-RROW.
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TO

GENERAL LORD CLYDE, G.C.B.,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

THE ACCOMPANYING PAGES,

FORMING THE THIRD AND CONCLUDING SECTION OF

THE MEDALS OF THE BRITISH ARMY,

ARE, WITH PERMISSION,

MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

BY HIS VERY OBEDIENT FAITHFUL SERVANT,

THOMAS CARTER.



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MEDALS

OF

THE BRITISH ARMY.

INDIA, CHINA, ETC.

THE INDIAN WAR MEDAL.

1799—1826.

THE Medal for the Peninsular War was shortly afterwards followed by a companion one for the several campaigns in India. On the 21st. of March, 1851, a General Order was issued, announcing that The Queen had been pleased to signify her assent to a measure that had been proposed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, of granting a medal to the surviving officers and soldiers of the Crown, who were engaged in the following services in India:—Storm of Allighur, September 4th., 1803; Battle of Delhi, September 11th., 1803; Battle of Assye, September 23rd., 1803; Siege of Asseer Ghur, October 21st., 1803; Battle of Laswarree, November 1st., 1803; Battle of Argaum, November 29th., 1803; Siege and Storm of Gawilghur, December 15th., 1803; Defence of Delhi, October, 1804; Battle of Deig, November 13th., 1804; Capture of Deig, December 23rd., 1804; War in Nepaul in 1816; Battle of Kirkee, and Battle and Capture of Poona, November, 1817; Battle of Seetabuldee, and Battle and Capture of Nagpoor, November and December, 1817; Battle of Maheidpore, December

21st, 1817; Defence of Corygaum, January 1st., 1818; War in Ava, 1824 to 1826; and Siege and Storm of Bhurtpore, January, 1826.

The mode of application was similar to that specified in the General Order granting the War Medal, (see page 14 of the Second Section of this work;) but the concluding paragraph announced that, "It having, moreover, been represented to Her Majesty, that the officers and soldiers of the Crown, who were engaged in the Mysore war, and at the Siege of Seringapatam have already received medals from the East India Company for those services, Her Majesty has further been graciously pleased to permit the same to be worn by them with their uniforms."

Following the order of date, the first service is

THE MYSORE WAR AND SIEGE OF SERINGAPATAM.

FEBRUARY TO MAY, 1799.

ALTHOUGH the reduction of the power and resources of Tippoo Saib, effected by the treaty of Seringapatam, which terminated the campaign of 1792, had weakened his influence, yet it had not extinguished the evils consequent on his intense hatred of the British. The Sultan had entered into a negotiation with the Governor of the Isle of France, in 1798, and sent an embassy to Zemaun Shah, Sovereign of Cabool, for the purpose of inducing him to attack the possessions of the Company. Having also derived encouragement from the successes of the French arms in Egypt, from which country the Directory intended to act against the British dominions in India, Tippoo commenced augmenting his military force, and his hostile designs became every day more apparent. The Governor-General the Earl of Mornington (afterwards Marquis of Wellesley) perceiving a rupture inevitable, resolved to anticipate the attack, and ordered the army to take the field, and march into the heart of Tippoo's territory.

Major-General George (afterwards Lord) Harris, who was serving with the local rank of Lieutenant-General, in conformity to these orders, advanced with the army under his command on the 11th. of February, 1799, and entered the Mysore terri-

tory on the 5th. of March. On the 27th. the troops arrived at Mallavelly, and on approaching the ground of encampment the forces of Tippoo were seen drawn up on a height a few miles off. The enemy attacked the advanced pickets, and a general action ensued, in which the 33rd. regiment highly distinguished itself. A body of two thousand men moved forward in the best order towards the regiment, which, firmly standing its ground, coolly reserved its fire until within a distance of about sixty yards, and then led by its Lieutenant-Colonel, the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, in person, boldly advanced, and charging with the bayonet, compelled the approaching column to give way. This movement being seconded by Major-General Floyd, who made a rapid charge with the cavalry, completed the disorder, and the enemy retreated before the whole of the British line, which immediately moved forward.

While this attack was being made by the left wing, under Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, with the Nizam's contingent, the 33rd., and Major-General Floyd's cavalry, Lieutenant-General Harris with the troops, which formed the right wing, had been also engaged.*

In this affair Tippoo sustained a loss of nearly two thousand, including some of his most valuable officers; whilst the British casualties amounted to only sixty-six men.

* As the 12th. Foot moved forward, a large body of Mysorean cavalry formed in the shape of a wedge, having an elephant with a howdah on his back in front, appeared advancing to charge the regiment, and the British line halted to receive the attack. Immediately afterwards two other very large bodies of the enemy were discovered in two tops or woods, preparing to support the first charge. Lieutenant-General Harris, seeing the danger which menaced the regiment, placed himself in its rear, frequently repeating the words, 'Steady, Twelfth!' 'Steady, old Twelfth!' and when the wedge approached within a hundred yards of the line, the Mysoreans discharged their carbines and pistols, but without doing execution. The 12th. remained steady, with their muskets at the recover, until the enemy arrived within about thirty yards, when a well-directed volley, followed by a rapid file firing, carried destruction into the enemy's ranks; a rampart of killed and wounded men and horses lying along the front of the regiment. The rear of the wedge was embarrassed by the killed and wounded in front, and could not continue the charge. The elephant was severely wounded, his conductor killed, and the chiefs on his back had fallen, when, turning round, he directed all his fury upon the Mysoreans, overturning everything in his retrograde movement, and producing great havoc with a prodigious chain, which he swayed. A few Mysorean horsemen broke through the regiment, but they were instantly shot in its rear, and the British artillery arriving, and opening its fire, the enemy's cavalry fell back; at the same time the line advanced, and decided the fate of the day at that part of the field; a distant cannonade, however, indicated that the battle was raging elsewhere.

On the following morning the army advanced, and arrived before Seringapatam on the 5th. of April, when preparations for the siege were at once commenced.

An attack was made on an entrenchment of the enemy about six o'clock in the evening of the 20th. of April, in which the flank companies of the 12th. and the 73rd. regiments were employed. This was fully successful, and although the enemy had two hundred and fifty men killed and wounded, and the entrenchment was occupied by about eighteen hundred of Tippoo's infantry, the British had but one man wounded.

The siege was prosecuted with vigour, and a breach being reported practicable on the 3rd. of May, the assault was ordered to take place in the heat of the following day, as the besieged would then be the least prepared to oppose the attack. On this service were employed the ten flank companies of the European corps necessarily left to guard the camp and outposts, followed by the 12th., 33rd., 73rd., and 74th. regiments, three corps of grenadier Sepoys, two hundred of the Nizam's troops, a hundred of the artillery, and the corps of pioneers, the whole under the orders of Major-General (afterwards Sir David) Baird. The assault took place about half-past one o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th. of May, and in a short space of time the British colours waved over the fortress.* The Major-General had divided his force for the purpose of clearing the ramparts to the right and left; one division was commanded by Colonel Sherbrooke, and the other by Lieutenant-Colonel Dunlop; the latter was wounded, but both corps, although strongly opposed, were completely successful. The spirited attack, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, of the 74th. Highlanders, was particularly mentioned in general orders, in which all the officers and men were thanked for this memorable achievement. The body of Tippoo Sultan was found among heaps of slain, and was afterwards interred in the magnificent mausoleum which he had erected over the

* Eight stand of colours were captured by the 12th. Foot. A forlorn hope of each attack consisted of a sergeant and twelve Europeans, followed by two subaltern's parties; that of the right column, under Lieutenant Hill, of the 74th., and that of the left column, commanded by Lieutenant Lawrence, of the 77th., the father of sons subsequently memorable in Indian annals, and especially during the recent mutiny.

tomb of his father, the once powerful Hyder Ali, a portion of the victorious troops attending the ceremony.

In this manner terminated the siege of Seringapatam, and the fall of the capital placed the kingdom of Mysore at the disposal of the British government, and destroyed a power in India which had proved itself a formidable enemy.

During the siege the Anglo-Indian troops sustained the following casualties:—Europeans, twenty-two officers killed, and forty-five wounded; non-commissioned officers and men, one hundred and eighty-one killed, and one hundred and twenty-two wounded; native soliders, one hundred and nineteen killed, and four hundred and twenty wounded: twenty-five of the above officers were killed and wounded in the assault.

The following regiments received the Royal permission to bear on their standards, colours, and appointments, the word "SERINGAPATAM," in commemoration of their gallantry in the storming and capture of that city and fortress on the 4th. of May, 1799; namely, the 19th. and 22nd. (late 25th.,) Light Dragoons, (both since disbanded;) the 12th., 33rd., 73rd., 74th., 75th., 77th. regiments, and the Scots Brigade, afterwards the 94th. regiment.*

* This was the old 94th., and not the present regiment, which was only ordered to be raised in December, 1823. The former was known for years, as the Scots Brigade before receiving its numerical title on the 25th. of December, 1802. This corps had been formed in 1568, for service in Holland against the oppression of Spain. Being a British corps, it was demanded from the United Provinces by King James II., on the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth, in 1685, after the suppression of which it returned to Holland. It again embarked for England with the Prince of Orange, at the revolution of 1688, and remained there until the Protestant cause had been established, when it re-embarked for Flanders in 1691, and served in the campaigns of King William III. It remained in the service of Holland until 1793, until it was decided by King George III., upon the application of the British officers remaining in it, to require the corps to return to Great Britain. It was taken on the British establishment on the 5th. of July, 1793. It then consisted of three battalions; in 1795 it was reduced to two battalions, and embarked for Gibraltar. In 1796 it was formed into one battalion, and embarked for the Cape of Good Hope; it proceeded in 1798 to the East Indies, from whence it returned to England in 1808. It embarked for Cadiz and Lisbon, and served in the Peninsular War from January, 1810, to July, 1814. It was disbanded at Belfast on the 24th. of December, 1818.

THE SERINGAPATAM MEDAL,* 1799.

THIS medal was distributed to officers and soldiers—European and Native—on one side of it is represented the storming of the breach of Seringapatam, from an actual drawing on the spot, with the meridian sun, denoting the time of the storm, and the following inscription in Persian underneath:—"The Fort of Seringapatam, the gift of God, the 4th. May, 1799." On the reverse side is the BRITISH LION subduing the TIGER, the emblem of the late Tippoo Sultan's Government, with the period when it was effected, and the following words in Arabic on the banner:—"ASSUD OTTA-UL GHAULIB," signifying the

* For the specimen of the ribbon of the Seringapatam medal I have to acknowledge my obligations to Albert Woods, Esq, Lancaster Herald, and Inspector of Regimental Colours, who has furnished me with much valuable information on this and other points. From a letter addressed to him by the gallant General Sir James L. Caldwell, G.C.B., now in his 91st. year, in reply to a query on this subject, the following interesting particulars have been afforded:—When the medal was issued no ribbon accompanied it, but the recipients were given to understand that it was to be of a deep yellow colour, and about an inch in width. This colour was adopted in reference to the tiger, selected by the Sultan Tippoo as his favourite insignia, the golden throne found in the palace being constructed on the back of that animal, and his chosen Sepoys being clothed in tiger jackets. The head of this animal of the throne is now at Windsor Castle, having been obtained by the Marquis of Wellesley from the prize agents, together with the ideal and fictitious bird termed the "Huma," supposed to ensure perpetual royalty to the person over whose head it is suspended, and being regarded as a bird of Mahomedan Paradise; it is shewn to strangers under the misnomer of the Seringapatam Peacock. The above information was accompanied by a piece of the ribbon, the colour of which resembles the light fur of the tiger. It may be added that the name Tippoo signifies Tiger, and that the tiger-stripe was adopted in the uniform of the Sultan's infantry. In the United Service Museum, amongst other oriental curiosities, are two of Tippoo's pistols, having a tiger's head at the end, and also the dress he wore when killed. The famous organ of Tippoo representing a tiger tearing a prostrate British soldier is in the East Indian Museum, together with his suit of chain armour. When the handle of the organ is turned sounds are emitted similar to the shrieks of a human being and the growl of the animal.

A medal was also granted by the Indian Government for the Mysore campaign of 1791-1792, but its issue appears to have been limited to the Company's troops, the above being the first medal authorized to be worn by the Sovereign. Mr. Hudson, whose kindness I have already acknowledged, has a specimen in his valuable collection, and there is also one at the United Service Museum. It is of silver, and on the obverse is represented an English soldier holding the British standard half unfurled, with a distant view of the fortifications of Seringapatam. On the reverse is a Persian inscription, of which the following is a translation:—"Struck in the years 1791-1792," (corresponding with the Mahomedan era 1202.) "A memento of the self-sacrificing devotion of the servants of the British Government in Mysore."



*



197. KUNGHAFAVALE MEDAL-279.

Lion of God is the Conqueror, or the Conquering Lion of God.

Of these medals gold ones were struck for His Majesty, the Right Honourable Lord Melville, the Governor-General of India at the time, the Marquis Cornwallis, the Nizam and his two ministers, the Peishwah and his minister, the Nabobs of Arcot and Oude, and the Rajahs of Tanjore, Travancore, Mysore, Coorga, and Berar, Dowlut Rao Scindiah, the Commander-in-Chief, general officers on the staff employed in the Service, and for the Oriental Museum.

Silver gilt medals were struck for the members of council at the three Presidencies, the Residents of Hyderabad and Poonah, the field officers, and the general staff on the service. Silver for the captains and subalterns, copper-bronzed for the non-commissioned officers, and pure grain tin for the privates.

The European officers of the Company's service received permission in August, 1815, to wear the Seringapatam Medal. On the 16th. of that month the following representation was made to the Right Honourable the Earl of Buckinghamshire:—

“MY LORD,

“Medals having been struck by the Court of Directors, with the approbation and concurrence of His Majesty's Ministers, in commemoration of the storming of Seringapatam, and of the other splendid successes of the British Army in Mysore, in 1799; to be executed by an eminent artist, and distributed to the officers and soldiers, both of His Majesty's and of the Company's troops, who served in that brilliant and decisive campaign.

“The European officers of the Company's Service have represented to us that highly as they have been gratified with the receipt of those honourable bestowments, they experienced considerable mortification in not feeling themselves at liberty to wear them on great public occasions, such as being presented at Court, and at the Military Levees of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

“This sentiment necessarily strikes them with peculiar force at the present period, when all the officers of Europe, who have distinguished themselves in the service of their several Sovereigns, appear upon all public occasions, decorated with the honourable badges of their services and glory.

"We therefore intreat your Lordship to transmit these circumstances to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and to solicit his gracious permission, that the medals granted by the East India Company, upon the occasion of the capture of Seringapatam by storm on the 4th. of May, 1799, and the other splendid successes of the British Army in Mysore in that year, may be worn by the officers, who have received them, in such manner, and at such times as to His Highness may appear proper.

"We have, etc.,

"CHARLES GRANT.

"THOMAS READ."

This request was complied with in a letter, dated Whitehall, 29th. August, 1815, of which the accompanying is an extract:—

"Gentlemen,

"His Royal Highness has been pleased to grant his gracious permission that such officers may wear their medals in any part of His Majesty's dominions.

"I have, etc.,

"To the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman." (Signed) BUCKINGHAMSHIRE."

STORM OF ALLIGHUR.

4TH. SEPTEMBER, 1803.

THIS service occurred during the Mahratta war. The empire of the Mahrattas, of which Sevajee was the founder, had become a confederacy of five chieftains, the Peishwah, Scindiah, Holkar, the Rajah of Berar, and the Guicowar; each of whom, although acknowledging a kind of fealty to the descendant of Sevajee, was independent of the other. The Peishwah, who was regarded as the nominal head of the confederation, was considered only as an instrument in the hands of the strongest. Dowlut Rao Scindiah, who ruled over Malwa and Candish, had acquired an absolute control in the councils of Bajee Rao, the Peishwah, and was regarded with great jealousy by his rival, Holkar. Both these chieftains had armies officered by Europeans, principally Frenchmen.

Holkar suddenly crossed the Nerbudda, marched on Poonah, and having defeated the united troops of Scindiah and the Peishwah, the latter placed himself under the protection of the British, and after his restoration, in May, 1803, it was ascertained that Scindiah was in negotiation with Holkar and the Berar Rajah, with a view to subvert the British alliance with the Peishwah. After the evasions and procrastinations inseparable from oriental diplomacy, hostilities commenced, Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley being appointed to the chief command of the British and allied troops in the territories of the Peishwah, of the Nizam, and of any Mahratta state; subject alone to the orders of General Stuart and General Lake, the Commander-in-Chief in India.

General Lake was instructed to conquer the whole of Scindiah's territory between the Jumna and the Ganges, to seize upon Delhi and Agra, and to destroy the army commanded by General Perron, a French officer. On the 7th. of August, 1803, the troops advanced from Cawnpore, and entered the Mahratta territory on the morning of the 29th. of that month. Perron occupied a strong position, with about fifteen thousand men, in the vicinity of Coel. General Lake resolved to turn his left flank, against which he advanced, but the enemy retired after firing a few rounds, without venturing a regular engagement; the rapidity of his flight rendering the several attempts made to charge him quite ineffectual. After this affair, Perron took up a position between the town of Coel and the fortress of Allighur, and every effort to induce the governor to surrender proving unsuccessful, the necessary arrangements were made for the assault of the fort.

Allighur was a place of considerable strength, the country being levelled around and open to its fire in every direction. It was provided with a broad ditch and a fine glacis, and had only one entrance, which was very intricate, and over a narrow causeway. On the 4th. of September, a storming party, consisting of four companies of the 76th., with two battalions and four companies of native infantry, was placed under the orders of the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Monson. At half-past four o'clock in the morning it had advanced within a few hundred yards of the place before being dis-

covered; when, a tremendous fire being opened, the colonel rushed forward with the flank companies of the regiment, in the hope of being able to enter the main gateway with a fugitive guard which had been stationed in a breastwork outside the place. In this he was disappointed, and, as the enemy's cross fire was very severe, Major Macleod, and two grenadiers of the regiment, endeavoured to scale the wall, but encountered such a powerful phalanx of pikemen that they were compelled to fall back. A gun was with some difficulty placed opposite to the gate, which, after a few discharges, was blown open. During these operations the party for twenty minutes was exposed to a raking fire of grape, wall-pieces, and matchlocks. Colonel Monson was severely wounded by a pike discharged from a gun, and the adjutant and four officers of grenadiers were killed.

After clearing the first gate, a long and intricate passage conducted the troops, in the midst of a heavy cross fire, through a second and third gateway, which were easily forced, to a fourth, that led immediately into the body of the place. With great difficulty the gun was brought up, but the gate could not be blown open. At last the grenadiers, with Major Macleod at their head, succeeded in pushing through the wicket, and mounted the ramparts, after which but little opposition was offered by the Mahrattas, who for the space of an hour had made a most vigorous defence. They lost about two thousand men, while the casualties of the assailants were likewise severe. Of the 76th., Captain Cameron, Lieutenants Fleming, Brown, Campbell, and St. Aubyn, with fifteen rank and file were killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Monson, Major Macleod, Lieutenant Sinclair, Ensign Fraser, and three sergeants, one drummer, and fifty-eight rank and file were wounded.

As Allighur was the chief residence and principal depôt of General Perron, a large quantity of ordnance and military stores were captured, and several carriages were found laden with treasure, which the victors divided amongst themselves on the spot. A few days after the fall of this fortress, General Perron withdrew from the Mahratta service; his popularity amongst the natives had excited the jealousy of

Scindiah, whose conduct would have palliated a severe retaliation; but the high-minded Frenchman, disdaining an unworthy action, resigned the command under circumstances most honourable to his personal character.

The 76th. may feel proud of the praise which was bestowed upon the regiment and its officers by the Governor-General for their gallantry.*

BATTLE OF DELHI.

11TH. SEPTEMBER, 1803.

ALTHOUGH General Perron had been permitted to enter the British territories, the troops which he had commanded still remained under other officers. Having left a sufficient force at Allighur, the British proceeded towards Delhi on the 7th. of September. After a fatiguing march of eighteen miles, and when, on the 11th. of that month, they had arrived within two leagues of the city, information was received that M. Louis Bourquein, another French officer in command of Scindiah's army, had crossed the Jumna with a numerous force, in order to attack General Lake. This intelligence was quickly confirmed by an attack upon the outlying pickets which had just been posted.

The British commander immediately proceeded with the whole of his cavalry to reconnoitre the enemy, and found them drawn up in order of battle on a rising ground, their flanks resting on a morass, while the front was defended by a line of entrenchments and a formidable artillery. As it was considered impossible to make any impression upon so excellent a position by a direct attack, stratagem was employed to induce them to quit it. The cavalry, which had proceeded considerably in advance, were directed to fall back before the Mahrattas, and afterwards to form behind the right

* "I think that General Lake's capture of Allighur is one of the most extraordinary feats that I have heard of in this country. I never attacked a fort that I did not attempt the same thing, namely, to blow open the gates; but I never succeeded. I have always taken them by escalade, which appears to have been impossible in this instance."—*The Wellington Dispatches.*

This practice of blowing open the gates has since, on more than one occasion, been successfully practised in India.

wing of the infantry. This manœuvre was completely successful; the cavalry retired, while the infantry were quickly formed, and advanced in line, under a tremendous cannonade of round, grape, and chain shot. Nothing could exceed the steadiness of the troops; no man took his musket from his shoulder until arrived within a proper distance of the enemy. A volley was fired, and General Lake, placing himself at the head of the 76th., the whole line rushed forward to the charge with an impetuosity which it was impossible to withstand. Thrown into confusion, the Mahrattas fled in the utmost consternation, while the cavalry, dashing forward, completed the work which their irresistible companions had so well commenced.

By this splendid victory sixty-eight pieces of cannon, two tumbrils laden with treasure, and thirty-seven with ammunition, fell into the hands of the conquerors. The loss of the enemy was estimated at three thousand men out of thirteen thousand infantry, (nearly all regular troops,) and six thousand cavalry, which had been brought into the field. Of the British, who had four thousand engaged, four hundred and eighty-five were killed, wounded, and missing. The 76th., the only King's regiment at Allighur, Delhi, or at the subsequent battle at Laswarree, had two sergeants and thirty-one rank and file killed; Lieutenant Alexander Macdonald, one sergeant, and ninety-six rank and file were wounded.

Delhi was entered without opposition, and the venerable and blind emperor, Shah Aulum, the nominal sovereign of Hindostan, who had been for years in the hands of the Mahrattas, was restored to his throne.

In testimony of the gallantry of the troops under General Lake, the Governor-General in council ordered honorary colours, with a suitable device, commemorative of the reduction of Allighur and the battle of Delhi, to be presented to all. Those granted* to the 27th. Dragoons (since disbanded) and the 76th. regiment, were to be used by these corps while

* The 19th. Dragoons, (since disbanded,) the 74th. and 78th. regiments, had honorary colours for Assye conferred by the Governor-General of India. In consequence, however, of the inconvenience occasioned by taking a third officer from his duty to carry it, the 74th. received the orders of the Commander-in-Chief on the 31st. of August, 1830, to discontinue the use of the third colour in the field, and to carry it only at reviews, inspections, and on gala days.

they continued in India, or until His Majesty's pleasure should be signified.

BATTLE OF ASSYE.

23RD. SEPTEMBER, 1803.

THIS was the battle which gained a name for the illustrious Duke of Wellington, and it is commemorated on the colours of the 74th. and 78th. regiments. On the 21st. of September, Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley had a conference with Colonel Stevenson, and a plan was concerted to attack the enemy's army with the divisions under their command on the 24th. This intention was not carried out, as circumstances occurred which determined the former to attack without waiting for the junction of the troops.

On the 23rd. of September, while on the march, it was discovered that the enemy was much nearer than was imagined; whereupon Major-General Wellesley immediately determined to move in advance to reconnoitre them, and if convenient bring them to action. He ordered the cavalry to mount, and went on with them for this purpose; the infantry, except the rear battalion, (1st. of the 2nd. Native Infantry,) received directions to follow by the right. The second of the 12th. to join the left brigade to equalize the two; the first of the second to cover the baggage on the ground marked for the camp, and to be joined by the rear-guard on its arrival, and the four brass light twelve-pounders of the park to be sent to the heads of the line.

These dispositions did not occasion ten minutes' halt to the column of infantry, but the cavalry moving in front with the Major-General, came first in sight of the enemy's position, from a rising ground to the left of the road, and within cannon-shot of the right of their encampment, which lay along one of the banks of the River Kaitna, a stream of no magnitude, but with steep sides and a very deep channel, so as not to be passable except in particular places, mostly near villages. Along their rear ran a similar stream, (the Joee Nullah,) which fell into the Kaitna half a mile beyond their

left. Scindiah's irregular cavalry formed their right, and the Berar troops their left. These were composed of seventeen battalions, amounting to about ten thousand five hundred men, formed into three brigades, each of which had a corps of cavalry of a better kind than the rest, and a body of skilled marksmen; and the artillery amounted to about one hundred and two pieces, or perhaps a few more.

The infantry were dressed, armed, and accoutred like the Sepoys; they were remarkably fine bodies of men, and in a high state of discipline. Although the English officers had left them, there was a number of French and other European officers both with the infantry and artillery. The guns were served by Golundaze, exactly like those of the Bengal service, which had been some time before disbanded, and were probably the same men. It was soon, however, found that they were extremely well trained, and that their fire was both as quick and as well-directed as could be produced by the Company's artillerymen. What the total number of the enemy was cannot be ascertained, or even guessed at with any degree of accuracy, but it is certainly calculated very low at thirty thousand men, including the light troops who were out on a plundering excursion, (and were those which had marched in the morning,) but they returned towards the close of the action.

In the field were the two Rajahs, attended by their principal ministers; and, it being the day of the Dusserah Feast, the Hindoos, of which their force was chiefly composed, had religious prejudices to make them fight with spirit, and to hope for victory.

The force of Major-General Wellesley's army in action was nearly four thousand seven hundred men, of whom about one thousand five hundred were Europeans, including artillery with twenty-six field-pieces, of which only four twelve and eight six-pounders were fired during the action; the remainder being the guns of the cavalry and of the second line, could not be used.

On the Major-General's approaching the enemy for the purpose of reconnoitring, they commenced a cannonade, the first gun of which was fired at twenty minutes past one,

p.m., and killed one of his escort. He then resolved to attack their left, in order to turn it, and ordered the infantry column to move in that direction, while some of his staff looked out for a ford, to enable his troops to cross the Kaitna and execute this movement. All this march being performed considerably within the reach of the enemy's cannon, the fire increased fast, and by the time the head of the column reached the ford, about a short half-mile beyond their left flank, it was tremendously heavy, and had already destroyed numbers.

During this movement the first line of the enemy's infantry changed their front to the left, and formed with their left on Assye, or Assaye, a village on the Jooce, near the left of their second line, which did not change position, the right of their first line resting on the Kaitna, where the left had been. They brought up many guns from their reserve, and the second line to the first.

Being obliged to cross the ford in one column by sections, the British were long exposed to the cannonade. The first line formed nearly parallel to that of the enemy, at about five hundred yards distance, having marched down the alignment to its ground. The second line rather out-flanked the first to the right, as did the third (composed of the cavalry) the second. The left of the first line was opposite the right of the enemy's. During this formation their artillery fired round shot with great precision and rapidity, the same shot often striking the three lines. It was answered by the guns of the first line of the British with great spirit and coolness, but the number of gun bullocks killed soon put the advance of the artillery (except by men) out of the question.

The British lines were formed from right to left as follows:—First line; pickets, four twelve-pounders, one battalion of the 8th. and one of the 10th. Native Infantry, and the 78th. regiment. Second line; 74th. regiment, and the second battalion of the 12th. and the first of the 4th. Native Infantry. Third line; 4th. Native Cavalry, 19th. Light Dragoons, 5th. and 7th. Native Cavalry.

Orders were then given for each battalion to attach a

company to protect and assist the guns during the advance; this was immediately afterwards countermanded, but the order did not reach the 78th., consequently the 8th. battalion company, commanded by Lieutenant Cameron, remained attached to them. Major-General the Honourable Arthur Welleley then named the picket as the battalion of direction, and ordered that the line should advance as quickly as possible, consistent with order, and charge with the bayonet, without firing a shot.

At fifteen minutes before three the word was given for the line to advance, and was received by Europeans and natives with a cheer. Almost immediately, however, it was discovered that the battalion of direction was not moving forward as intended, and the first line received the word to halt. This was a critical moment; the troops had reached the ridge of a little swell in the ground that had somewhat sheltered them, particularly on the left, and the enemy, supposing them staggered by the fire, redoubled their efforts, firing a number of chain shot with great effect. Dreading the consequences of this check to the ardour of the troops, the Major-General rode up to one of the native corps of the first line, and, taking off his hat, cheered them on in their own language, repeating the words "to march." Again the soldiers received the order with loud cheers, and the three left battalions of the first line, followed by the first battalion of the 4th., advanced in quick time, and with the greatest coolness, order, and determination upon their opponents.

On coming within about one hundred and fifty yards, the 78th. withdrew its advanced centre serjeant, and the men were cautioned to be ready to charge. Soon after the battalion opposed to them fired a volley, and about the same time some Europeans were observed to mount their horses and ride off. The 78th. instantly ported arms, cheered, and redoubled its pace, when the enemy's infantry, deserted by their officers, broke and ran. The 78th. pushed on and fired, the front rank to the charge, overtaking and bayonetting a few individuals. But Scindiah's gunners held firm by their guns; many were bayoneted in the acts of loading, priming, or pointing, and none quitted them until the bayonet was at the breast.

Almost at the same instant the first battalion of the 10th. closed with the enemy, and in the most gallant style. The smoke and the dust (which, aided by a brisk wind, in the faces of the British was very great,) prevented them seeing any further to the right.

The 78th. now halted for an instant to complete the files and restore exact order, and then moved forward on the enemy's second line, making a complete wheel to the right, whose pivot was the right of the army, near the village of Assye.

In consequence of the pickets having failed to advance the 74th. pushed up, in doing which they were very much cut down by grape, and at length charged by cavalry headed by Scindiah in person. They suffered severely, (as did the pickets and the second battalion of the 12th. Native Infantry,) and the remains were saved by the memorable charge of the cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell. This part of the British line, however, though it broke the enemy's first line, did not gain much ground; and the foe still continued in possession of several guns about the village of Assye, from which they flanked the British line when arrived opposite their second.

Several of the enemy also coming up from the beds of the river and other ways, attacked and killed a large proportion of the artillerymen, amongst whom were four officers. They also regained possession of many of the guns of their first line, which had been taken and passed, and from them opened a fire of grape on the British rear. The guns, with the escort of the 78th. Highlanders, before mentioned, escaped and joined the regiment when halted opposite the enemy's second line.

The British infantry was now in one line, the 78th. regiment still on the left of the whole, and as it had the longest sweep to make in the wheel, it came up last. When the dust cleared a body of the enemy's best cavalry was seen in front of the left flank, purposing to turn it, on which the left wing of the 78th. regiment was thrown back at a small angle, and preparations were made for opening the two guns, which at that moment came up.

It is impossible to praise too highly the behaviour of the infantry at this critical moment. Deprived of the assistance of their artillery, the enemy's second line being untouched and perfectly fresh in their front, firing steadily upon them, flanked by round shot from the right, grape pouring on the rear, and cavalry threatening the left. Not a word was heard or a shot fired, all waiting the orders of the general with the composure of a field day, amidst a scene of slaughter scarcely to be equalled. This, however, was not of long duration. The British cavalry came up and drove off the body that threatened the left, who did not wait to be charged, when Major-General Wellesley ordered the principal part of the line to attack the front, while the 78th. and 7th. Native Cavalry moved to the rear, and charged the guns which were firing from thence. The enemy's second line immediately retired; one brigade in perfect order, so much so that it repulsed a gallant charge of the 19th. Dragoons, at the head of which Colonel Maxwell was killed.

After being obliged to change front two or three times under the fire of grape, the 78th. succeeded in clearing the guns in the rear. The enemy's light troops, that had been out, now came on the ground, and were ordered to be attacked by the Mysore Horse, which they did not wait for, and the firing entirely ceased. About half-past four o'clock the enemy had set fire to all their tumbrils, which blew up in succession, many of them some time later; and the corps which had retired in such good order appear soon to have lost it, for they threw their guns into the river, four of which were afterwards found, exclusive of ninety-eight left on the field of battle.

Thus terminated the battle of Assye, or Assaye, the first victory gained by the Iron Duke in which he commanded in chief, and one of the most decisive as well as the most desperate at this period ever fought in India. The British loss was very great; of Europeans, killed and wounded, including artillery and officers, there were upwards of six hundred, and the natives were estimated at about nine hundred. ASSAYE is borne on the colours of the 74th. and 78th. regiments;*

* The 19th. Light Dragoons, who had their commanding officer, Lieu-

former had one hundred and twenty-four killed and two hundred and seventy wounded, and the latter had twenty-nine killed and seventy-six wounded. On the clasp of the medal it is spelt Assye.

Scindiah's first minister, who was considered the principal instigator of the war, and his principal French officer, Colonel Dorson, were killed, with about one thousand two hundred men, and three thousand wounded; such at least was understood afterwards to be their calculation, but as their army was so much dispersed it must have been an approximation. Their troops retired about ten miles along the Jooce, unpursued by the victors, and halted there about two hours, when they moved again towards Adjanta, proceeding down that ghaut into Candeish, at which time, from the reports of the people of the place, they had no guns, nor any body of men that looked like a regular battalion.

At sunset the British collected about the village of Assye, and lay on their arms all night, except the cavalry, which, after resting some hours, were sent back to assist in escorting the baggage; and about ten in the morning of the 24th. the troops were encamped on the left bank of the Kaitna, on the ground the column had moved over previous to crossing the ford into the field of battle. That evening at sunset the cavalry and one battalion of Native Infantry of Colonel Stevenson's division arrived, and the next morning (25th.) the remainder of his force, which a day or two afterwards were ordered to follow the enemy into Candeish, and to possess themselves of the city of Berhampore and the hill fort of Asseer Ghur.

tenant-Colonel Maxwell, killed, and the 74th. and 78th. regiments received honorary colours as stated in note at page 12. In the latter part of the action Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley had a horse killed under him close to the 78th. Nearly all the mounted officers lost horses, some having two and even three killed. No part of the Mysore or Mahratta allies were engaged; their infantry was left with the baggage, and the cavalry not being in uniform it was apprehended that mistakes might have arisen had they been brought into action.

SIEGE OF ASSEER GHUR.

21st. OCTOBER, 1803.

COLONEL STEVENSON obtained possession of the city of Berhampore without opposition on the 15th. of October, 1803, and two days afterwards marched to Asseer Ghur, a strong fort in that vicinity. Having carried the pettah on the 18th., he opened a battery against the fort on the 20th.; about an hour afterwards a white flag was hoisted, which was the signal that had been agreed upon in case the terms of surrender, offered two days previously, should be accepted; hostages were sent down, and it was arranged that this important fortress should be delivered over on the following morning. This was the last of the possessions of Dowlut Rao Scindiah in the Deccan, and the operations of the troops were subsequently directed towards those of the Rajah of Berar. The casualties were trifling, and were confined to the native troops.

BATTLE OF LASWARREE.

1st. NOVEMBER, 1803.

ON the 27th. of October, the British advanced against a division of the enemy, formed of two battalions which had escaped from the wreck at Delhi, and fifteen, which had been detached from the main army of Scindiah to support General Perron in the early part of the campaign. These troops amounting to nine thousand infantry and four thousand cavalry, and provided with a train of seventy-two pieces of cannon, had been directed to recover possession of Delhi. After great exertions the British cavalry came up with them about seven o'clock in the morning of the 1st. of November; they were discovered in an excellent position; their right resting on a rivulet, their left on the village of Laswarree, or Leswarree, and their whole front amply furnished with a powerful artillery. Being anxious to prevent their escape, General Lake immediately attacked them with the cavalry alone. The first brigade,

under Colonel Thomas Pakenham Vandeleur,* of the 8th. Dragoons, who fell mortally wounded, charged their lines, and dashed into the village; but finding that their attacks on the masses of infantry could make no sensible impression, the cavalry were withdrawn out of the range of the destructive fire of artillery which it encountered, in order to wait the arrival of the infantry and artillery. About eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the Anglo-Indian infantry arrived, but after so long a march, it was absolutely necessary to allow the men to refresh themselves, and during this interval Scindiah's forces offered to surrender their guns if certain terms were conceded.

After a fruitless negotiation, the infantry, which had been formed into two columns, were ordered to advance to the attack. The first of these headed by the 76th. regiment, under Major Macleod, was to turn the enemy's right, which since the morning had been thrown back from the rivulet, and to attack the village of Mohaulpoor, situated between his two lines; while the second and a brigade of cavalry were to support them in the execution of this movement. When the enemy perceived the direction of this attack he formed his right *en potence*, and opened a terrific fire upon the advancing columns. Having encountered several impediments, the rear divisions were so retarded in their march, that a considerable interval was occasioned between them and the 76th., which had arrived within a hundred yards of the foe. In this situation the regiment was exposed to such a dreadful fire, and was losing so many men, that the Commander-in-Chief placing himself at its head, led it forward to the attack, supported by only one battalion and six companies of Sepoys, namely, the second battalion of the 12th., and six companies of the second battalion of the 16th. Bengal Native Infantry.

"As soon as this handful of heroes," wrote General Lake, "were arrived within reach of the enemy's canister shot, a most tremendous fire was opened upon them." Their loss was

* Colonel Thomas Pakenham Vandeleur rode a celebrated race-horse, of a jet-black colour. Long after the melancholy fate of his rider, this horse kept his place with the regiment, and afterwards became the property of Cornet Burrowes, who took great care of him until the regiment left India, when he was shot, that he might not fall into unworthy hands.

so severe, that the enemy's cavalry advanced to the charge, but were gallantly repulsed by this steady and invincible band. Rallying, however, at a short distance, they assumed so monacing a posture, that the General directed an attack by the British cavalry. This was executed with admirable intrepidity, while the infantry fell upon the Mahratta line, which, after a vigorous resistance, at length gave way. By four o'clock in the afternoon the work of destruction had ceased.

The British loss amounted to one hundred and seventy-two killed, and six hundred and fifty-two wounded, while that of the enemy was most severe; his numerous French-officered battalions of infantry—the boasted "Deccan Invincibles"—were annihilated; his cavalry dispersed; and the baggage and camp equipage, elephants, camels, and bullocks, with forty-four stand of colours, seventy-two guns, sixty-four tumbrils of ammunition, three laden with treasure, and two thousand prisoners, remained in the hands of the victors; five thousand stand of arms were collected on the field.

By this victory, which was mainly gained by the gallantry of the 76th., that regiment acquired great honour, and its "heroic bravery" was borne testimony to in the official despatches. During this campaign the regiment acquired a gurrah, or Indian gong of great value, which was afterwards carried about by the corps; being usually planted opposite the guard room, and a sergeant regularly striking the hours on it.

This decisive action terminated the campaign of 1803 and the war with Scindiah, a treaty of peace highly advantageous to the East India Company being concluded on the 30th. of December.

HINDOOSTAN inscribed around the elephant on the colours of the 76th., keeps in remembrance the services of the regiment in the East at this period. LESWARREE was, however, authorized for the guidons and appointments of the 8th. Hussars, which is the only corps that bears the word. General Lake gained a peerage, being created Baron Lake of Delhi, Leswarree, and Aston Clinton. Several Indian titles were also conferred upon him, which being translated from the Persian, signified Saviour of the State, the hero of the land, the lord of the age, and the victorious in war.

BATTLE OF ARGAUM.

29TH. NOVEMBER, 1803.

A SERIES of active movements in pursuit of the Rajah of Berar were re-commenced on the 25th. of October, 1803; and on the 29th. of November, Major-General Wellesley, having been joined by the subsidiary force under Colonel Stevenson, encountered the united armies of Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar, on the plains of Argaum. Although late in the day, the Major-General resolved to attack; he formed his army in two lines, the infantry in the first, the cavalry in the second, and supporting the right; and the Mogul and Mysore cavalry the left, nearly parallel to that of the enemy, with the right rather advanced, in order to press upon his left. When formed, the whole advanced in the greatest order; the 74th. and 78th. Highlanders were attacked by a large body, supposed to be Persians, who were all destroyed. "These two regiments," wrote the British general, "had a particular opportunity of distinguishing themselves, and have deserved and received my thanks." The enemy's line retired in disorder, leaving thirty-eight pieces of cannon and all their ammunition; whereupon the British cavalry pursued them for several miles, destroying great numbers, and capturing several elephants and camels, with a considerable quantity of baggage. One hour more of daylight, and not a man would have escaped.

In the orders thanking the army for its exertions on this day, the 74th. and 78th. were particularly mentioned; Colonel Harness being very ill, Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, of the 78th., commanded the right brigade in the action, and Major Scott being in charge of the pickets as field officer of the day, the command of the regiment fell to Captain Fraser. In this battle, as at Assye, a scarcity of officers occasioned the colours of the 78th. to be carried by sergeants, and it is somewhat extraordinary that not a shot penetrated either colour in the two actions; at the latter it was probably owing to the high wind, in consequence of which they were carried rolled close round the poles. The names of the non-commissioned officers

who carried them on these memorable occasions were at Assye, Sergeant Leavock, paymaster's clerk, afterwards quarter-master, and Sergeant John Mc Kenzie, senior sergeant, and immediately afterwards quartermaster-sergeant. At Argaum Sergeants Leavock and Grant; the latter was regimental clerk, and was subsequently promoted to a commission in the 78th. Highlanders.

The regiments of the crown engaged were the 19th. Light Dragoons, and the 74th., 78th., and 94th. regiments. The European loss was fifteen killed, and one hundred and forty-five wounded; the native troops had thirty-one killed and one hundred and forty-eight wounded.

SIEGE AND STORM OF GAWILGHUR.

15TH. DECEMBER, 1803.

AFTER the victory of Argaum. Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, resolved to lose no time in commencing the siege of Gawilghur, a strong fort situated on a range of mountains between the sources of the rivers Poorna and Taptee; he accordingly marched on, and arrived with both divisions at Ellichpoor on the 5th. of December, whence, after establishing an hospital for the men wounded at Argaum, both divisions advanced upon Gawilghur, on the 7th of that month. The heavy ordnance and stores were dragged by hand over mountains and through ravines, for nearly the whole distance, by roads which the troops had to make for themselves. The batteries were opened against the place on the morning of the 13th., and the breach of the outer fort being reported practicable on the following night, the storm took place on the 15th. of December. All the troops advanced about ten in the morning, and an entrance was effected without difficulty. The wall in the inner fort, in which no breach had been made, had then to be carried; when Captain Campbell with the light infantry of the old 94th. scaled the wall; opened the gates for the stormers, and the fort was shortly in their possession. This service was effected with slight loss, but vast numbers of the enemy were killed, especially at the different gates. The garrison was numerous,

comprising a great portion of the infantry which had escaped after the battle of Argaum, and were all armed with the Company's new muskets and bayonets.

The 74th. and 78th. had only two men wounded during the siege; the 94th. had three men killed, and two sergeants and fifty-one men wounded. The total loss of Europeans was limited to five killed and fifty-nine wounded; the Native troops had eight killed and fifty-one wounded.

This led to a treaty with the Rajah of Berar on the 17th. of December, and on the 30th. of the same month, peace was signed with Scindiah.

DEFENCE OF DELHI.

OCTOBER, 1804.

THIS defence of Delhi by Native troops, under British superintendence, presents a striking contrast to that made by them during the recent Indian Mutiny, against their former instructors in the art of war, and deservedly met with a different result.

As General Lord Lake advanced upon Muttra, Holkar secretly despatched his infantry and artillery for the purpose of surprising Delhi, leaving his cavalry to engage the attention of the British Commander. From its great extent and unprotected state, Holkar expected an easy conquest: his troops arrived before the city on the morning of the 8th of October. Colonel Ochterlony, the resident, at once made the most judicious preparations for its defence; his garrison amounted to nearly two thousand two hundred men, and consisted entirely of Native troops. Lieutenant-Colonel Burn, as senior officer, commanded, and the resident's time was fully taken up in preserving peace within the city, with the Mahomedan population of Delhi. Lieutenant Rose, with two hundred of the 14th. native infantry, one hundred and fifty irregulars, and a reserve of fifty men and a six-pounder, made a sortie during the evening of the 10th., and succeeded in storming the enemy's battery, of which he gained possession, and having spiked the guns, withdrew,

with trifling loss. At daybreak on the 14th. of October, under cover of a heavy cannonade, the enemy assaulted the Lahore gate, but were repulsed, leaving the ladders behind, which were drawn up over the walls by the Sepoys. After this defeat Holkar's troops became dispirited, and before the following morning, his whole force had retired from the place. This successful defence by so small a force, was highly applauded, and it is a circumstance worthy of record, that as the men could not be frequently relieved, the resident caused provisions and sweetmeats, of which the natives are specially partial, to be distributed to them.

BATTLE OF DEIG.

13TH. NOVEMBER, 1804.

THE British army which had marched from Muttra on the 12th. of October, arrived at Delhi on the 18th., and encamped under its walls. On the 5th. of November the main body of the infantry, of which the 76th. was the only King's regiment, with some corps of native cavalry, and the park of artillery, proceeded under the command of Major-General Frazer towards Deig, on the right bank of the Jumna, where the enemy's infantry and guns were assembled, Although numerically the foe was superior, it was determined to attack him, and about daybreak on the 13th. of November, the action commenced. Major-General Frazer received a dangerous wound from a cannon shot, which carried away his right foot and part of the leg, and resulted in his death eleven days after; whereupon the Honourable Colonel Monson assumed the command. According to the most reliable statements the opposing force consisted of twenty-four battalions, from five to seven hundred men each, a numerous body of cavalry, and one hundred and sixty guns. In this battle the 76th. acquired additional renown; its "undaunted bravery and steadiness" being specially adverted to in the despatches. About two thousand of the enemy were killed and drowned in attempting to escape. Eighty-seven pieces of cannon were captured, including some which Colonel Monson had pre-

viously lost. Sixty-four Europeans were killed, and two hundred and four wounded. The native troops had eighty-four killed, and three hundred and fourteen wounded.

CAPTURE OF DEIG.

23RD. DECEMBER, 1804.

WHEN the troops of Holkar fled before the British in the action of the 13th. of November, the guns of the garrison of Deig, which belonged to the Rajah of Bhurtpore, were opened upon the pursuers, and the fugitives were sheltered within the fort. Accordingly an order was issued for the annexation of all his strongholds and territories, to the dominions of the Company; and the army encamped within ten miles of the strong fortress of Deig, on the 3rd. of December. The siege commenced on the 14th. of that month. A fortification had been erected by the foe on an eminence named Shah Bourj, or King's redoubt, which commanded the town and forts; and the besieged had also entrenched themselves in its front, throwing up batteries in the best situations. The possession of this eminence being deemed essential, at half-past eleven o'clock in the night of the 23rd. of December, the flank companies of His Majesty's 22nd. and 76th. Foot, and those of the 1st. European regiment, and the first battalion of the 8th. Native Infantry, were ordered to storm it. In one hour the gallantry of this heroic party had surmounted every obstacle, and completely succeeded in the enterprise. The two other columns were equally fortunate, notwithstanding that the enemy's gunners offered a strenuous resistance; fighting desperately with their tulwas or swords, and being mostly bayoneted at their posts. About half-past twelve the moon arose, and enabled the assailants to secure the guns they had so nobly captured. An attempt was now organized for the assault of the citadel, but during the night of the 24th. it was evacuated; and on Christmas morning the British flag was hoisted on the fortress. Considering the nature of the operations the loss was small; consisting of Europeans, twenty-eight killed, and seventy-eight wounded;

and of natives one hundred and one killed, and one hundred and six wounded. One hundred guns, sixteen of which were brass, became the trophies of the victors. The flank companies of the 22nd., and 76th. Foot, represented the King's troops on this service.

WAR IN NEPAUL, 1816.

IN consequence of the Rajah of Nepal having refused to ratify the treaty which had been signed by his ambassadors, an army was collected under the command of Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B., with a view to coerce this refractory ruler. There were three King's regiments with this force: the 24th. belonged to the first brigade, the 66th. to the second brigade, and the 87th. Royal Irish Fusiliers to the third brigade. The first brigade, commanded by Colonel Kelly, of the 24th., was to penetrate by Hurryharpore; the second brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, of the 66th., was to enter the hills at Ramnuggur, and by a circuitous route join Sir David Ochterlony before Muckwanpore. The third brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, of the 87th., remained with the fourth brigade, (native troops,) under Sir David Ochterlony, who marched through the forest at the foot of the Nepal Hills on the 9th. of February.

The troops, in marching towards their respective points for penetrating the forest opposite to the entrances of the passes they were ordered to force, had to proceed with extreme caution, and could move on but slowly, from the impediments, both natural and artificial. Objects of the strangest nature continually attracted attention. Magnificent trees, covered with fruit, of various unknown species; birds of rich plumage but most discordant notes; bands of monkeys, chattering as the troops marched under the huge trees, in which these denizens of the forest had remained undisturbed for ages, excited the surprise of the soldiers. Great difficulty was also experienced in carrying the guns through the forest, which was accomplished by the personal exertions of each individual.

On the 27th. of February, the advance guard arrived at Muckwanpore, and on the following day the brigade was or-

dered to take possession of the heights of Sierapore; an action ensued, which commenced about noon, and terminated at six o'clock, leaving the British in possession of the heights for a considerable distance from Sierapore, and of one field-piece.

For this affair, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Miller, of the first battalion of the 87th., and Lieutenant Fenton, who had performed very arduous duties, having been placed in charge of the advanced guard, composed of the light company of his regiment and those of the native infantry, with two guns, received the public thanks of the authorities in India. The 87th. had ten men killed and above thirty wounded, several of whom died. The enemy's loss was very considerable.

Colonel Kelly, with the first brigade, encountered the Rajah's troops on the heights of Hurryhurpore, on the 1st. of March, in which action the 24th. had four privates killed, three officers, one sergeant, and twenty-two privates wounded.

Convinced of the inutility of further opposition, the Rajah sued for peace, and a treaty was eventually concluded on the 4th. of March, which terminated the war in Nepal.

BATTLE OF KIRKEE, AND BATTLE AND CAPTURE OF POONA.

NOVEMBER, 1817.

ON the 2nd. of November accounts were received of the Peishwah's renewed treachery, when the division under Brigadier-General Lionel Smith, C.B., was instantly put in motion, and on arrival at Ahmednuggur on the 8th., it was ascertained that the gallantry of the troops at Poona under Lieutenant-Colonel Burr, of the 7th. Bombay infantry, had successfully resisted the Peishwah's attempt to annihilate them, in their position at Kirkee, on the 5th. of November. After some slight skirmishing on the road, the force under Brigadier-General Smith, (of which the King's 65th. regiment formed a portion,) joined the Poona brigade at their position on the 13th. of November, when immediate preparations were made for attacking the enemy's camp, which was on the opposite

side of the Mootah Moola. The force moved down before daybreak on the 14th. of November, but finding the river too deep to cross, it again encamped. The ford having been more particularly ascertained under some skirmishing and trifling loss, the left wing under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Milnes, of the 65th., crossed on the evening of the 16th., in face of the enemy, whose artillery and matchlocks occasioned considerable loss during the passage and advance to a position on the right of the Peishwah's camp. The casualties amounted to fifteen killed and seventy-six wounded; the foe leaving about five hundred on the field.

During the night the Peishwah abandoned his capital, and moved to the southward. The inhabitants made their submission, and about noon on the 17th. of November, the British flag was hoisted on his palace, under a royal salute.

The 65th. regiment, for the above and subsequent services, has received authority to bear on its colours and appointments the figure of the Royal Tiger, with the word India above, and Arabia beneath.

BATTLE OF SEETABULDEE, AND BATTLE AND CAPTURE OF NAGPOOR.

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1817.

WITHOUT any previous declaration of hostilities, or the slightest act of aggression on the part of the Indian government, the Rajah of Berar attacked the troops at Nagpoor; consisting of two weak battalions of the Madras Native Infantry, and three troops of cavalry, in the evening of the 26th. November; and after an action which lasted eighteen hours was repulsed. Lieutenant-Colonel Scott at the requisition of the Resident had taken post on the hill of Sectabuldee, overlooking the city of Nagpoor, when the attack took place, in which the three troops of the 6th. regiment of native cavalry, and the 1st. battalions of the 20th. and 24th. Madras Native Infantry, were highly distinguished.

Reinforcements immediately marched on to the seat of war, of which eight companies of the 2nd. battalion of the 1st.

Royals, formed part of the second division, under Brigadier-General Doveton. Upon his arrival the Rajah was desirous of treating for peace, and agreed to surrender his guns and disperse his troops; but the treachery he had already evinced made the Brigadier-General dispose his troops in order of battle, when he advanced to take possession of the guns. This precaution was not in vain. No opposition was encountered in obtaining the first battery, but on the soldiers entering the plantation, a sharp fire of musketry was treacherously opened upon them. The Rajah had formed an army of twenty-one thousand men, of which fourteen thousand were horse; the position being marked by irregularities of the ground, and clusters of houses and huts, and a thick plantation of trees, with ravines and a large reservoir. In the action of the 16th. of December, which ensued, the 2nd. battalion of the 1st. Foot added to the former honours of that corps. The batteries were carried with great gallantry, the enemy driven from all his positions and pursued a distance of five miles; his camp equipage, forty elephants and seventy-five guns being captured. The battalion had nine men killed and twenty-six wounded.

After this success the siege of the city of Nagpoor was commenced. The troops which defended this place, consisting of about five thousand Arabs and Hindoostancees, insisted upon extraordinary terms, and these not being acceded to they determined on a desperate defence. On the 23rd. of December a breach was made in one of the gates, when an assault was resolved upon. At half-past eight o'clock in the morning of the 24th. of December the stormers advanced, but the breach being found untenable, the troops were withdrawn, although the parties had gained the desired points. On the following day the Arabs renewed their offer, and their terms being granted, they marched out of the city on the 1st. of January, 1818; being permitted to go where they pleased, with the exception of proceeding to Asseerghur.

The Royals had Lieutenant Bell and ten men killed, and two sergeants and forty-nine men wounded.

“NAGPORE” on the regimental colours of the Royals commemorates the foregoing services.

BATTLE OF MAHEIDPORE.

21st. DECEMBER, 1817.

WHILE the eighth battalion companies of the Royals had been engaged at Nagpoor, the two flank companies, commanded by Captain Hulme, had shared in the movements of the first division of the army of the Deccan. On the 8th. of December the troops arrived near Maheidpore, where the army of Mulhar Rao Holkar, one of the coalesced Mahratta powers against the British interests in India, was assembled. After various fruitless negotiations the Anglo-Indian troops advanced against the enemy on the morning of the 21st. of December, and as they were crossing the ford of the Soopra river they were exposed to a powerful and concentrated cannonade. About half a mile beyond the river stood the troops of Holkar, and after passing the stream Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm proceeded with two brigades of infantry to attack their left, and a ruined village situated on an eminence near the centre. They were completely routed, and in the general orders of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Deccan, dated 22nd. of December, the charge of the squadron of the 22nd. Light Dragoons, under Captain Vernon, and the intrepid courage and animated zeal of the flank companies of the Royals under Captain Hulme, were specially commended. The Royals had Lieutenant Donald M'Leod, one sergeant and seven rank and file killed; Lieutenants John M'Gregor and Charles Campbell, four sergeants, one drummer, and twenty-seven men wounded.

In commemoration of the conduct of the flank companies the word "MAHEIDPORE" was authorized to be inscribed on the regimental colours of the Royals.

DEFENCE OF CORYGAUM.

1st. JANUARY, 1818.

THIS eminent service was confined to the Company's troops. The Peishwah having advanced towards Poonah, Colonel Burr, commanding in that city, requested a reinforcement from Seroor; accordingly Captain Staunton, of the second battalion 1st. regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, was despatched with that corps, barely six hundred strong, a few Madras artillery, with two six-pounders, and about three hundred auxiliary horse. The Peishwah's army, estimated at twenty thousand horse and about eight thousand infantry, was encamped on the right bank of the Beemah, above the village of Corygaum. Captain Staunton, upon coming in sight of this overwhelming force, on the 1st. of January, immediately moved upon Corygaum, and had scarcely succeeded in reaching the village, when he was attacked by three divisions of infantry, supported by immense bodies of horse, and two pieces of artillery. The enemy obtained immediate possession of the strongest posts of the village; and the remaining position was most obstinately contested from noon until nine at night, after a fatiguing march of twenty-eight miles. Ultimately the enemy was forced to abandon the village, after sustaining great loss. During the night of the 2nd., the detachment returned unmolested to Seroor, which was reached at nine o'clock on the following morning, without having partaken of any refreshment since the evening of the 31st. of December. Nearly all the wounded were brought in, and both the guns, and the colours of the regiment were preserved.*

WAR IN AVA.

1824 to 1826.

THE repeated acts of aggression of the Burmese governors

* The following officers were engaged in this brilliant affair:—*Madras Artillery*.—Lieutenant Chisholm, killed; Assistant-Surgeon Wylie. *2nd. Battalion 1st. Regiment Bombay Native Infantry*.—Captain Staunton; Lieutenant and Adjutant Pattinson, died of wounds; Lieutenant Connellan, wounded; Lieutenant Jones, 10th. regiment, doing duty with the 2nd. battalion 1st. regiment; Assistant-Surgeon Wingate, killed. *Auxiliary Horse*.—Lieutenant Swanston, Madras Establishment, wounded.

in the country adjacent to the British territory, at length rendered it necessary to demand an explanation from the Court of Ava. This terminated by a mutual declaration of war, and troops were assembled to penetrate the Burmese empire. His Majesty's 13th. and 38th. regiments, and two companies of artillery, and the 40th. Native Infantry, amounting to two thousand one hundred and seventy-five men, proceeded from Bengal, while His Majesty's 41st. and 89th. Foot, the Madras European regiment, and the 9th., 12th., 28th., and 30th. Madras Native Infantry, and artillery embarked from Madras,—making in all eleven thousand four hundred and seventy-five men. The troops from Bengal embarked in April and May, 1824.* To occupy Rangoon and the country at the mouth of the Irrawaddy was the first object. Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell with his troops took possession of Rangoon on the 12th. of May, without the loss of a man; and Cheduba, on the Arracan coast, was also captured by storm on the 17th. of May, by a detachment under Brigadier-General Mc Creagh, of the 13th. Light Infantry, three companies of the regiment being employed on this service.

Meanwhile the Burmese army continued in great force in the vicinity of Rangoon, under the fortifications of wood called stockades, and of the dense jungle which covered the country. In carrying the stockades without ladders on the 28th. of May, portions of the 13th. and 38th. regiments were specially noticed. On the 10th. of June Kemmendine was assaulted; when about two miles from the town, the head of the column was stopped by a strong stockade, full of men, against which the artillery opened fire, and in half an hour a breach was made. The 41st., and part of the Madras European regiment, stormed the works in front; and the detachments of the 13th. and 38th. assaulted the rear face, which was ten feet high. The soldiers being encouraged and animated by the spirited conduct of Major (afterwards Sir Robert) Sale, who was the first on the top, climbed the works, one helping another

* Additional troops proceeded from Madras in the autumn, and before the close of the year His Majesty's 47th., with the governor-general's body-guard, had joined the expedition, which then amounted to about thirteen thousand men.

up, and entering simultaneously with the party by the breach, they bayoneted every man that opposed them.

This point being gained, the column advanced about a mile, and at four o'clock in the afternoon took up a position against the principal stockade. Batteries were erected during the night, and the artillery opened a heavy fire at daylight, when the Burmese forsook their works and fled.

An attack was made upon the British pickets on the 1st. of July, which was repulsed. The Burmese position in the rear of the great pagoda was assaulted on the 5th. of July, and a general attack was made on the 8th. of that month, one column advancing by land, under Brigadier-General M'Bean, while the other column proceeded by water. Major Wahab, with the Native Infantry, landed and immediately attacked the breach; Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Godwin, of the 41st., entered the work higher up by escalade; Major Sale encountered the Burmese commander-in-chief in the works, and slew him in single combat, taking from him a valuable gold-hilted sword and scabbard. Eight hundred of the enemy were killed on this occasion, and thirty-eight pieces of artillery, forty swivels, and three hundred muskets were captured.

The terror of these attacks caused the Burmese troops to remove to a greater distance; and the difficult character of the country, rainy weather, inundations, and the necessity for procuring a large supply of provisions before the army advanced, detained the British some time in the neighbourhood of Rangoon. An expedition was sent on the 11th. of October against Martaban, on the Saluen river, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin, of His Majesty's 41st. regiment, and the place was captured on the 30th. of that month.

Meanwhile the Burmese recovered from the consternation into which they had been thrown, and a veteran chief, named Maha Bandoola, being appointed their commander, he approached the British position on the 1st. of December, with upwards of fifty thousand foot, a body of Cassay horse, and three hundred pieces of artillery, and commenced forming entrenchments. Major Sale advanced against the left of the Burmese line with two hundred of the 13th. Light Infantry, under Major Dennie, and two hundred and fifty of the 18th.

Native Infantry, under Captain Ross, and stormed the entrenchments in sight of the whole army. The soldiers of the 13th. led the charge with great intrepidity; they burst through the entrenchments, and overcame all opposition; this example was followed by the native infantry, when the Burmese fled, and the British troops returned to their posts laden with trophies.

This victory was followed by another over the left wing of the Burmese army, on the 5th. of December. The first advantage was followed up, the enemy was overthrown, and of the three hundred pieces of ordnance which they had in position, two hundred and forty were brought into the British camp.*

On the 7th. of December the trenches were assaulted in four columns of attack, under the superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, the second in command, and led by Lieutenant-Colonels Mallet, (both of the 89th.,) Parlbly, Brodic, and Captain Wilson, of the 38th. regiment. At a quarter before twelve every gun that would bear upon the breaches opened fire. Major Sale at the same time made a diversion on the enemy's left and rear. At noon the cannonade ceased, and the columns moved forward to their points of attack, when the total defeat of Bandoolah's army ensued, his loss being estimated at five thousand men.

In an attack on the enemy's corps of observation, on the Dalla side of the river, on the 9th. of December, the 89th. regiment highly distinguished itself.

Rallying his broken legions, the Burmese commander called reinforcements to his aid, and took up another position, which he fortified with great labour and art. These formidable works were attacked on the 15th. of December, when two hundred of the 13th., under Major Sale, with three

* "All their artillery, stores, and reserve depôts, which had cost them so much labour to get up, with a great quantity of small arms, gilt chattails, standards, and other trophies fell into our hands. Never was victory more complete or decided, and never was the triumph of discipline and valour, over the disjointed efforts of irregular courage and infinitely superior numbers, more conspicuous. Majors Dennie and Thornhill, of the 13th. Light Infantry, and Major Gore, of the 89th., were distinguished by the steadiness with which they led their men."—*Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell's despatch.*

hundred of the 18th. and 34th. Madras Native Infantry, formed the right column of attack under Brigadier-General (afterwards Sir Willoughby) Cotton; this made a detour round the enemy's left to gain the rear of his position at Kokien, which was to be attacked in front by another column. Sir Archibald marched with the left column, which consisted of five hundred Europeans, from the 38th., 41st., 89th., and Madras European Regiment, with portions of native infantry, to attack the foe in front. Of this column two divisions were formed, the command of one being given to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, of the 89th., and the other to Major Evans, of the 28th. Madras Native Infantry. On arriving in front of the position it presented a very formidable appearance; but when the signal was given, the soldiers rushed forward, and in less than fifteen minutes they were in full possession of these stupendous works. Major Sale received a severe wound in the head, and was succeeded by Major Dennie, who although wounded in the hand, continued at the head of the 13th. regiment until the action was over. The Burmese after a short resistance, fled in a panic, leaving their camp standing, and abandoning all their baggage, together with a great portion of their arms and ammunition.

The British casualties amounted to three lieutenants, one jemadar, two sergeants, and twelve rank and file killed; two majors, three captains, six lieutenants, two ensigns, one subadar, one jemadar, five sergeants, one drummer, and ninety-one rank and file wounded.

These successes, connected with those of the royal navy, had produced important results; the maritime provinces of Mergui, Tavoy, Yeb, and Martaban, had been captured, and seven hundred pieces of artillery had been taken from the Burmese. Lieutenant-Colonel Elrington, with a small detachment, consisting of a portion of the 47th., with some seamen and marines, carried by storm the factory and stockades of Syriam on the 11th. and 12th. of January, 1825. To wrest additional territory from the court of Ava, Major Sale proceeded against the city of Bassein, in the south-west part of the ancient kingdom of Pegu, which constituted part of the Burmese empire. The troops, after a tedious passage, arrived in the

evening of the 24th. of February, off Pagoda Point, Great Negrais. On the 26th. the expedition entered the river, and the 13th., 38th., and 12th. Native Infantry landed and captured a stockade. The force afterwards re-embarked, and proceeded to the next stockade, which the Burmese abandoned as the soldiers went on shore to storm the works; so great was their consternation, that the city of Bassein was set on fire and abandoned, the enemy retiring on Donabew.

Brigadier-General Cotton, in the interim, with a detached force, of which the 47th. and 89th. regiments formed a part, had attacked the pagoda stockade in advance of Donabew, on the 7th. of March. The troops were formed in two columns, under Lieutenant-Colonel O' Donaghue, 47th., and Major Basden, 89th. regiment. All were exposed to a heavy fire, which was kept up to the last, with greater spirit and perseverance than was usual. The operations against the second defence, distant about five hundred yards from the pagoda stockade, were not successful, and the force was re-embarked on the 18th., after the enemy's cannon had been spiked and his arms destroyed.

Meanwhile, a force of eleven thousand men, under Brigadier-General Morrison, of the 44th., of which that regiment and the 54th. formed a portion, had been assembled at Chit-tagong towards the end of September of the preceding year, moved forward early in January, in order to penetrate through Arracan and across the mountains into Ava, where it was to effect a junction with the army at Rangoon. The first attack at Arracan, on the 29th. of March, failed, owing principally to a dense fog, which prevented the great strength of the position from being discovered. On the night of the 31st, Brigadier Richards proceeded by a circuitous route, and gained the summit of the range unperceived; and on the morning of the 1st. of April the Burmese were attacked in flank, while the front was assailed by the main body. In a short time the heights were abandoned, and Arracan was gained.

Donabew was taken possession of by Sir Archibald Campbell on the 2nd. of April; Maha Bandoolah having been killed by a rocket, the other chiefs could not prevail on the garrison

to remain, and the place was evacuated during the night of the 1st. of April. Several desperate sorties were made by the Burmese during the siege, which commenced on the 25th. of March, but they were quickly repulsed.* The 1st. Royals, 38th., 41st., 47th., and 89th. here sustained several casualties.

After this success the march was resumed to Prome, where the army arrived on the 25th. of April, the Burmese having evacuated the town after setting it on fire, but the decisive measures adopted saved the place from a general conflagration.

In consequence of the season of military operations being over, the army remained inactive at Prome, and in the autumn overtures of peace were made by the Burmese, but hostilities were resumed in the middle of November; and the army of Ava, having repulsed the attack of three bodies of sepoys, became suddenly elevated with a high idea of its own power, and advanced to attack the British troops at Prome, which had been reinforced by the detachments left at Rangoon.

About sixty thousand Burmese environed six thousand Anglo-Indian troops; but undismayed by this formidable host, four native regiments were left for the defence of Prome, and the remainder advanced on the 1st. of December to attack the enemy's left wing at Simbike. This post was gallantly stormed by the troops under Brigadier-General Cotton, and the works were carried in ten minutes. The flank companies of the Royals, under Captain Thomas John Harvey, with the 41st. and 89th. regiments, commanded respectively by Major Peter Latouche Chambers and Brevet-Major Henry Ross Gore, supported by the 18th. Madras Native Infantry, and led by Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin, performed this service.

After a harassing march of about twenty miles, the troops bivouacked at Ze-ouke, and at daylight on the morning of the 2nd. of December they were again in motion, to attack

* "In one of these sorties a scene at once novel and interesting presented itself in front of both armies. Seventeen large elephants, each carrying a complement of armed men, and supported by a column of infantry, were observed moving down towards our right flank. I directed the body guard, under Captain Sneyd, to charge them, and they acquitted themselves most handsomely; mixing boldly with the elephants, they shot their riders off their backs, and finally drove the whole back into the fort."—*Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell's despatch.*

the formidable position occupied by the enemy's centre division on the Napadee Hills. Arriving in the vicinity, the British artillery commenced a sharp cannonade; Brigadier-General Elrington's troops drove the enemy from the jungle, and six companies of the 87th. Royal Irish Fusiliers carried the posts at the bottom of the ridge; the Burmese were driven from the valley to their principal works on the hills, which appeared very formidable; as the heights could only be ascended by a narrow road, commanded by artillery, and defended by stockades crowded with men armed with muskets. When the artillery had made an impression on the works, the 13th. and 38th. regiments, the latter leading, rushed into them, overthrow all opposition with the bayonet, and forced the Burmese from hill to hill, over precipices that could only be ascended by a narrow stair, until the whole of the position nearly three miles in length, was captured. Scarcely a shot was fired in return to the enemy's continued volleys, and the six companies of the 87th. advancing through the jungle to the right, drove everything before them on that side.

On the 5th. of December the enemy's right wing was driven from its post. The division employed under Brigadier-General Cotton consisted of two hundred and fifty of the Royal Regiment, two hundred and seventy of the 41st., two hundred and sixty of the 89th., the light company of the 28th. Madras Native Infantry, and one hundred pioneers. The immense army of Ava was thus forced from its positions, and the Burmese legions sought safety in flight. After this success the army continued to advance; the Burmese evacuated Mecaday, and took post at Melloon, at the same time they renewed their offers for terminating the war; but this appeared to be with the view of gaining time to re-organize their forces for a more determined resistance.

The conditions of peace not being ratified by the stipulated time, hostilities were resumed on the 19th. of January, 1826, on which day the 13th. and 38th. regiments embarked in boats under Lieutenant-Colonel Sale, to assault the main face of the enemy's fortifications at Melloon. At the same time Brigadier-General Cotton, with the flank companies of the 47th. and 87th. regiments, and the 89th., under Lieutenant-

Colonel Hunter Blair, the 41st. regiment and the 18th. Madras Native Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Godwin, commanding the first brigade of Madras troops, and the 28th. Madras Native Infantry, with the flank companies of the 43rd. Madras Native Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Parlby, were to cross above Melloon, and, after carrying some out-works, were to attack the northern face of the principal work. The whole of the boats quitted the shore together; but the current and breeze carried the 13th. and 38th. to their point of attack before the other divisions could reach the opposite bank of the river, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sale was wounded in his boat; but the two regiments landed, formed under the command of Major Frith, of the 38th., (who was wounded in the assault,) and rushed forward with such intrepidity that they speedily became masters of these formidable works. When Brigadier-General Cotton saw that they were carried, he ordered the brigade under Lieutenant-Colonel Blair, of the 87th., to cut in upon the enemy's line of retreat, which was performed with much effect.

On the 28th. of January, the 87th., with the flank companies of the 28th. Native Infantry, and detachments of the Governor-General's body-guard and artillery, under Brigadier Hunter Blair, were sent from Tongwyn, to attack the position of Moulmein, eleven miles distant. The position, being a great annoyance to the surrounding country, was destroyed, and the troops returned to camp the same evening.

The army advanced upon the Burmese capital, and the legions of Ava resolved once more to try the fortune of war. They met the British in the open fields near Pagahm Mew, where an action took place on the 9th. of February. The 13th. Light Infantry led the right attack, supported by the 38th. and 89th. regiments. That on the left was supported by the 41st. Part of the Burmese troops, broke by the 38th., retired into a well-constructed field-work, but were so closely pursued that they had not time to form for its defence: here from three to four hundred of them perished either by the bayonet or plunging into the river to escape. The result was another defeat to the enemy.

After this victory the army continued its advance upon

stopped, and the embankment was turned into a military post, which was entrusted to a company of the 14th. Foot and some sepoy. About eighteen inches of water only had flowed into the ditch, and this sudden seizure of the embankment facilitated the progress of the siege by keeping the ditch nearly empty, and thus prevented the enemy from filling it with water, as was done in Lord Lake's time. The several corps took up their ground, and the investment became complete, orange and date trees from the groves being converted into fascines and gabions.

At an early hour on the morning of the 24th. of December, the fires of two batteries were opened on the town; additional works were constructed, the batteries became more numerous, and the siege was prosecuted with vigour. It was, however, found extremely difficult to effect practicable breaches in the peculiarly-constructed walls of Bhurtpore, as they were in many places thickly studded with large trees of a very tough description of timber, which offered a remarkable resistance to shot. The process of mining was adopted; several explosions took place, and the result soon rendered it evident that the horrors of an assault were drawing near. Great bravery and perseverance were evinced by the garrison; they exposed themselves resolutely to the fire of besiegers, and built up in the night the works which were knocked down during the day, labouring under a ceaseless fire, and evincing a firm determination to persevere in the defence.

Considerable progress having been made towards effecting practicable breaches, it was determined to attempt the storming of the place on the morning of the 18th. of January, 1826, the explosion of the mine under the north-east angle being the signal for the assault. The 14th. and 59th. regiments headed the two attacks, and they were directed to wheel as soon as they had entered the breaches, one to the right and the other to the left, and, continuing their career round the ramparts, to drive the enemy before them till they met. Some delay occurred in the mine, and the soldiers stood seven hours anxiously waiting for the moment to commence the assault, during which time the thunder of the artillery was tremendous. The mine having exploded in an unexpected

direction, several men of the 14th., at the head of the column of attack, were killed, and Brigadier-General John M'Combe, (of that regiment,) and other officers received severe contusions.

As soon as the tremendous crash was over the troops rushed through the cloud of smoke and dust, and commenced ascending the breach, and, the summit, after some opposition, was gained. Here a short pause ensued from the native corps appointed to support not being near, when the enemy opened a heavy fire from the buildings near the breach, and sprang a mine, which killed several of the soldiers. The Bhutpore artillerymen fought with great desperation, and the defenders of the walls exhibited much bravery; but in two hours the whole rampart surrounding the town, together with the command of the gates, were in possession of the British. The citadel surrendered about four o'clock, and the 14th., (at the head of which the Commander-in-Chief entered it,) was placed there in garrison, as a compliment to the gallantry of the corps.

General Viscount Combermere, G.C.B., in his despatch stated, "I must particularly remark the behaviour of His Majesty's 14th. regiment, commanded by Major Everard, and the 59th., commanded by Major Fuller; these corps, having led the columns of assault, by their steadiness and determination decided the events of the day." His lordship also specially adverted to the services rendered by Brigadier, now General Sir James Wallace Sleigh, K.C.B., commanding the cavalry; the general good and active conduct of the cavalry, and the spirited manner in which they had volunteered their services when it was anticipated (before the arrival of the 1st. European regiment) to employ them in the storm were also mentioned.*

Considering the service on which the troops had been employed the casualties were comparatively few; of Europeans

* In consequence of the scarcity of European infantry with the infantry, it was deemed necessary to call for volunteers from the cavalry, each King's regiment to furnish three officers and eighty rank and file. This number was at once obtained. The officers' names were Captain Browne, Lieutenant Windus, and Cornet Pearson, of the 11th. Dragoons and Captain Luard, and Lieutenants McConchy and Walker, of the 16th. Lancers. Viscount Combermere had formerly served in the latter regiment.

and natives killed there were one hundred and three, and wounded four hundred and sixty-six. The enemy's loss was estimated at seven thousand.

Thus was accomplished the capture of this city, regarded throughout the East as impregnable, the natives being accustomed to remark that India was not subdued because Bhurtpore had not fallen. The usurper Doorjun Sal was captured while attempting to escape, and the young Rajah was placed on the throne. The 14th. had Brigadier-General Edwards and Captain Armstrong killed, and the 59th. lost Captain Pitman, and had Major Fuller and other officers wounded.

The state of the Burmese war at this period rendered it of the highest importance that Bhurtpore should be captured, as a failure in that object would have paralyzed British domination in the East.*

BHURTPORE was authorised by the Sovereign to be borne on the standards and colours of the 11th. and 16th. Light Dragoons, and the 14th. and 59th. regiments.

Lord Combermere, whose earliest services had been connected with the siege of Seringapatam, in 1799, and who had commanded the British cavalry during the Peninsular war, under Wellington, was made a Viscount for this capture.

THE INDIAN WAR MEDAL, 1799-1826.

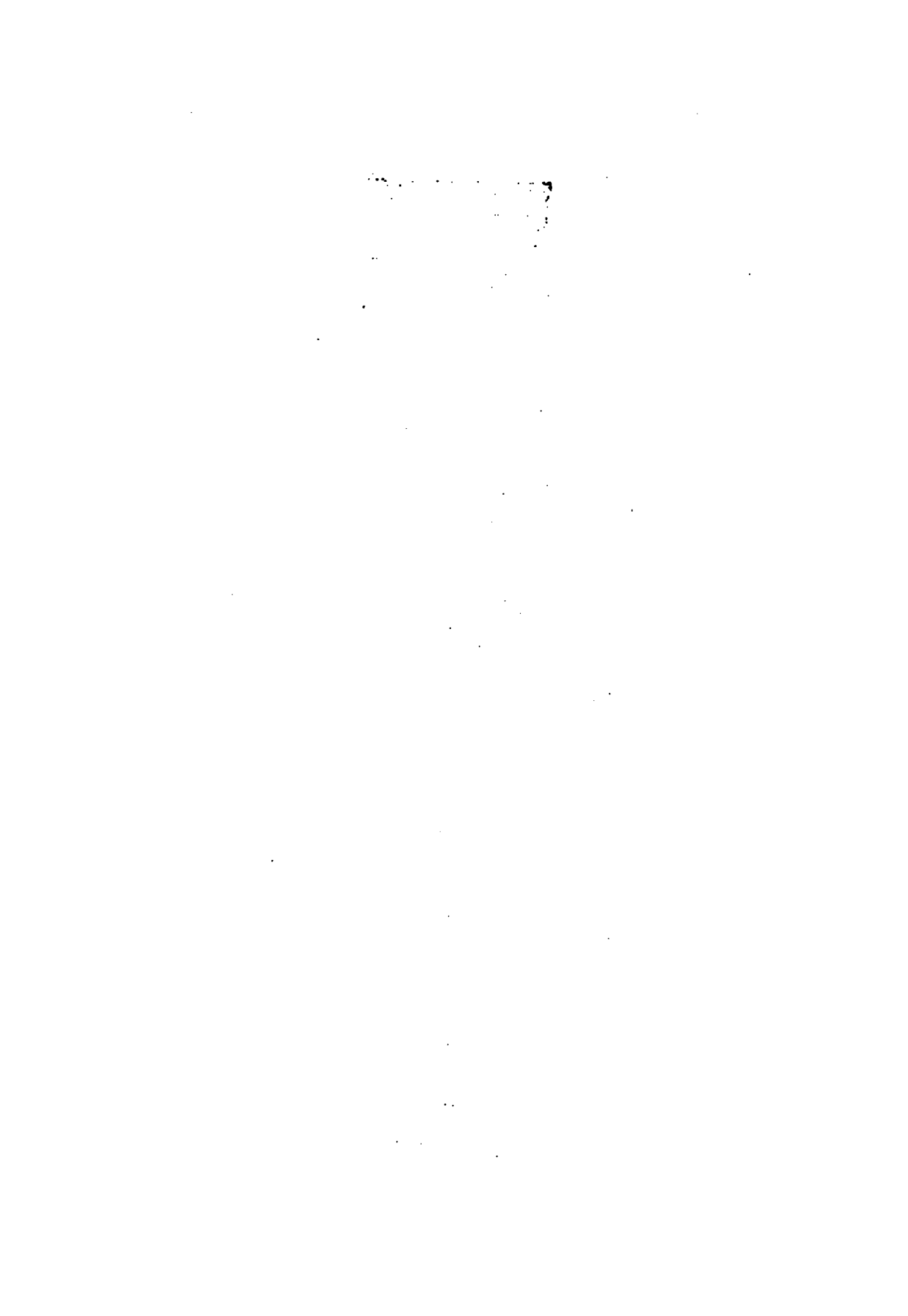
THIS medal, the design of which is extremely chaste and beautiful, has on the obverse the Queen's head, with the inscription VICTORIA REGINA, similar to the Crimean and other medals. The artist, the late William Wyon, Esq., † R.A.,

* From the 24th. of December, 1825, to the 18th. of January, 1826, the expenditure of shot and shells during the twenty-six days was as follows:— Shot 42,215, shells 17,060, shrapnells 1,096, grape 693, case 404, carcasses 4; in all 61,472.

† I have to express my great obligations to his son, Leonard C. Wyon, Esq., who was appointed modeller and engraver to Her Majesty's Mint in 1852, the title of chief engraver having been discontinued. This gentleman has most kindly furnished me with descriptions of the several medals, and is the designer of those struck for the second Burmese war, the Baltic and Kaffir campaigns, and the Indian mutiny. When it is



FIG. 1. MEDAL OF HONOR, FRONT AND REVERSE.



1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

was the chief engraver to the Royal Mint from the latter portion of George the Fourth's reign until his decease in 1851, and is considered the most accomplished medallist of modern times. He has represented the figure of Victory, on the reverse, as seated, considering that quiet posture the most fitting to commemorate services long past, the medal not being engraved until 1850. In her left hand is a laurel wreath, and in her right an olive branch. A lotus-flower,* emblematic of India, is at her side, a trophy of Oriental arms and a palm-tree forming the back-ground. It is super-scribed TO THE ARMY OF INDIA; in the *exergue* 1799-1826. The ribbon is pale blue. The various services specified at page 1, are commemorated by clasps. On those belonging to the medal from which the engraving has been made are the words ALLIGHUR, BATTLE OF DEIG, and CAPTURE OF DEIG; the medal granted to the Duke of Wellington contained bars for ASSYE, ARGAUM, and GAWILGHUR.

considered that there is a great restriction to the same class of designs, such as figures of Victory or Britannia, the merit of such medals as the above, and those for the Kaffir campaigns and Indian mutiny, can be better appreciated. The Crimean Medal is by Benjamin Wyon, Esq.; and that for Waterloo is by Thomas Wyon, Esq., Jun., who was chief engraver to the mint at the time of the great re-coinage in 1816. He was a young man of great promise, but died at the early age of twenty-five. Benjamin Wyon, his brother, was an eminent medallist, and succeeded his father, Mr. Thomas Wyon, as chief engraver of His Majesty's seals in 1830. He died in 1858. The Peninsular War Medal and others engraved in this work for Indian services, are by Mr. William Wyon, with the exception of that for the first capture of Ghuznee in 1839, and that for Jellalabad, of the mural crown pattern.

* Prior to the Indian mutiny the lotus-flower was circulated amongst the native regiments of Bengal as a symbol of conspiracy. According to the interpretation of the Hindoo priests, the lotus rising from the water is typical of the world issuing from the ocean of time. The goddess Asteria (or Justice) is depicted in Egyptian Mythology as rising from this flower; and in representations of the Judgment of the Dead, the lotus of knowledge, or tree of life, the great serpent, the vase of nectar, and the table of ambrosia, emblems of Paradise, are introduced before Osiris, who, clad in the white habiliments of the grave, with a red girdle, sits upon a throne of black and white spots, emblematic of good and evil. The figures of Buddha at the Indian Museum, now in Whitehall Yard, have a lotus-flower in the left hand. It is cultivated by the Buddhist priests and placed in vases in their temples, and the veneration of the Chinese extends also to this sacred flower. In the new Indian Order, recently instituted, the lotus is prominently introduced.

FIRST AFFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

1839.

SHAH SOOJAH-OOL-MOOLK had been driven from the throne of Affghanistan, and his kingdom divided among several chiefs. A Persian army besieged Herat, on the Affghan frontier, and the court of Persia claimed an extensive portion of territory, which, lying between India and Persia, appeared to menace the safety of the British dominions in the East Indies. These circumstances, and the unprovoked attack made on a British ally, Runjeet Singh, by Dost Mahomed Khan, occasioned a tripartite treaty to be concluded between the British, Runjeet Singh, and Shah Soojah, for the purpose of effecting the restoration of the dethroned monarch, and a British force designated the "ARMY OF THE INDUS," was assembled to effect this object. In addition to the native corps, it comprised the 4th. and 16th. Dragoons, (the cavalry being commanded by the late Lieutenant-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., then Major-General,) and the 2nd., 13th., and 17th. regiments of the regular army. The Bengal column was placed under Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, K.C.B., and the Bombay one under Major-General Willshire. General Sir Henry Fane was to have commanded the whole, but on information being received in October, 1838, that the siege of Herat had been raised by the Persian monarch, who had marched therefrom towards his capital, the force was reduced, and the second Bengal division was left at Ferozepore. Lieutenant-General Sir John (afterwards Lord) Keane, was consequently appointed to the command.

The plan of operations was thus arranged:—Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton was to march near Scinde, through the Bolan Pass to Candahar, and proceed thence to Ghuznee and Cabool. The Bombay division of the army commenced its march from the mouth of the Indus, through the country occupied by the Ameers of Scinde, who, refusing permission for the troops to pass through their territory, a passage had to be effected by force. Hyderabad, the capital, was captured;

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the capital of western Afghanistan, where provisions and repose were obtained. The tents were pitched in the grassy meadows, among enclosures covered with crops of grain. The watery exhalations from the low grounds however proved injurious to the health of the men, and the great heat experienced in the tents, with a saline impregnation in the water, augmented the number of the sick.

CAPTURE OF GHUZNEE.

23RD. JULY, 1839.

BREAKING up from Candahar on the 27th. of June, to reduce the remainder of the Shah's dominions to obedience, the army advanced along a valley of dismal sterility to the Turnuk river; then proceeding up the right bank, traversed the country of the Western Ghilzees, and arrived on the 21st. of July before Ghuznee, a strong fortress garrisoned by three thousand Affghans, under Prince Mahomed Hyder Khan, who were well provided with stores, and had determined on a desperate defence, having blocked up every gate with masonry excepting one.

Not having a battering train of sufficient power to proceed by the regular method of breaching the walls, Lieutenant-General Sir John Keane resolved to storm the place without delay, and a reconnoissance was made on the 21st. of July, when it was determined to blow open the gate, and accordingly during the night of the 22nd. of July a quantity of gunpowder was secretly brought to the one not blocked up with masonry, which was to be destroyed by an explosion before daylight on the following morning.

To the 13th. Foot was assigned the duty of covering the operations, in blowing open the gate, and they paraded at two o'clock, a.m. Three hundred pounds of gunpowder (in twelve sand-bags) were used for this purpose. The regiment proceeded in advance of the storming party to the causeway of the gate under cover of the darkness of the night, and the fire of the batteries of the assailants, six men of the leading company being told off to assist in carrying the powder-bags. On reaching the causeway, the 13th. extended

in light order along the ditch, and by their fire distracted the enemy's attention from the gate. After the explosion a company of the regiment, under Lieutenant Jennings, moved up with the engineer officer to ascertain if the operation had been attended with success; on which the light company of the 2nd. (or Queen's Royal,) No. 9 company of the 13th., under Captain Vigors, the light companies of the 17th. and of the Bengal European Regiment, which had been named to form the advance of the storming column, immediately pressed forward under the command of Brigadier Dennie, and despite a heavy fire gained an entrance into the fort. These were quickly followed by the main storming column under Brigadier Sale, (who was severely wounded on this occasion,) which consisted of the 2nd. Queens, under Major Carruthers, and the Bengal European Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Orchard; to these succeeded the 13th. Light Infantry, under Major Fraser, as they collected from the duty of skirmishing, with which they were directed to commence, and the 17th., under Lieutenant-Colonel Croker. The whole were soon established in possession of the fort.

After this the garrison rushed some to the citadel and others to the houses, from which they kept up an annoying fire, when the 13th. and 17th. regiments were directed against the former, but which unexpectedly was found evacuated. Large supplies of grain, ammunition of all kinds, and several guns and military weapons, with about two thousand horses, fell into the hands of the victors. A company of the 13th., under Lieutenant Arthur Wilkinson, succeeded in capturing the redoubt, (or outwork,) and took two standards and about sixty prisoners. A standard was captured by the 17th., but was afterwards lost by the wreck of a transport, in which a part of the regiment was embarked.

The loss sustained in the assault of Ghuznee by the Queen's regiments, (the 2nd., 13th., and 17th. Foot,) was limited to five men killed, and six officers and sixty-three men wounded.

When the Affghan horsemen, who had assembled in the neighbourhood, learnt the fate of the fortress, they abandoned their camp equipage and baggage, and fled towards Cabool, the

capital of Eastern Afghanistan, in the direction of which city the British forces immediately advanced.

Dost Mahomed Khan, the ruler of the country, assembled a formidable host in position near Ughundee; but ascertaining that his soldiers had resolved to abandon him, he fled with a body of select cavalry, leaving his artillery in position; and the British army advancing to the capital, replaced Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, on the 7th. of August, in the possession of the palace of his forefathers, from which he had been an exile many years. The conquest of a kingdom was thus achieved with trifling loss, and the troops pitched their tents in a rich valley near Cabool.

An order of merit was instituted by the Shah, called the Order of the Dooranee Empire, the decorations of which were conferred on the general and field officers. The following regiments of the Queen's army received authority to bear the words *AFGHANISTAN* and *GHUZNEE* for the foregoing services.—4th. and 16th. Light Dragoons, and the 2nd., 3rd., and 17th. Foot.

THE GHUZNEE MEDAL.

A medal was presented by the restored monarch to the officers and soldiers present at the storming of Ghuznee, which The Queen authorized them to receive and wear. This permission was thus announced to the army in India:—

“24th. June, 1841.

“The Commander-in-Chief has the gratification to publish the following letter, addressed to Lord Hill by the Marquis of Normanby, Secretary of State for the Home Department, whereby ‘Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the officers and soldiers engaged in the assault and capture of the fortress of Ghuznee, on the 21st. and 23rd. of July, 1839, to accept and wear the medal conferred upon them by Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, in approbation of their services on that occasion.’”

“Whitehall, 22nd. March, 1841.

“My Lord,

“The Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, King of Afghanistan, having conferred a medal upon the officers and soldiers engaged in the assault and capture of the fortress of

Ghuznee, on the 21st. and 23rd. of July, 1839, in approbation of their services on that occasion, I have the honour to acquaint your Lorship, that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit these officers and soldiers to accept and wear the medal in question.

“I have, etc.,

“The Right Honourable
Lord Hill, G.C.B.”

NORMANBY.”

The medal is of silver, and has on one side a representation of the fortress, with the word GHUZNEE in a scroll beneath, (vide page 47;) on the other side, within a wreath of laurel,



is a mural crown, with the date 23rd. July above, and the year 1839 below, as shewn in the accompanying engraving. The ribbon is crimson and green.

FIRST CHINESE WAR.

1840—1842.

In consequence of the Chinese government having commenced summary measures without sufficient previous notice, the British superintendents of trade applied to the Governor-General of India for a number of ships of war and armed vessels for the protection of life and property. Although the introduction of opium into China was prohibited, the local authorities did not enforce the law. Ultimately Captain Elliot and the merchants

at Canton were confined to the factories as prisoners, and in June the Chinese High Commissioner and other officers proceeded to Chuuhow, near the Bocca Tigris, and commenced destroying vast quantities of the prohibited drug, besides offering insult to Captain Elliot, R.N., the Queen's representative. Hostilities became unavoidable, and the 18th., 26th., and 49th. regiments, a native corps of Bengal volunteers, and detachments of artillery and sappers from the presidency of Madras, were embarked under Brigadier-General George Burrell, of the Royal Irish. It became important to gain possession of a portion of the Chinese territory as a *point d'appui* for subsequent operations; and the governor of Chusan, an island lying off the coast, was summoned to surrender in the beginning of July. He, however, made dispositions to defend the place, and on the morning of the 5th. of July the shore, landing-place, wharf, and adjoining hill were crowded with Chinese troops. The British shipping silenced the war-junks and batteries; and the right wing of the 18th. regiment, commanded by Major Henry William Adams, with the Royal Marines of the fleet, forming the advance, landed. They were followed by other corps, and the British troops, commanded by Brigadier-General George Burrell, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 18th., took up a position in front of the fortified city of Ting-hac-hien, whence a sharp fire was sustained for some time; but before the following day the Chinese soldiers fled in a panic, and the city was taken possession of, but the climate proved injurious to the health of the troops.

This success was followed by negotiations; the tardy councils of the Chinese being expedited by the activity of the British naval force, and in the early part of 1841 they agreed to give up the island of Hong-Kong, pay an indemnity of six million dollars, and open a direct intercourse for trading upon an equal footing. Accordingly the island was occupied; but the authorities appeared to have had no intention of fulfilling the other stipulations of the treaty. Hostilities were in consequence resumed, and the force embarked in February with the expedition up the Canton river. In less than an hour the fleet silenced the batteries of Wantong, and a body of troops, consisting of detachments of the 26th. and 49th. regi-

ments, Royal Marines, and the 37th. Madras Native Infantry, and Bengal volunteers, commanded by Major Pratt, of the 26th., landing, the island was captured without the loss of a man, thirteen hundred Chinese soldiers surrendering prisoners of war. Continuing the voyage, the fleet arrived at the bar, destroying the war-junks, the works being stormed and captured by the marines and seamen. As the expedition pursued its way up the river, the Chinese abandoned several batteries and armed rafts, and solicited terms of peace; but procrastination seemed to be their only object, and the British fleet advanced. The forts in front of Canton soon fell under the fire of the artillery, the Chinese flotilla was destroyed, and peace was again requested. While negotiations were pending, bodies of Tartar troops were arriving at Canton, which shewed the object of the enemy; and on the 24th. of May the troops landed, and on the following day they advanced against the fortified heights on the north of the city, when dispositions were made for the attack. About half-past nine o'clock the advance was sounded, and by a spirited effort the heights were carried,—the 18th. and 49th. being emulous which should first reach their appointed goals,—and the British colours waved triumphantly on the captured forts.

A fortified Chinese camp had been established on the high ground on the north-east of Canton, and from this bodies of the enemy advanced against the British troops. The 18th., 49th., and a company of marines, met and repulsed the principal attack, and, following the fugitives along a causeway, stormed and captured the entrenched camp in gallant style. It was afterwards burnt, and the magazines destroyed.

On the following morning (26th. of May) a flag of truce was seen on the walls, and hostilities were suspended; but delay still appearing to be the object of the Chinese, preparations were made to attack the city by storm, when six millions of dollars were agreed to be paid for the redemption of Canton, and opening the port for trade.

Disregarding the stipulations of treaties, the Emperor of China issued a mandate for the extermination of the British who dared thus to insult his coasts and capture his towns, offering, at the same time, immense rewards for the heads of the

commanders, and even a large sum for that of a private soldier. His decrees were responded to by depriving him of a further extent of territory; and on the 22nd. of August an expedition proceeded against the island and city of Amoy, situated in a fine gulf in the province of Fokein, the great tea district of China. On the 25th. of August the fleet arrived before Amoy, which was defended by five hundred pieces of cannon and a numerous force; but nothing could withstand the combined efforts of the British naval and land forces. On the following day the works were bombarded for two hours, and a landing was effected about three o'clock, when the Chinese and Tartar soldiers fled in dismay, after firing a few shots. The small island of Koolangsoo was captured on the preceding day.

On the 5th. of September the expedition sailed for the recapture of Chusan, which island had been given up in consequence of the stipulations of the first treaty. The place was found more strongly fortified than before, and a resolute but unavailing stand was made by the Chinese. A landing in two columns was effected on the 1st. of October; the first, about fifteen hundred strong, was accompanied by Major-General Sir Hugh Gough, and was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Craigie, of the 55th. foot. The second, about one thousand strong, was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Morris, of the 49th. regiment.

The expedition proceeded on the 6th. against the city of Chinhae, the military depôt of the province, situated on the mainland opposite Chusan, and surrounded by a wall of extraordinary height and thickness. The troops landed on the 10th. of October, advanced through a difficult country towards the city, and stormed the works covering the approach to the place. In this city an extensive arsenal, and cannon foundry, with military stores, fell into the hands of the captors. The force employed consisted of detachments of the 18th., 49th., and 55th. regiments, and of the Royal and the Madras Artillery.

From Chinhae the expedition proceeded up the river on the 13th. of October, against the fortified city of Ningpo, where no resistance was encountered. The troops landed, and formed on the ramparts, and possession was taken of the second city

in the province of Che-Keang, containing three hundred thousand inhabitants.

On the 10th. of March, 1842, a large army of Tartars and Chinese made a sudden attack upon Ningpo, escalading the walls, and forcing some of the gates, with great spirit, when the few British in garrison, triumphed over their numerous opponents. A guard of the 18th. Royal Irish Regiment, consisting of Lieutenant Anthony Armstrong, one sergeant, and twenty-three rank and file, stationed at the West-gate, being attacked by large numbers, behaved steadily, and gallantly drove them back, capturing two banners, the bearers of which had been shot at the gate: the spirited behaviour of this officer was commended in the public despatches.

Five days afterwards the troops embarked from Ningpo, and sailed up the river to attack the enemy's posts. On the 15th. of March they were engaged at Tsekee, and the heights of Segaoon, which were captured; the Chankee-pass was also forced, and the expedition, of which the 18th., 26th., and 49th. formed a portion, returned to Ningpo on the 17th. of March. This place was evacuated by the British in May, and an expedition proceeded against the fortified city of Chapoo, where a landing was effected on the 18th. of May. The 18th. and 49th. regiments composed the right column, under Lieutenant-Colonel Morris; and the 26th. and 55th. regiments were in the left, under Colonel Schoedde; the centre column under Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomerie, comprised detachments of the Royal and Madras Artillery, and the 36th. Madras Native Infantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Tomlinson met a soldier's death at the head of his regiment, the 18th. Royal Irish.

In June an expedition sailed up the Yangtse-Keang river, and the fortified posts of Woosung and Poonshau were captured. The city of Shanghae was afterwards taken possession of without opposition. Reinforcements arrived, including the 98th. regiment from England, and the expedition proceeded against Chin-Keang-foo, one of the strongest and most important cities of China. The fleet left Woosung on the 6th. of July, the Chinese troops were driven from Suyshan, and on the 20th. of July the armament approached Chin-Keang-foo. On the following day, after the reconnoissance had been com-

pleted, and the ships were in position, the landing commenced. The first brigade, consisting of the 26th., the Bengal Volunteers, flank companies of the 41st. Madras Native Infantry, and the 98th., was under the command of Major-General Lord Saltoun; the second (centre) brigade consisting of a detachment of the Royal Artillery, 55th., 6th. Madras Native Infantry, 36th. Madras Rifles, 2nd. Madras Native Infantry, and a detachment of Sappers, was commanded by Colonel, now Lieutenant-General Sir James Holmes Schoedde, K.C.B., (55th. Foot;) the third brigade comprised the 18th. and 49th., and the 14th. Madras Native Infantry, and was commanded by Colonel, afterwards Sir Robert Bartley, K.C.B., (49th. regiment,) both these officers having the local rank of Major-General.

Major-Generals Lord Saltoun and Schoedde commenced landing the troops before daylight, but considerable delay occurred from the rapidity of the current and the scattered state of the ships. The guns were next landed, followed by Major-General Bartley's brigade. Lord Saltoun moved forward with the troops of his brigade first landed, the 98th. under Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, (now Lord Clyde), and some companies of the native regiments, to destroy the encampments, and cut off the enemy's communication with the city, between twelve and fifteen hundred of whom had shewn themselves. The soldiers drove them over the hills and destroyed the encampments. Major-General Schoedde escalated the city walls at the north angle and carried the inner gateway, which was obstinately defended.

The 55th. highly distinguished itself on this occasion.* Lieutenant Cuddy, of that regiment, was the first to mount the walls, and was shortly afterwards severely wounded. Major (now Major-General Charles Warren, C.B.,) Warren, commanding the 55th., after he was himself wounded, cut down two of the enemy, and was personally engaged with a third.

*"The grenadier company of H. M. 55th. Foot, and two companies of the 6th. regiment of M. N. I., with the Sappers carrying the ladders, under the command of Brevet-Major Maclean, 55th. Foot, advanced against the north-east angle. The Sappers, commanded by Lieutenant Johnstone, with the greatest steadiness and gallantry reared their ladders against the wall, and in a few minutes the grenadiers of the 55th. had mounted, and dividing into two parties, proceeded to clear the ramparts, one party turning to the right, under Brevet-Major Maclean, and another to the left, under Lieutenant Cuddy, 55th."—*Major-General Schoedde's despatch.*

Every angle and embrasure had to be carried at the point of the bayonet. Brevet-Major Maclean commanded the storming party, and Captain Greenwood the Royal Artillery.

Meanwhile the west gate had been blown in by Captain Pears, the commanding engineer. A body of Tartars having been driven into one division of the western outwork, refused to surrender, when most of them were either shot or destroyed in the burning houses, several of which had been set on fire by the enemy, or by the British guns. Major-General Bartley subsequently proceeded with a body of troops, consisting of the 18th. and part of the 49th. regiment, when a hot engagement ensued with about one thousand Tartars, who, under cover of some enclosures, opened a destructive fire on the soldiers as they were filing round the walls. The leading division of the 49th. dashing down the ramparts on their left, while the 18th. pushed on to turn their right, they were soon dispersed, although some fought with great desperation.

From the sun becoming so overpowering, it was found impossible to move with men already fatigued by their exertions, many of whom died from the intense heat.* The troops therefore remained in occupation of the gates until six o'clock, when several parties were pushed into the Tartar city and to the public offices. On passing through the city and suburbs the painful spectacle presented itself of hundreds of the dead bodies of men, women, and children, lying in the houses, numerous families having destroyed themselves sooner than outlive the disgrace of their city being captured by foreigners.

In the attack on the entrenched camp, and storm and capture of the city of Chin-Keang-foo, the total casualties were three officers, two sergeants, and twenty-nine men killed; fifteen officers, four sergeants, one drummer, and eighty-six men wounded. Of these numbers one gunner of the Royal Artillery, two men of the 49th., and thirteen men of the 98th., were killed by a stroke of the sun.

The Royal Artillery, 18th., 26th., 49th., 55th., and 98th. regiments shared in this service.

* Lieutenant-Colonel Stephens, commanding the 49th., Colonel Bartley being on the staff, with the local rank of Major-General, died in consequence of the great fatigue, and exposure to the sun.

Sir Hugh Gough proceeded to carry his victorious troops into the heart of the empire, and attack Nankin, the ancient capital of China, wherein the fugitives from Chin-Keang-foo had sought refuge. By the 9th. of August the British naval and land forces environed Nankin, and a great portion of the troops landed. This decisive step produced the desired results, and conditions of peace were acceded to; the Chinese paying an indemnity, and ceding a portion of territory to the British crown.

In consideration of the gallantry displayed by the troops employed on the coasts and rivers of China, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to permit the 18th., 26th., 49th., 55th., and 98th. regiments, to bear on their colours and appointments the word CHINA, and the device of the "*Dragon*."

THE FIRST CHINA MEDAL.

THIS Medal, authorized by the Queen, is by the late William Wyon, Esq., R.A., and has on the obverse the Queen's head, with the superscription VICTORIA REGINA; on the reverse is a palm tree, against which are placed the arms of England on a shield, with cannons, anchor, flags, etc.; and the motto ARMIS EXPOSERE PACEM. In the *exergue* the word CHINA, 1842, underneath. The ribbon is crimson with yellow edges. Mr. Wyon made a very elaborate design for this medal, consisting of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries signing the treaty, and on the cloth of the table was a very minute pattern embroidered, representing the British Lion trampling on the dragon. So happy was the idea considered, that this portion instead of the whole of it was adopted for the reverse, over which was the above motto, and Nanking, 1842, beneath; but the present medal was ultimately struck, as the former was deemed offensive to the feelings of the conquered people.

SEQUEL TO THE FIRST AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

SHAH SOOJAN's government became so unpopular that the Affghans determined to effect the expulsion of the British, by whose aid he had been reinstated, and whose presence in

Cabool was rendered necessary to support him on the throne. The crisis arrived in 1841. In October the Affghans broke out into open insurrection; the British envoy, Sir William Macnaghten, and Sir Alexander Burnes, were treacherously murdered, and the troops, including the 44th. regiment,* which occupied Cabool, being compelled to evacuate that place, and retreat towards Jellalabad, were cut to pieces on the march, Dr. Brydon of the Shah's forces, being the only officer who succeeded in reaching that place. It is remarkable that this officer was one of the heroes of Lucknow.

The 13th. regiment was more fortunate; under its gallant Lieutenant-Colonel, Sir Robert Sale, (serving with the local rank of Major-General), it reached Jellalabad, having at the breaking out of the insurrection been detached from Cabool with a force in order to reduce the insurgents, and after much hard fighting in the passes had taken possession of Jellalabad, the successful defence of which by his small garrison, forms so bright a feature in this terrible and gloomy history. Before describing this heroic defence, only equalled by that of Lucknow, it is necessary to show the manner in which the gallant band reached the place of safety. The 13th. and other troops left Cabool on the 11th. of October, in consequence of a body of insurgents having possessed themselves of the Khoord Cabool pass,† about ten miles from the capital, with a view to expel the rebels, and re-open the communication with India. On the 12th. of October the pass was

* The 44th. regiment arrived at Jellalabad in January 1841, and was moved to Cabool in May following. On the 1st of October of that year, the strength of the regiment in Affghanistan was 25 officers, 85 sergeants, 14 drummers, and 685 rank and file. The number killed at Cabool, and during the retreat, amounted to 22 officers and 548 men; three officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Shelton, and Lieutenants Evans and Souter, and 51 men were taken prisoners. The officers killed between the 10th. of November, 1841, and the 18th. of January, 1842, were Lieutenant-Colonel Mackrell, Major Scott, Captains Swayne, McCrea, Leighton, and Robinson; Lieutenants Dodgin, Collins, White, Wade, Hogg, Cumberland, Raban, Cadett, Swinton, Fortye, and Gray; Paymaster Bourke; Quartermaster Halahan; Surgeon Harcourt, and Assistant-Surgeons Balfour and Primrose.

Lieutenant Souter, severely wounded, preserved the colours of the 44th. by tying them round his waist. 102 officers were killed at Cabool, and during the retreat.

† This was the place where the massacre of the British troops occurred, and not as too frequently stated, in the *Khyber* pass, which had they been able to reach, being on the Indian side of Jellalabad, they would have been safe.

forced, the troops under Sir Robert penetrating to Khoord (Little) Cabool.

Major-General Sir Robert Sale, Captain Hamlet C. Wade, (Major of Brigade,) Lieutenant George Mein, and Ensign Oakes were wounded. Lieutenant Mein being dangerously wounded, was obliged to be sent back in a litter to Cabool. Upon Sir Robert Sale being compelled to quit the field from the severity of his wound, the command of the troops devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Dennie, C.B., also of the 13th. The regiment then faced about, to return through the pass according to the plan for executing the operation, leaving the other corps at Khoord Cabool. Possession was then taken of Bootkhak, where the regiment was stationed until the 18th. of October. During this delay, incessant night-attacks were made by the enemy, called by them Shub Khoon, (night slaughter;) Sir Robert Sale's precaution in ordering the men to lie down on their alarm posts, as soon as the fire was opened on the camp, prevented much loss: his orders prohibiting any return-fire likewise saved many, and all the enemy's attempts to force an entrance therein were successfully resisted by the bayonet alone. Meanwhile the rebellion continued of a formidable character, and the 13th. were ordered to march to Tezeen, where they arrived on the 22nd. of October, and were engaged with a body of insurgents, whom they drove from some heights and strong positions. The regiment here lost Lieutenant Edward King, who fell at the head of his company, while gallantly charging the enemy, and Lieutenant R. E. Frere was wounded.

In consequence of orders from Cabool, the force under Major-General Sir Robert Sale marched for Gundamuck, and were continually pressed day and night, by insurgent bands hovering on their flanks and rear, which occasioned the fatigues and duties of the troops to be particularly harassing; the way led along defiles and over mountains, and when the soldiers halted, breast-works had to be thrown up to defend the bivouac ground from sudden attacks of the Afghan cavalry.

On the 29th. of October the rebels were found in force at the Jugdulluck Pass, and for some time they checked the advance of the column; but the skirmishers of the 13th. sprang

forward, and driving the Affghans from almost inaccessible heights protected by breast-works, enabled the British force to surmount every obstacle in the defile, and to arrive at Gundamuck on the following day. Lieutenants Jennings, Holcombe, and Rattray were severely wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Dennie, Captains Wilkinson, Havelock, Wade, and Fenwick, were specially mentioned in the despatches. The 13th. regiment up to this period had ten men killed and seventy-five wounded.

Sir Robert Sale remained at Gundamuck with his troops until the 5th. of November, when they proceeded and captured the fort of Mamoo Khail in the neighbourhood, and returned on the 6th. to Gundamuck. There intelligence was received of the breaking out of a violent insurrection at Cabool, on the 2nd. of November, and of the probability that the rebellion would become general. Under these circumstances, two forced marches on Jellalabad were made, with a numerous enemy pressing on the flanks and rear; a body of insurgents were beaten at Futtehabad by the rear-guard under Lieutenant-Colonel Dennie; and Jellalabad, the chief town in the valley of Ningrahar, was seized by the British troops on the 12th. of November, to establish a post upon which the corps at Cabool might retire, if necessary, and thus restore a link in the chain of communication with India.

DEFENCE OF JELLALABAD.

12TH. NOVEMBER, 1841, TO 7TH. APRIL, 1842.

The fortress of Jellalabad was found to be in a very dilapidated state, and the inhabitants disaffected to the government of the Shah. The Affghans collected to about ten thousand, and the walls of the fort being without parapets, and the garrison having only one day and a half supplies, on half rations, a sally was made on the 14th. of November, which routed the enemy, and enabled the troops to collect provisions, and erect works for the defence of the fortress, which called forth the efforts of all. While thus employed, the Affghans in great force again invested the place on the 27th. of No-

member, but they were completely routed and dispersed by a sally of the garrison on the 1st. of December.

On the 9th. of January, 1842, the garrison was summoned to give up the fortress by the leader of the Afghan rebellion, in fulfilment of a convention entered into at Cabool with Major-General Elphinstone, who was taken prisoner at a conference, and died shortly afterwards; but Sir Robert Sale being fully assured of the bad faith of the insurgents, refused; the annihilation of the troops from the capital, in the Ghilzie defiles, by the severity of the climate, and the basest treachery on the part of those in whose promises they had confided, proved the correctness of the major-general's estimate of their character.

Captain Broadfoot, garrison engineer, and Captain Abbott, commissary of ordnance, aided by the indefatigable exertions of the troops, brought the works into a state of defence against any Asiatic enemy not provided with siege-artillery; but the place was kept in a continual state of alarm by the occurrence of one hundred shocks of an earthquake in the course of a month, one of which, on the 19th. of February, occasioned the parapets to fall, injured the bastions, made a breach in the rampart, destroyed the guard-houses, reduced other portions of the works to ruins, and demolished one third of the town. With that unconquerable spirit of perseverance for which the troops had already been distinguished, they instantly turned to the repair of the works. Sirdar Mahomed Akbar Khan, Barukzye, the assassin of the late Envoy, and the treacherous destroyer of the Cabool force, flushed with success, approached with a numerous army to overwhelm the little garrison; he attacked the foraging parties on the 21st. and 22nd. of February; but was astonished at finding the works in a state of defence, whereupon he established a rigorous blockade. From that time to the 7th. of April, the reduced garrison was engaged in a succession of skirmishes, in which the 13th. had opportunities of distinguishing themselves; particularly detachments under Captains Patisson and Feuwick, Lieutenants George Wade and W. Cox.

Information was received on the 5th. of April, that the force under Major-General, now General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B.,

had experienced reverses in the Khyber, and had retraced its steps towards Peshawur; and on the 6th. a *feu-de-joie* and salute of artillery were fired by Mahomed Akbar, in honour of the event. It was also reported that the Ghazees had been defeated, and that the Sirdar had retreated into Lughman. Sir Robert Sale resolved to anticipate the last-mentioned event, by a general attack on the Affghan camp, with the hope of relieving Jellalabad from blockade, and facilitating Major-General Pollock's advance. Directions were accordingly given to form three columns of infantry, the central one consisting of the 13th., (mustering five hundred bayonets,) under Colonel Dennie, C.B.; the left comprising a similar number of the 35th. Native Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Montcath, C.B.; and the right composed of one company of the 13th., one of the 35th. Native Infantry, and the detachment of Sappers, under the command of Lieutenant Orr, (the severity of Captain Broadfoot's wound still rendering him non-effective,) amounting to three hundred and sixty men, was commanded by Captain (afterwards the celebrated Sir Henry) Havelock, of the 13th.; these were to be supported by the fire of the guns of No. 6 field battery under Captain Abbott, the whole of the small cavalry force being under Captain Oldfield and Lieutenant Mayne.

At daylight on the morning of the 7th. of April, the troops issued from the Cabool and Peshawur gates. The Sirdar, Mahomed Akbar Khan, had formed his force of about six thousand men in order of battle for the defence of his camp; its right resting on a fort, and its left on the Cabool river; even the ruined works within eight hundred yards of the place, but recently repaired, were filled with Ghilzie marksmen, who had evidently determined upon a stout resistance. The attack was led by the skirmishers and column under Captain Havelock; this drove the enemy from the extreme left of his advanced line of works, which it pierced at once, and proceeded to advance into the plain; the central column at the same time directed its efforts against a square fort, upon the same base, the defence of which was obstinately maintained. Colonel Dennie, while nobly leading his regiment to the assault, received a shot through his body, which, to the deep regret of officers

and men, shortly after proved fatal.*

The rear of the work having been finally gained by passing to its left, orders were given for a combined attack upon the enemy's camp; this was brilliant and successful. The artillery advanced at the gallop, and directed a heavy fire upon the Affghan centre, while two columns of infantry penetrated his line near the same point, and the third forced back his left from its support on the river, into which some of his horse and foot were driven. The Affghans repeatedly attempted to check the advance by a smart fire of musketry—by throwing forward heavy bodies of horse, which twice threatened in force the detachments of infantry under Captain Havelock, and by opening three guns, screened by a garden wall; but in a short time they were dislodged from every point of their positions, their cannon taken, and their camp involved in a general conflagration.

By about seven o'clock in the morning the battle was over, and the enemy in full retreat in the direction of Lughman. Two Affghan cavalry standards were taken, besides four guns which had been lost by the Cabool army and Gundamuck forces. Great quantities of *matériel* and stores were, together with the enemy's tents, destroyed, and the defeat of Mahomed Akbar, in open field, by the troops he had boasted of blockading, was complete.

In addition to Colonel Dennie, killed, the 13th. had Lieutenant Jennings and Assistant-Surgeon Barnes wounded; eight privates were killed, and thirty-one rank and file wounded.

Armourer Sergeant Henry Ulyett, of the 13th., captured Mahomed Akbar's standard, which he took from a cavalry soldier, whom he killed. The standard is of scarlet cloth, with a green border, and crimson and yellow fringe. It is trian-

* Captain Wilkinson, of the 13th., on whom the charge of one of the infantry columns devolved on the lamented fall of Colonel Dennie, and Captain Hamlet Wade, (Brigade-Major,) were highly commended in Major-General Sir Robert Sale's despatch; Lieutenant and Adjutant Wood made a dash at one of the enemy, and in cutting him down, his charger was so severely injured as to have been afterwards destroyed. Lieutenant Cox was the first of the party which captured two of the enemy's cannon. The conduct of these two officers, both of the 13th., was specially noticed. Major Wade presented to the United Service Museum an Affghan steel helmet, with chain-mail defence for the neck and eyes, and a nasal or bar to be raised or lowered for the defence of the nose. This was worn by one of the Affghan cavalry, and taken in the above action.

gular in shape and swallow-tailed. About the centre a patch of light blue cloth is introduced, on which are neatly sewn some characters in yellow cloth, being an extract from the Koran, signifying "The Omnipotent God! In the name of God, the clement and the merciful! With God as a helper, victory is nigh." This and two other flags, captured by the 13th. on the same day, were deposited in Chelsea Hospital.

In this successful enterprise the force employed amounted to about eighteen hundred men of all arms. The safety of the fortress was entrusted, during the action, to the ordinary guards of its gates, and one provisional battalion of followers of every description armed with pikes and other weapons, who manned the curtains, and made a respectable show of defence. Captain Patisson, of the 13th., was left in command of this diminished garrison; towards the conclusion of the engagement a sally was made from the Cabool gate by Lieutenant George Wade, of the same regiment, into the fort before which Colonel Dennie had fallen, when it was observed that the enemy were abandoning the place; all it contained was set on fire, and some of the defenders were bayoneted.

The enemy's loss was very severe; the field of battle was strewed with the bodies of men and horses, and the richness of the trappings of some of the latter denoted that chiefs of rank (several being present and taking part in the action) had fallen.

In February following, the thanks of Parliament were accorded to the Governor-General of India, and to the officers and troops employed in Affghanistan, the resolutions being moved in the House of Lords by the Duke of Wellington, and in the House of Commons by Sir Robert Peel, who, after eulogizing the gallant conduct of Sir Robert Sale and the garrison of Jellalabad, (appropriately designated "ILLUSTRIOUS,") specially deplored the death of Colonel Dennie,* justly described as "one of the most noble and gallant spirits, whose actions have ever added brilliance to their country's military renown."

* The following interesting circumstance was related by Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey in the House of Lords, in his speech on the 20th. of February, 1843, regarding the vote of thanks for the operations in Affghanistan. The Adjutant-General of the Army in India, acting by the command of Lord

On the 26th. of August, 1842, it was officially announced in the "London Gazette," that "In consideration of the distinguished gallantry displayed by the 13th. Light Infantry, during the campaigns in the Burmese empire and in Affghanistan, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of that regiment assuming the title of the '13th., or Prince Albert's Regiment of Light Infantry;' and of its facings being changed from yellow to blue.

"Her Majesty has also been pleased to authorize the 13th. Regiment of Light Infantry to bear on its colours and appointments a 'Mural Crown,' superscribed 'Jellalabad,' as a memorial of the fortitude, perseverance, and enterprise, evinced by that regiment, and the several corps which served during the blockade of Jellalabad."

THE JELLALABAD MEDALS.

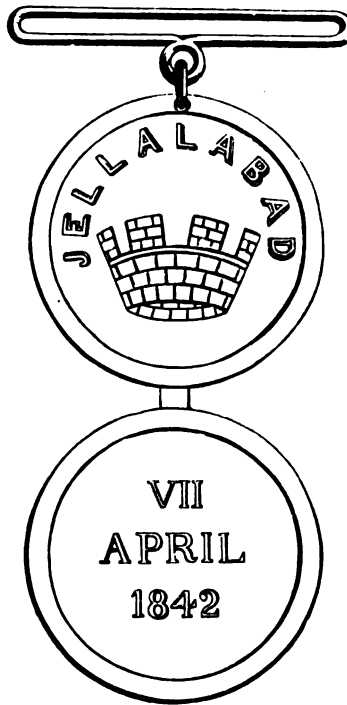
A silver medal was distributed by the Governor-General of India to every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private, European and Native, who belonged to the garrison of Jellalabad on the 7th. of April, 1842; on one side was a Mural Crown superscribed JELLALABAD, and on the other VII APRIL, 1842. Her Majesty's permission for the 13th. Light Infantry to wear this medal was dated 26th. of August, 1842. The ribbon, intended to represent the rays of the rising sun, was made expressly for the above medal, and is generally known as the rainbow pattern.*

Subsequently a silver medal, designed by William Wyon,

Ellenborough, transmitted to the aged mother of Colonel Dennie that medal which her son would have worn, had he happily survived. In replying to the letter which accompanied this token, Mrs. Dennie beautifully said, that "she accepted it with pleasure and with pride, for she had a right to feel a pride in her son's life, and in his death." Lord Fitzgerald added, "that it was impossible to read that passage without honouring the lady, and even more deeply lamenting the fate of the son of whom she had so justly and truly written." Since 1842 it has been the invariable practice with regard to medals granted for service in India, to present them to the legal representatives of the deceased officers and soldiers.

* This medal, which was struck in India by order of Lord Ellenborough, is now very scarce. The accompanying engraving has been made from a specimen kindly lent to me by Captain A. C. Tupper, one of the Council of the Royal United Service Institution, from whom I have received several valuable hints during the progress of this work.

Esq., was struck. On the obverse was the Queen's Head superscribed VICTORIA VINDEX. On the reverse a figure of Victory, with the Union Jack in her left hand, and laurel wreaths in her right, flying over the fortress of Jellalabad. Above the figure are the words JELLALABAD, VII APRIL, in a semicircle; and in the exergue MDCCCXLII. (See page 91.) This was exchanged for the first medal, the ribbon being the same in both cases.



FIRST JELLALABAD MEDAL.

SECOND AFFGHAN CAMPAIGN. 1842.

WHEN the news of the Affghan tragedy reached India, it was resolved to rescue the gallant garrison, and to restore British supremacy beyond the Indus. Accordingly a force was collected at Peshawur, in the north of the Punjaub, under Major-General Pollock, early in 1842. Of this army the Queen's regiments consisted of the 3rd. Light Dragoons, and the 9th. and 31st. Foot. On the 5th. of April the Khyber Pass was forced, although strongly occupied, and its mouth having a breastwork of stones and bushes.

Precipitous and rocky hills, on the right and left, presented great natural obstacles to the ascent of troops, and it was an undertaking of no ordinary difficulty to gain the summit of such heights, defended, as they were, by a numerous body of the enemy; the columns destined to accomplish this most important object, moved off simultaneously with the main one intended to assault the entrance, but were compelled to make a considerable detour to the right and left, to enable them to commence the ascent. The right column, consisting of four companies of the 9th. Foot, and the same number of companies of the 26th. and 64th. Native Infantry, were under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, of the 9th. regiment, and Major Anderson, of the 64th. Native Infantry. The left column, consisting of four companies of the 9th. Foot, a similar number of companies of the 26th. and 64th. Native Infantry, together with four hundred Jezailchees, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Moseley and Major Huish, commenced the ascent, led by Captain Ferris, of the regiment of Jezailchees.

Both columns, after considerable opposition, succeeded in routing the enemy, and gaining possession of the crest of the hills on either side. While the flanking columns were in progress on the heights, Captain Alexander, in command of the artillery, placed the guns in position, and threw shrapnels among the enemy when opportunity offered, which assisted much in their discomfiture. Upon the heights being gained, the main column was advanced to the mouth of the Pass, and commenced destroying the barrier, which the enemy had

evacuated on perceiving their position was turned; portions of the right and left columns were left to keep the heights, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Moseley and Major Anderson, and Major Huish and Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor continued their advance to crown the hills in front, and on each side, which were covered with the foe, who appeared determined to contest every inch of ground; but the gallantry of the troops carried everything before them.

Thus was accomplished without the payment of any tribute, the passage of the Khyber Pass,* and the road to Jellalabad was gained. The siege of that place (as already shewn) had been abandoned, when Major-General Pollock arrived on the 16th. of April, and found the garrison, after a siege which had lasted upwards of five months, in excellent health, with a plentiful supply of ammunition, and all most anxious to march on Cabool.

ADVANCE ON CABOOL. 1842.

MAJOR-GENERAL POLLOCK urged upon Lord Ellenborough, the new Governor-General of India, the advance upon Cabool; the 31st. regiment, which had followed by forced marches, joined at Jellalabad on the 5th. of May, having undergone much privation on the way, and the loss of several men from famine and fatigue; while at Jellalabad the army was halted in wretched tents, the climate being so unhealthy during the summer, that the natives use it only as a winter residence. Soon the effect of this displayed itself; the days became so oppressive, that both officers and men were obliged to dig deep holes underground in which to shield themselves, in

* It is remarkable that the Sikhs, afterwards such formidable opponents during the Sutlej and Punjab campaigns, were able supporters at this period, and during the recent Indian Mutiny they sustained their former character, the Sikh regiments being most valuable allies.

In a notification from the Governor-General, in Council, dated from Benares, on the 19th. of April, 1842, the following passage occurs:—"The Governor-General deems it to be due to the troops of the Maha Rajah Shere Shing, to express his entire satisfaction with their conduct, as reported to him, and to inform the army, that the loss sustained by the Sikhs in the assault of the Khyber Pass, which was forced by them, is understood to have been equal to that sustained by the troops of Her Majesty and of the Government of India."

some slight measure, from the burning heat of the sun, the thermometer rising in the tents as high as 126°.

In consequence of the extreme heat the troops suffered a loss which the most sanguinary encounter with the enemy could not have exceeded. Neither was it in men alone that the army was daily losing its efficiency. From the valley of Jellalabad having been so long the seat of war, the fertile land had become a desert,—the wretched half-starved camels could find no forage on the bare face of the sand, and they died by hundreds; their dead bodies lying about in all directions, swollen with the sun, and emitting the most pestilential exhalations, together with the filth and dirt of a standing camp of fifty thousand men, added to the disease which raged among the troops.

Eventually it was found necessary to divide the force, and the fourth brigade, in which was the 31st. regiment, was ordered to march under Brigadier Monteath to Peshbolak, in the Shinwarce country, to punish some refractory tribes, who had attacked several convoys, and been guilty of many acts of murder and plunder. The warlike and turbulent Shinwarce tribes sheltered themselves in their strongholds, which were formed in a narrow valley, strengthened by many forts and stockaded enclosures, while the heights on either side were defended by numerous sunghas, or breastworks of large stones, which were so constructed as to enable them to dispute every inch of ground with an advancing force. The brigade having arrived, and encamped about two miles from this formidable position, a reconnoitring party was sent out, under the command of Captain Willis, of the 31st.; this party, having proceeded some four or five miles from the camp, was furiously attacked, and suffered severely from the enemy's fire; nevertheless the object sought was fully obtained, after which it returned to the camp, sustaining a smart action the whole way back.

On the 26th. of July, Brigadier Monteath prepared to attack the enemy near Mazcena with his whole force; and accordingly, leaving the camp standing under an efficient guard, he moved towards the position occupied by the Affghans, who were prepared, and nothing loath to meet him. The engagement was

commenced by the 31st. regiment, seconded by the 33rd. and 53rd. Native Infantry, ascending the heights, and driving the Shinwarees from their breastworks, and along the ridges of the hills, while the 10th. Light Cavalry, in the valley below, charged them whenever they shewed front on level ground. The camp followers and pioneers had been furnished with combustibles to burn the forts, as the Shinwarees were driven out of them, which service was very efficiently performed. Meanwhile, on the heights, the enemy disputed every foot of ground until taken at the point of the bayonet, and Lieutenant M'Ilween, of the 31st., was killed in leading one of the attacks.

The Affghans being driven from their defences, the artillery, under the command of Captain Abbott, played upon them with great effect; and after contesting the day until every fort and place of defence had been taken and destroyed, they fled, dispersing themselves among the neighbouring hills, where it was impossible to pursue them. Their loss was very great, including most of their leaders.

After this action the brigade returned to Jellalabad, and on the 20th. of August the army marched in two divisions *en route* to Cabool. Three days afterwards the troops arrived at Gundamuck, when information was received that the enemy, under the Chiefs Hadji Ali and Khyroolah Khan, occupied the village and fort of Mammoo Khail, about two miles distant, and it was determined to attack them there on the following morning. Accordingly on the 24th. of August, at four o'clock, a.m., the troops advanced, and the attack on Mammoo Khail was attended with complete success.

Major-General Pollock left Gundamuck on the 7th. of September, and on the day after the troops were engaged with the forces of Mahomed Khan and the Ghilzie chiefs at the Pass of Jugdulluck; in the valley were seen the blackened remains of the unfortunate Cabool force. No further opposition was shewn to the advance of the army until nearing the valley of Tezeen;—the road from this place to Khoord Cabool was through a succession of lofty hills, called the Huft Kotul, or Eight Hills.

On the 10th. of September, it having been ascertained that Akbar Khan, with twenty thousand men, had established himself

in the Khoord Cabool Pass, in order to cover the capital and fight a pitched battle with the British, the second division was ordered to join the first by a forced march to Tezeen, where Major-General Pollock was encamped. This junction was effected on the 11th. of September, with little loss, although a running fight was kept up the greater part of the way. In fact, the advance to Cabool was a succession of skirmishes oftentimes by night as well as by day. The camp was attacked on the night of the 12th. of September, but the enemy made no impression, and little loss occurred.

Shortly after daybreak on the 13th. of September, the army moved off its ground towards the Tezeen Pass, the advanced guard being commanded by Sir Robert Sale. After moving carefully along the Pass for about two miles, the Affghans were discovered, in great force, occupying strong positions on the heights on either side, while their artillery and cavalry were formed some distance farther on in the Pass itself. The action commenced by a heavy fire on the advanced guard of the British; and the distance being too great for musketry, from the effect of which also the Affghans were covered by extensive sunghas, for the whole length of their position, it was judged necessary for the troops to ascend the heights and drive them from their posts at the point of the bayonet. This service was most effectively performed on the left heights by the 9th. and 31st. regiments, and on the right by the 13th. Light Infantry.

The companies ascended the face of the mountain under a most galling fire, from the effects of which many casualties occurred, and not returning a shot until the ledge was gained: a combined volley within ten yards of the enemy, followed by an immediate charge of bayonets, drove him from his defences with great slaughter, and the heights were gained.

Being reinforced by fresh troops, the British pushed on, and storming one entrenchment after another, threw the Affghans into great confusion. The artillery was now brought up, and played upon them with terrific effect, while the British cavalry, having charged and overthrown their horse, posted in the Pass, and taken their guns, together with the state tent of their commander, Mahomed Akbar Khan, victory, even at this

early period was in favour of the British arms; but the war-like mountaineers continued the struggle with desperate valour. Attack after attack was made upon the troops occupying the posts from which the enemy had first been driven. Reckless of life, the stern fanatics came on to be shot down from the defences which they had themselves thrown up. In a series of desultory attacks the day declined, and the British having obtained possession of every height commanding the Pass, the remains of the Affghan army made a *détour* among the hills, and attacked the British rear-guard, commanded by Colonel Richmond, but they were warmly received, and entirely discomfited.*

So complete was the defeat of the Affghan army on the 13th. of September, that Akbar Khan escaped from the field accompanied only by a solitary horseman. The enemy acknowledged to have lost fifty-three chiefs and persons of consequence and seven hundred men. The casualties on the part of the British amounted to one hundred and eighty-five.

No impediments now existed to the advance of the British on Cabool, at which city the army arrived on the 15th. of September, and encamped on the race-course. On the following morning the British colours were hoisted on the highest pinnacles of the battlements of the Balar Hissar, (upper fort,) on the spot most conspicuous from the city; the National Anthem was played, and a royal salute fired from the guns of the horse artillery, the whole of the troops present giving three cheers. The colours were left in the Balar Hissar to be hoisted daily as long as the troops should continue at Cabool.

All the objects of the campaign were thus gained, and the rescue of the prisoners effected, amongst whom were several officers † and ladies, (Lady Sale being of the number,) together

* Major Skinner, of the 31st., highly distinguished himself with the force which was detached under his command, and which proceeded, in the afternoon of the 12th. of September, across the hills towards the valley of Khoord Cabool by a route different from that of the main army. On the march, this officer came suddenly in presence of a greatly superior number of Affghans. Notwithstanding that the country was difficult and imperfectly known, by a series of skilful manœuvres he extricated his troops from the perilous situation in which they were placed, and defeated the Affghans, who exceeded five times his force, with great slaughter, on the 13th. of September.

† One of these officers, Lieutenant Mein, was thus alluded to in reference

with thirty-six non-commissioned officers and men of the 44th. regiment—one hundred and five in all.

CANDAHAR. 1842.

As the 13th. Light Infantry are so intimately connected with the defence of Jellalabad, in like manner the 40th. regiment is associated with Candahar. Major-General Sir William Nott, like Sir Robert Sale, refused to obey the order from Major-General Elphinstone to surrender. After the insurrection at Cabool, a general rising took place throughout Affghanistan, and the insurgents in the neighbourhood of Candahar being headed by Prince Sufter Jung, the son of Shah Soojah, and brother of Prince Timour, (Governor of Candahar,) who had left on the 29th. of November, 1841, to place himself at the head of those whom Mahomed Atta Khan was assembling on

to his conduct, while serving with the army on its retreat from Cabool, by Sir Robert Peel, on moving the vote of thanks to the army employed in Affghanistan:—"I have said that, in the course of this campaign, instances of the most generous devotion, of friendly sympathy, and of desperate fidelity, were displayed, which deserve at least a passing notice. Lieutenant Eyre says: 'Lieutenant Sturt (son-in-law to Sir Robert and Lady Sale) had nearly cleared the defile, when he received his wound, and would have been left on the ground to be hacked to pieces by the Ghazees, who followed in the rear to complete the work of slaughter, but for the generous intrepidity of Lieutenant Mein, of Her Majesty's 13th. Light Infantry, who, on learning what had befallen him, went back to his succour, and stood by him for several minutes, at the imminent risk of his own life, vainly entreating aid from the passers by. He was, at length, joined by Sergeant Deane, of the Sappers, with whose assistance he dragged his friend, on a quilt, through the remainder of the Pass, when he succeeded in mounting him on a miserable pony, and conducted him in safety to the camp, where the unfortunate officer lingered till the following morning, and was the only man of the whole force who received Christian burial. Lieutenant Mein was himself at this very time suffering from a dangerous wound in the head, received in the previous October; and his heroic disregard of self, and fidelity to his friend in the hour of danger, are well deserving of a record in the annals of British valour and virtue; I think, Sir, it is but just that the name of Lieutenant Mein should be mentioned with honour in the House of Commons, and I do not regret having noticed this circumstance, as it has called forth so generous and general an expression of sympathy and approval.'"

The name and sufferings of Lady Sale will be ever connected with the disasters in Affghanistan; her extraordinary presence of mind, her generous consideration for the wants of her companions in captivity, and her noble example, displaying a total forgetfulness of self, endeared her to the country, and shed an imperishable renown on her sex, exhibiting to the world a remarkable instance of self-reliance and strength of mind, combined with the faithful performance of the duties of a soldier's wife. Her Journal is one of exciting and absorbing interest.

the eastern frontier. The insurgents under these two chiefs having approached within eight miles, Major-General Sir William Nott, G.C.B., moved out to attack them on the morning of the 12th. of January, 1842, the 40th. forming the advance. This regiment, during the previous year, had suffered severely from sickness, the number of deaths amounting to one hundred and fifty-nine. A strong position, with a morass in their front, had been taken up by the enemy, which rendered the approach of the troops difficult. The Affghans were, however, quickly routed. At this period, and until the 7th. of May, the soldiers remained accoutred every night.

During the month of February considerable numbers of Affghans, under the command of Prince Sufter Jung and other chiefs assembled in the vicinity of Candahar, plundering the villages, and by every possible means urging the inhabitants to join in an attack upon the British troops, especially those occupying the cantonments; but owing to the severity of the weather the Major-General was unable to move, and such a measure became impracticable till the 7th. of March, when, the enemy having approached closer, Sir William Nott marched with the remainder of his army against them; they were followed, and dispersed in every direction. While the force was thus absent, a strong detachment of the enemy made an attack on the city, and succeeded in burning the Herat gate, but were repulsed with great loss by the troops in garrison. On the 25th. of March, Sir William moved out with a force (of which the 40th. formed a part,) to the support of a brigade detached under the command of Colonel Wymer, C.B., of the Bengal army, to forage and to afford protection to the numerous villages, when the Affghans were driven across the Urghundaub in the greatest confusion.

Major-General (now Lieutenant-General Sir Richard) England, who had at first been unsuccessful in conveying stores to Candahar from Scinde, having been reinforced at Quetta, again advanced, and accomplished his object. On the 28th. of April he attacked the enemy's strong position in front of the village of Hykulzie. The 41st., which formed part of his force, was the only Queen's regiment that shared in this action; two out of the three columns of attack were led by

Majors Simmons and Cochran, the reserve being under Major Browne, all of the 41st. Foot.

On the 19th. of May, a force, composed of the 40th. and other corps, under Colonel Wymer, marched for the purpose of drawing off the garrison of Kelat-i-Ghilzie, a hill fort eighty-four miles from Candahar, on the road to Ghuznee. It arrived there on the 26th., but on the 21st. the fort had been attacked by four thousand Ghilzees, whom the defenders had gallantly defeated. The troops consequently were only occupied in destroying the defences, etc., till the 1st. of June, when they returned to Candahar.*

Major-General Nott moved with his army on the 10th. of August, upon Cabool. The 40th. and 41st. regiments formed a portion of his force, the wounded, sick, and weakly men being sent to India *via* the Kojuck Pass, with the troops under Major-General England.† Captain White, of the light company of the 40th., was appointed to command the advance, composed of the light companies of the 40th. and 41st., and

* A medal was granted to the gallant garrison of Kelat-i-Ghilzie for its heroic and successful defence, under Captain Craigie, bearing on one side a shield inscribed KĒLAT-I-GHILZIE within a wreath of laurel, and surmounted by a mural crown; on the other side a cuirass, helmet, flags, muskets, and cannon, arranged as a trophy, with the word ΙΝΒΙCΤΑ, and date MDCCCXLIJ underneath. The ribbon is of the rainbow pattern. This medal was also by William Wyon, Esq., R.A. No Queen's regiment formed part of the garrison, and therefore did not receive the above medal. The Kelat-i-Ghilzie regiment is the only corps which bears the name of this fort on its colours, which place is sometimes mistaken for ΚΗΕΛΑΤ, borne on the colours of the 2nd. and 17th. Foot, to commemorate the capture of the capital of Beloochistan by the troops under Major-General Sir Thomas Willshire, on the 13th. of November, 1839.

† Major-General England evacuated Quetta on the 1st. of October, and succeeded in withdrawing through the Kojuck and Bolan Passes into the valley of the Indus, a portion of the force which had been stationed at Candahar, and all the scattered garrisons of the intermediate places between the eastern face of the Kojuck mountains and the plains of Cutchee. Lord Ellenborough, in General Orders, remarked that, "This operation, less brilliant in its circumstances than that entrusted to Major-General Pollock and Major-General Nott, was yet one which demanded the greatest prudence in the making of every previous arrangement for securing the safe descent of the several columns, and which called into exercise many of the higher qualities which most contribute to form the character of an accomplished general."

"The Governor-General could not but regard with some anxiety the progress of this movement, requiring so much of delicate management in its execution; and it is a subject of extreme satisfaction to him, that the same complete success should have attended this, which has, during the present campaign, attended every other part of the combined operations of the armies beyond the Indus."—*General Orders by the Governor-General of India, Simla, October 20th., 1842.*

the 2nd., 16th., 38th., 42nd., and 43rd. regiments of Bengal Native Infantry, and the regiment of Kelat-i-Ghilzie.

BATTLE OF GONINE.

30TH. AUGUST, 1842.

SHUMSHOODEEN, the Affghan governor of Ghuznee, about three o'clock in the afternoon, on the 30th. of August, brought nearly the whole of his army, amounting to about twelve thousand men, into the vicinity of the camp at Gonine, distant thirty-eight miles south-west of Ghuznee, when Major-General Nott moved out with one-half of his force, and after a short but spirited contest, defeated the Affghans, capturing their guns, tents, ammunition, etc., and dispersing them in every direction. One hour more of daylight, and the whole of their infantry would have been destroyed. Shumshoodeen fled towards Ghuznee, accompanied by about thirty horsemen. Major Hibbert, of the 40th., was specially noticed in the despatches. Two officers were killed and four wounded; thirty-six non-commissioned officers and men were killed and sixty-two wounded.

RE-CAPTURE OF GHUZNEE.

6TH. SEPTEMBER, 1842.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM NOTT, on the morning of the 5th. of September, moved upon Ghuznee. Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer, Political Agent, commanding at Ghuznee, upon promise of honourable treatment and safety on the march to Cabool, and by the orders of Major Pottinger and Major-General Elphinstone, had, in March, 1842, capitulated. The garrison was exhausted by fatigue and constant duty, and the men had suffered greatly from cold, the thermometer having been fourteen degrees below Zero. Upon Shumshoodeen, nephew of Dost Mahomed Khan, swearing on the Koran that he would give the Sepoys a safe escort to Hindoostan, they consented to deliver up their arms. The city was found to be full of men, and a range of mountains running north-east of the fortress was

covered by heavy bodies of cavalry and infantry; the gardens and ravines in the vicinity being likewise occupied. A considerable reinforcement from Cabool, under Sultan Jan, had also been received by the enemy. Major Saunders, of the Bongal Engineers, was directed to reconnoitre the works; this brought on some smart skirmishing, and Captain White, of the 40th., commanding the light companies, was pushed forward, when the Major-General determined to carry the enemy's mountain positions before encamping his force. This was effectively performed by the troops, and the Affghans were driven before them until every point was gained. Two regiments and some guns were sent from the camp, (which had been pitched,) to occupy the village of Bullool, about six hundred yards from the walls of Ghuznec, upon the spur of the mountain to the north-east, as this appeared to be a desirable spot for preparing a heavy battery.

During the night of the 5th. of September, the engineers, sappers and miners, and infantry working parties were employed in erecting breaching batteries; before the guns, however, had reached the position on the morning of the 6th., it was ascertained that the fortress had been evacuated, and at daybreak the British colours were flying from the citadel. The 40th. had one private killed and three privates wounded; the 41st. had the same number wounded. In these operations the loss was much less than might have been expected, from the numbers and positions of the enemy, and from the fact of the troops being obliged to move under the range of the guns of the fortress. Three hundred and twenty-seven Sepoys, of the 27th. Native Infantry were here released from the state of slavery to which they had been reduced by the Affghans. A party was detained, under Lieutenant G. White, to take down the celebrated gates of Somnauth, concerning which so much discussion afterwards arose.

On the 10th. of September the troops continued their march on Cabool, when Shumshoodcen, Sultan Jan, and other chiefs having assembled about twelve thousand men, occupied, on the 14th. and 15th. of September, a succession of strong mountains, intercepting the advance at Beence Badam and Mydan, but they were dislodged, and driven from their position.

No further opposition was encountered, and on the 17th. the troops, under Major-General Nott, reached Cabool, and joined the force under Major-General Pollock.

After the strong town of Istalif had been captured by the troops under Major-General Mc Caskill, on the 29th. of September, in which the 9th. Foot and the light companies of the 41st. bore a gallant part, the army broke ground on its return to India on the 12th. of October, the grand bazaar of Cabool, named the Chahar Chuttah, where the remains of the British envoy had been exposed to public insult, having been first destroyed. On arriving at Jellalabad, the fortress was destroyed.* During the march through the passes several attacks of the Affghans were repulsed. According to the wish of Lord Ellenborough, the Governor-General, the garrison of Jellalabad proceeded in advance of the rest of the troops, in order to make a triumphant entry. The medals (mural crown pattern) granted to the garrison for the defence and battle near Jellalabad had been forwarded a few days previously, in order that they might be worn on its entrance into Ferozepore, which took place on the 17th. of December.

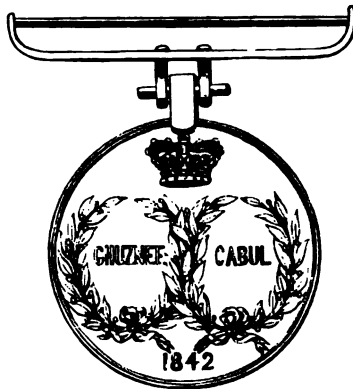
The foregoing services are commemorated on the colours and appointments of the following Queen's regiments:—*Cabool*, 1842.—3rd. Light Dragoons, 9th., 13th., 31st., 40th., and 41st. regiments. *Candahar* and *Ghuznee*.—40th. and 41st. regiments. *Jellalabad*.—13th. Light Infantry.

MEDALS FOR THE SECOND AFFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

THE medals for the second Affghan campaign generally resembled that for meritorious service, of which an illustration has been given, except that the words CANDAHAR, GHUZNEE, CABUL, 1842, under each other, were engraved within the wreath of laurel, and beneath the imperial crown, instead of

* On the south face of the fort was a large bastion, close to which was an open space which had been converted into a burial ground; here the remains of Colonel Dennie, with many other gallant soldiers were laid, and the engineer officer in mining the bastion caused the whole mass to be thrown by the explosion over the graves, thus leaving a lasting and appropriate monument over them, and effectually preventing the bodies being disturbed by the Affghans.

FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE. Where the recipient was entitled to the foregoing services but one medal was given. Some of these medals were only inscribed **CANDAHAR, 1842**; and others **CABUL, 1842**. Such as claimed for **GHUZNEE** and **CABUL** had one inscribed with those words within a double wreath of laurel, as shewn in the accompanying engraving. On the obverse in each instance was the **QUEEN'S** head, with the superscription **VICTORIA VINDEX**. The ribbon was the same in all,



being that known as the rainbow pattern. The artist was the late William Wyon, Esq., R.A. The authority for these medals to be worn by the Queen's troops was notified to the army in India on the 28th. of January, 1843.*

CAMPAIGN IN SCINDE. 1843.

THE withdrawal of the troops from Affghanistan was considered by the Scindian princes as a sign of weakness, and

* "His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has received the authority of His Grace the Commander-in-Chief to promulgate to the Army in India, that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit such of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of Her Majesty's regiments, as were engaged in the operations beyond the Indus, to receive respectively medals similar to those which will be issued by the Right Honourable the Governor-General to the Indian Army, in commemoration of the same services, and to wear such medals, suspended by the Indian ribbon, in all parts of Her Majesty's dominions."

they consulted how they might destroy the British power. Being feudatories of the Dooranee empire, they had been persuaded to take a bold part in what they considered the common cause. A force was consequently assembled under Major-General Sir Charles Napier, and its first employment was the destruction of the Fort of Emaun Ghur, in the desert, on the 14th. and 15th. of January, 1843.

This service was described by the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, "as one of the most curious military feats he had ever known to be performed, or had ever perused an account of in his life. Sir Charles Napier (added his Grace) moved his troops through the desert against hostile forces; he had his guns transported under circumstances of extreme difficulty, and in a manner the most extraordinary; and he cut off a retreat of the enemy which rendered it impossible for them ever to regain their positions."

As Emaun Ghur could only serve as a stronghold in which the Beloochees might be able to resist British supremacy, Major-General Sir Charles Napier determined upon destroying the fortress. It was a place of great strength, and was constructed of unburnt bricks, into which the shot easily penetrates, but brings nothing down, so that recourse was had to mining. The place was full of gunpowder and grain, and the former was employed in blowing up the fortress, which was effected on the 15th. of January. The 22nd. was the only Queen's regiment employed in this service, three hundred and fifty of that corps having been carried on camels.

After this difficult and harassing service, the troops returned on the 23rd. of January to Peer-Abu-Bekr, without the loss of a man, or without even a sick soldier, and the Amceers' plan of campaign was frustrated.

On the 14th. of February a treaty of peace was signed by these chiefs, and directions were sent by them to the British political resident, Major Outram, to quit Hyderabad, the capital; but before this was complied with, eight thousand Beloochees, commanded by several Ameers in person, attempted to force an entrance into the enclosure of the British residency.

BATTLE OF MEEANEE.

17TH. FEBRUARY, 1843.

HAVING thus commenced hostilities, the Ameers assembled numerous force to destroy the few British troops in the count Sir Charles Napier, trusting to the valour of the force and his orders, advanced to meet the enemy. On the 17th. February, twenty-two thousand Scindian troops were discovered in position behind the bank of a river at Meeanee. The British mustering two thousand eight hundred men, advanced in echelon of regiments to attack their numerous opponents, and the 22nd. commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel (now Lieutenant-General Sir John) Pennefather, led the attack. A numerous body of Beloochees discharged their matchlocks and pistols at the 22nd. and then rushed forward sword in hand to close upon the British line; but these bold and skilful swordsmen went down under the superior power of the musket and bayonet.*

After a severe contest the Scindian army was defeated, and on the day following the victory, six of the Ameers delivered their swords to the British General upon the field of battle. The Beloochees lost five thousand men, and all their gun-ammunition, and treasure were taken, together with their camp and standards.

In the Notification of the Right Honourable Lord Ellenborough, the Governor-General of India, it was directed, "Th

* The only Queen's regiment at Meeanee was the 22nd., and the following extracts from the despatch of Major-General Sir Charles Napier testify the part borne by it in this victory:—"Lieutenant-Colonel Pennefather was severely wounded, and, with the high courage of a soldier, he led his regiment up the desperate bank of the Fulallee. Major Wyllie, Captains Tucker and Conway, Lieutenants Harding and Phayre, were wounded while gloriously animating their men to sustain the shock of numbers. Captains Meade, Tew, and Cookson, with Lieutenant Wood, fell honourably, urging on the assault with unmitigated valour. Major Poole, of the 22nd., and Captain Jackson, of the 25th. Native Infantry, who succeeded to the command of those regiments, proved themselves worthy of their dangerous posts. The Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General, Lieutenant Mc Murdo, of the 22nd. regiment, had his horse killed, and, while on foot leading some soldiers in a desperate dash down the enemy's side of the bank, he cut down a chieftain. He has greatly assisted me by his activity and zeal during the whole of our operation. Innumerable are the individual acts of intrepidity which took place between our soldiers and their opponents, too numerous for detail in this despatch, yet well meriting a record."

the unserviceable guns, taken at Hyderabad, shall be sent to Bombay, and there cast into a triumphal column, whereon shall be inscribed in the English, and two native languages, the names of Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K C.B., and of the several officers mentioned by His Excellency in his despatch, and likewise the names of the several officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates mentioned in the reports, that thus the names may be for ever recorded of those who, at Meeanee, obtained for themselves that glory in the field, which is the reward dearest to a true soldier." Sir Charles Napier set the example, which has since been more or less followed, in naming the non-commissioned officers and men who had specially distinguished themselves.*

The loss of the 22nd. regiment was Captain J. McLeod Tew, one sergeant, and twenty-two rank and file killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Pennefather, Captain T. S. Conway, Lieutenants W. M. G. Mc Murdo and F. P. Harding, Ensigns R. Pennefather and H. Bowden, one sergeant, one corporal, and fifty privates wounded.

BATTLE OF HYDERABAD.

24TH. MARCH, 1843.

THE whole of the Ameers did not submit, and the chiefs who continued to resist assembled an army, which was commanded by Meer Shere Mahomed. The British advanced from Hyderabad at daybreak on the morning of the 24th. of March, and about half-past eight o'clock twenty thousand Scindian troops were discovered in order of battle behind a nullah. Arrangements were immediately made for commencing the

† Major Poole, commanding the 22nd. regiment, in consequence of Lieutenant-Colonel Pennefather having been severely wounded, stated in his report, respecting the soldiers of the regiment under his command, who had distinguished themselves in the battle of Meeanee, "that the officers generally assert that they feel difficulty in making selections, where the conduct of every man of their companies was so satisfactory. In so general a field of action and persevering exertion, I equally feel at a loss where to draw a distinction; but it may be proper to mention the names of Private James O'Neill, of the light company, who took a standard whilst we were actively engaged with the enemy, and Drummer Martin Delaney; the latter shot, bayoneted, and captured the arms of Meer Whullee Mahomed Khan, who was mounted, and directing the enemy in the hottest part of the engagement."

action, and the 22nd. regiment led the attack. Major Pool commanded the brigade, and Captain F. D. George the regiment which advanced steadily against the enemy's left, exposed to a heavy fire of matchlocks, without returning a shot until arriving within forty paces of the entrenchment, when it stormed the position occupied by the Beloochees. Lieutenant Coot first mounted the rampart, seized one of the enemy's standards and was severely wounded while in the act of waving it and cheering on his men; Lieutenant Powell seized another, and the gallant example of the officers stimulated the men to similar deeds. Privates J. Doherty, C. Lynar, E. Jobin, J. Mc Cartin, J. Walmsley, G. Roberts, E. Watson, and J. Oakley shot the defenders, and then captured fourteen standards, making five of their opponents prisoners. Privates S. Cowen, S. Alder, and G. Banbury also captured colours; and Corporal Tim. Kelly shot one of the Scindians, taking from him a silver-knobbed standard. The Beloochee infantry and artillery fought well, but were unable, although greatly superior in numbers, to resist the determined attack of disciplined soldiers.

Major-General Sir Charles Napier stated in his public despatch, "The battle was decided by the troop of Horse Artillery, and Her Majesty's 22nd. regiment."*

The loss of the enemy was very great, and eleven pieces of cannon were taken in position on the nullah, together with seventeen standards. The Beloochee force was completely defeated, and their commander, Meer Shere Mahomed, fled to the desert.† Among the killed was the great promoter of the war, Hoche Mahomed Scedee. Twenty-three rank and file of the 22nd. regiment were killed on this occasion; Lieutenants Chute, Coote, Evans, and Brennan, Ensign Richard Pennefather, six sergeants, one drummer, four corporals, and one hundred and twenty-three privates were wounded. At the battle of Hyderabad the regiment mustered only five hundred and sixty-two

* The words MREANEE, HYDERABAD, and SCINDE were authorized to be borne on the colours of the 22nd. regiment.

† In the pursuit of Meer Shere Mahomed, the following men of the 22nd., concealing their wounds received in the battle of Hyderabad marched with their regiment the next day, thinking another action was a hand:—Sergeant Haney, John Durr, John Muldowney, Robert Young, Henry Lines, Patrick Gill, James Andrews, Thomas Middleton, James Mulvey, and Silvester Day.

rank and file; the remainder, being sick and convalescent, having been left at Sukkur, in Upper Scinde.

These successes gained for the troops the high honour of the thanks of Parliament, and the Order of the Bath for several of the officers.

MEDAL FOR MEEANEE AND HYDERABAD.

Her Majesty was graciously pleased to command that a medal should be conferred upon the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers engaged in these battles. On the obverse is the Queen's bust, with the inscription "VICTORIA REGINA." On the reverse the words "MEEANEE," "HYDERABAD," "1843," enclosed within a wreath of laurel, and surmounted by the crown. The ribbon is the rainbow pattern, which is associated with the medals granted whilst Lord Ellenborough was Governor-General. The medal is similar to that accorded for Meritorious Service, of which an illustration is given in the second section of this work, the names of the two battles being inserted within the wreath, instead of the words "FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE."

BATTLES OF MAHARAJPORE AND PUNNIAR.

29TH. DECEMBER, 1843.

A FORCE named the "Army of Exercise" was assembled at Agra, in November, 1843, in consequence of affairs in the state of Gwalior, which had for some time required the attention of the Indian Government, although it was not anticipated that actual hostilities would take place. The events which led to the collision between the Anglo-Indian troops and those of the once powerful Mahratta kingdom, are as follow:—Upon the decease of Maharajah Thunkojee Rao Scindiah, the British Government promptly acknowledged as his successor the Maharajah Tyajee Rao Scindiah, who was nearest in blood to the late sovereign of Gwalior, and whose adoption by the Maharanee, his Highness's widow, was approved by the

chiefs. During the minority of the Maharajah, the office of regent was to be held by Mama Sahib. In a short time the regent was compelled by force to quit the Gwalior state, and the Dada Khasgee Walla succeeded to the confidence of the Maharanee without possessing generally that of the chiefs, and by his influence various acts were committed insulting and injurious to the British Government. The delivery of the Dada being peremptorily insisted upon as a necessary preliminary to the re-establishment of the customary relations with the Gwalior state, the Maharanee at length complied with the request, and the Governor-General, in order to give friendly support to the youthful Maharajah, directed the immediate advance of forces sufficient for the purpose. The Anglo-Indian troops entered the dominions of Scindiah, and a strong government having been established at Gwalior, they received orders to withdraw; but were not destined to return to their own territory without a severe conflict. Negotiations appeared proceeding to an amicable issue, but the design of the enemy to gain time to concentrate his forces became at length so evident, that active measures of hostility were determined upon.

The main division crossed the Koharee river early in the morning of the 29th. of December, and found the Mahratta forces drawn up in front of the village of Maharajpore, in a very strong position, which they had occupied during the night, and which they had carefully entrenched. The British were about fourteen thousand strong, with forty pieces of artillery, while the enemy mustered eighteen thousand men, including three thousand cavalry, with a hundred guns. Notwithstanding the extreme difficulty of the country, intersected by deep and almost impassable ravines, the whole of the Anglo-Indian troops were in their appointed positions by eight o'clock in the morning of the 29th. of December. The action commenced by the advance of Major-General Littler's column, which was exactly in front of Maharajpore; whilst Major-General Valiant's brigade took it in reverse, both being supported by Major-General Dennis's column, and the two light field batteries.

Her Majesty's 16th. Lancers, and the 39th. and 40th. regiments highly distinguished themselves. The 39th., forming

part of Brigadier Wright's brigade, (Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, now Major-General,) in one of the charges, had their commanding officer, Major Bray, desperately wounded, by the blowing up of one of the enemy's tumbrils in the midst of the corps; but the regiment was ably brought out of action by Major (now Major-General Sir Charles Thomas) Van Straubenzee. A small work of four guns on the left of the entrenched main position of Chonda was long and obstinately defended, but subsequently carried; and the guns captured by the grenadiers of the 39th., under Captain Campbell, admirably supported by a wing of the 56th. Native Infantry, under Major Philips.

Not less distinguished was the conduct of the 40th.; this regiment in the attack on the enemy's entrenched positions, had two successive commanding officers, Major Stopford* and Captain Coddington, wounded at the very muzzles of the guns. Two regimental standards were captured by the 39th., and four by the 40th. regiment. Major-General Valiant was also wounded.

Major-General Churchill, C.B., Quarter-Master General of Her Majesty's forces in India, and Captain Somerset of the Grenadier Guards, Military Secretary to Lord Ellenborough, both received several wounds in personal rencontres. The former died after amputation of the leg. Major Henry Havelock, C.B., of the 13th. Light Infantry, Persian interpreter, served on Sir Hugh Gough's personal staff.

Brigadier Cureton's brigade of cavalry, of which the 16th. Lancers (under Lieutenant-Colonel Macdowell) formed part, took advantage of every opportunity, manœuvring most judiciously on the right, and had it not been for an impas-

* Brigadier Stopford, C.B., of the 64th., who was killed on the 9th. of December, 1856, at the attack on Reshire, in Persia, commanded the 40th. at Maharajpore, and fell whilst leading on his regiment, dangerously wounded, at the very muzzles of the enemy's guns. For this service he was made Lieutenant-Colonel and a C.B. He lay for a considerable time wounded on the field, among the dying and the dead, men and horses, and might have fallen a victim to his own generosity. When his dooly or stretcher was sent for him from the rear, and he perceived Major-General Churchill lying near him mortally wounded, with both legs carried away by a cannon ball, like another Sidney, he said, "Oh! General you are worse than I am, you'll bleed to death, you must go on this dooly." Colonel Stopford was at last carried to the rear, and was only in time to bid farewell to the general who died immediately afterwards.

sally would have cut off the retreat of the whole. The cavalry division was under the orders of Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, K.C.B.

In this action fifty-six guns, and the whole of the enemy's ammunition wagons were captured.

Major-General Gray, who had been directed to push on with the left wing as rapidly as practicable to Punniar, twelve miles south-west of Gwalior, gained also a complete victory on the same day as the battle of Maharajpore was fought, namely, the 29th. of December.

About four o'clock in the afternoon the enemy was observed to have taken up a strong position on a chain of lofty hills, four miles eastward of the camp. The Major-General determined immediately to attack him, and the 3rd. Buff with a company of sappers and miners, were detached to occupy a position on an opposite ridge, followed afterwards to the right by five companies of the 39th. Native Infantry until the troops, amounting to two thousand and seven men could be brought up, and an attack made upon the enemy's left flank and centre. Owing to the lateness of the day, it was some time before this force could be supported. The Buffs, under Lieutenant-Colonel Clunie, and the sappers attacked the centre, exposed to a galling fire from the guns, and gallantly carried every position, driving the enemy from height to height, and capturing eleven of his guns with a standard. The second infantry brigade under Acting-Brigadier Anderson, of the 50th., arrived in time to put a finish to the action forming on the crest of the hill, he, by a gallant and judicious movement, attacked the enemy's left, and completely defeated him, taking the remainder of his guns. Major Petit commanded the 50th., and distinguished himself by the charge he made down the hill at the head of that regiment. The 50th. Native Infantry shared in the above movement. Major Whit commanded the latter, and took the second infantry brigade out of action upon Brigadier Anderson being wounded.

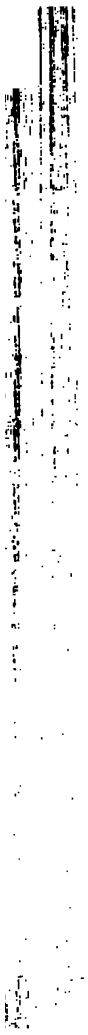
A portion of the first cavalry brigade, under Brigadier Campbell of the 9th. Lancers, accompanied the force as far as the ground would admit, but no opportunity was afforded for actively employing them.



1860-1861-1862

1861-1862-1863





These victories were not gained without severe loss,* owing to the enemy's force greatly exceeding the British, particularly in artillery, and to the commanding position of his guns, which were well served and resolutely defended both by gunners and infantry; the peculiar difficulties of the country gave also additional advantages to the gallantry of the Mahratta troops, whose casualties were exceedingly heavy.

PUNNIAR is borne by the 9th. Lancers, and the 3rd. and 50th. regiments of the Line; and MAHARAJPOOR by the 16th. Lancers, 39th. and 40th. Foot.

STAR FOR MAHARAJPOOR AND PUNNIAR.

THE Government of India, as a mark of its grateful sense of their distinguished merit, presented to every general and other officer, and to every soldier engaged in these battles, an Indian star of bronze, appropriately made from the captured guns.

Both stars are similar, the only difference being that one has MAHARAJPOOR on the silver face, the other PUNNIAR, the date of course being the same. These were permitted to be worn by the Queen's regiments, and the ribbon used is that before described for the Afghan and Scinde campaigns, namely the rainbow pattern.

THE SUTLEJ CAMPAIGN.

1845—1846.

THE Sikh army which had been formed by Runjeet Singh, and trained by French and Italian refugees in his service,

* Loss sustained by Her Majesty's regiments; the total casualties, including the Native corps, exceeded a thousand killed and wounded:—

MAHARAJPOOR.	Officers.		Men.		PUNNIAR.	Officers.		Men.	
	K.	W.	K.	W.		K.	W.	K.	W.
16th. Lancers .....	...	...	2	7	9th. Lancers .....	...	...	...	...
39th. Regiment ...	1	10	29	174	3rd. Foot	1	3	10	58
40th. " .....	...	8	23	151	50th. "	1	1	8	32
Total.....	1	18	54	332	Total.....	2	4	18	90

according to European tactics, had, since the decease of that politic ruler in 1839, become the dominant power, and finally coerced, or induced the Lahore authorities to commence hostilities. Accordingly the Sikh army, having crossed the Sutlej on the 11th. of December, 1845, invested Ferozepore on one side, and took up an entrenched position at the village of Ferozeshah, about ten miles in advance of Ferozepore, and nearly the same distance from Moodkee, the enemy placing in this camp one hundred and eight pieces of cannon, with a force exceeding fifty thousand men.

So unexpected and unprovoked an aggression, in a time of profound peace, rendered a series of difficult combinations for the protection of the frontier indispensable; and accordingly several regiments were hastily assembled under the personal command of the Commander-in-Chief in India, General Sir Hugh Gough, in order to repel the invasion. The Sikhs remained inactive in the vicinity of Ferozepore for some days, which may be regarded as a providential circumstance, as instead of annihilating Major-General Sir John Littler's weak divisions, they contented themselves with stopping the dâks, and plundering the country, until the 17th. of December, when they marched to intercept the approach of the "Army of the Sutlej," then advancing to the relief of Ferozepore from Umballa.

BATTLE OF MOODKEE.

18TH. DECEMBER, 1845.

AFTER a harassing march of one hundred and fifty miles, along roads of heavy sand, the troops arrived at Moodkee, on the 18th. of December, having endured every kind of privation, the incessant labour required of them admitting scarcely an hour's uninterrupted repose before being called upon for renewed exertions. About three o'clock in the afternoon, the army, suffering severely from the want of water, and in a state of great exhaustion, received intelligence of the advance of the Sikhs on Moodkee, and the troops had scarcely time to get under arms, and to move to their positions, before the information was confirmed. The horse artillery and cavalry were

immediately pushed forward, the infantry and field batteries moving in support. Two miles were scarcely passed, when the enemy, consisting of about twenty thousand infantry, and an equal number of cavalry, with forty guns, were discovered in position, which they had either just taken up, or were advancing in order of battle. The country at this spot was a dead flat, dotted with sandy hillocks, and covered at short intervals with a low thick jungle, forming an excellent screen for the infantry and guns of the enemy, from which they opened a severe cannonade upon the advancing troops, which was vigorously replied to by the horse artillery under Brigadier Brooke. After the manœuvres of the cavalry on the left and right flanks of their opponents, the infantry commenced their participation in the fight, and advancing under Major-Generals Sir Harry Smith, Walter Gilbert, and Sir John Mc Caskill, attacked in echelon of lines the Sikh infantry, the wood and approaching darkness of night rendering them almost invisible. The great superiority of numbers of the enemy necessarily caused their extended line to outflank the British, but the movements of the cavalry counteracted this advantage. Desperate was the opposition experienced, but the roll of fire from the infantry soon convinced the Sikhs of the inutility of resistance; their whole force was driven from position to position with great slaughter at the point of the bayonet; night only saved them from further disaster, this stout conflict being maintained for an hour and a half of dim starlight, objects being rendered still more obscure from the clouds of dust which arose from the sandy plain. Darkness alone prevented the pursuit of the foe; and the force bivouacked on the field for some hours; returning to their encampment, when it was ascertained that they had no foe before them.

In this manner was achieved the first of a series of victories over the Sikh troops; troops that had fought with the British army only three years previously, in the advance on Cabool, and had been thanked in general orders for their services, sustaining as they did, at the forcing of the Khyber Pass, a loss equal to that of the Anglo-Indian force, as stated at page 71; it appears therefore but reasonable to infer, that much of the skill evinced by them in the disposition and arrangement of

their army may be in some degree attributed to the experience they gained by their co-operation in the Affghan campaign; proving themselves unquestionably at Moodkee, and in the succeeding conflicts, one of the best disciplined and most powerful antagonists the British had ever encountered in India.

This victory was not gained without considerable loss; several gallant officers fell, and amongst them the hero of Affghanistan, Major-General Sir Robert Sale, who, towards the conclusion of the action, had his thigh shattered with a grape-shot, from the effects of which he died. Major-General Sir John Mc Caskill, K.C.B., who had served with the 9th. Foot in that country, was also amongst the slain.

MOODKEE was authorized for the colours and appointments of the 3rd. Light Dragoons, 9th., 31st., 50th., and 80th. regiments.

BATTLE OF FERZESHAH OR FERZESHUHUR.

21ST. AND 22ND. DECEMBER, 1845.

On the 19th. of December the army was concentrated at Moodkee, no further operations taking place until the 21st., when it moved by its left on Ferozepore; and having on the march been reinforced by Major-General Sir John Littler's division of five thousand men from that place, General Sir Hugh Gough formed his forces in order of battle. It was then resolved to attack the enemy's entrenched camp at Ferozeshah, or Ferozeshuhur, where they were posted in great force, and had a most formidable artillery; their camp was a parallelogram, about a mile in length, and half that distance in breadth, the shorter sides looking towards the Sutlej and Moodkee, and the longer towards Ferozepore, and the open country. The plains, as at Moodkee, were covered with low jhow jungle; this added to the difficulty of the advance, which was made in four divisions; the left wing under the direction of the Governor-General, (Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge,) who had volunteered his services as second in command. One hundred guns of the enemy, nearly one half of battering calibre, opened a heavy cannonade, which was checked, but not silenced, by

the far less numerous artillery of the assailants. In spite of this storm of shot and shell, the infantry gallantly advanced, and boldly carried the formidable entrenchments, throwing themselves upon the guns, and wresting them from the enemy. These exertions, however, only partially gained the batteries, and the soldiery had to face so dense a fire from the Sikhs from behind their guns, that the most heroic efforts could only succeed in carrying a portion of the entrenchment. Darkness did not bring a total cessation of hostilities, for about the middle of the night the Sikhs caused one of their heavy guns to bear upon that part of the field gained, and on which the troops had bivouacked. The gun was soon captured by the 80th. regiment;* but the enemy, whenever moonlight revealed the position, still continued to harass the troops by the fire of their artillery.

At length the long night wore away, and with daylight of the 22nd. of December came retribution. The infantry formed into line, supported on both flanks by horse artillery, whilst a fire was opened from the centre, aided by a flight of rockets. Here a masked battery played with great effect, dismounting the pieces and blowing up the tumbrils of the British, but at this juncture Sir Henry Hardinge placed himself at the head of the left wing, the right being led by Sir Hugh Gough. Unchecked by the opposing fire, the line advanced, and drove the foe rapidly out of the village of Ferozeshah, and the encampment; then changing front to the left, continued to sweep the camp, bearing down all opposition. Eventually the Sikhs were dislodged from their whole position. The line now halted, and the two brave leaders rode along its front, amid the cheering of the soldiers and the waving of the captured standards of the Khalsa army.

The British, masters of the entire field, now assumed a position on the ground they had so nobly won; but their

* "Near the middle of it, one of their heavy guns was advanced, and played with deadly effect upon our troops. Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge immediately formed Her Majesty's 80th. Foot and the 1st. European Light Infantry. They were led to the attack by their commanding officers, and animated in their exertions by Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Blucher Wood, (Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-General,) who was wounded in the outset; the 80th. captured the gun, and the enemy dismayed by this counter-check, did not venture to press on further."—*General Sir Hugh Gough's Despatch.*

labours were not ended, for in less than two hours Sirdah Tej Singh brought up from the vicinity of Ferozepore fresh battalions, and a large field of artillery, supported by thirty thousand Ghorechurras, previously encamped near the river. Driving in the cavalry parties, he made strenuous efforts to regain the position at Ferozeshah; this attempt was defeated; but the Sirdar renewing the contest with fresh troops, and a large artillery, commenced the attack by a combination against the left flank; and after being frustrated in this attempt, essayed such a demonstration against the captured village, as compelled the British to change the whole front to the right. Meanwhile an incessant fire was maintained by the foe without being answered by a single shot, the artillery ammunition being completely expended in these protracted encounters. The almost exhausted cavalry were now directed to threaten both flanks at once, the infantry preparing to advance in support; this soon caused the Sikhs to discontinue firing, and to abandon the field, precipitately retreating towards the Sutlej, large stores of grain and the *matériel* of war being abandoned by the enemy.*

* A vivid picture of this sanguinary struggle was given by the late Viscount Hardinge, in a letter to a member of his family, which was quoted by Sir Robert Peel, when the vote of thanks to the army was proposed in Parliament. "It was the most extraordinary of my life. I bivouacked with the men, without food or covering, and our nights are bitter cold. A burning camp in our front, our brave fellows lying down under a heavy cannonade which continued during the whole night, mixed with the wild cries of the Sikhs, our English hurrah, the tramp of men, and the groans of the dying. In this state, with a handful of men, who had carried the batteries the night before, I remained till morning, taking very short intervals of rest by lying down with various regiments in succession, to ascertain their temper, and revive their spirits. I found myself again with my old friends of the 29th., 31st., 50th., and 9th., and all in good heart. My answer to all and every man was, that we must fight it out, attack the enemy vigorously at daybreak, beat him, or die honourably in the field. The gallant old General, kind-hearted and heroically brave, entirely coincided with me. During the night I occasionally called upon our brave English soldiers to punish the Sikhs when they came too close, and were imprudent; and when morning broke we went at it in true English style. Gough was on the right. I placed myself, and dear little Arthur by my side, in the centre, about thirty yards in front of the men, to prevent their firing, and we drove the enemy without a halt from one extremity of their camp to the other, capturing thirty or forty guns as we went along, which fired at twenty paces from us, and were served obstinately. The brave men drew up in an excellent line, and cheered Gough and myself as we rode up the line, the regimental colours lowering to me as on parade. The mournful part is the heavy loss I have sustained in my officers. I have had ten aides-de-camp *hors-de-combat*, five killed and five wounded. The fire of grape was very heavy from 100 pieces of cannon. The Sikh army was drilled by French officers, and the men the most warlike in India."

It is not surprising that the British casualties were numerous. Within thirty hours an entrenched camp had been stormed, a general action fought, and two considerable conflicts sustained with the enemy. Thus in less than four days, sixty thousand Sikh soldiers, supported by upwards of one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon, were dislodged from their position, and received a just retribution for their treacherous proceedings, without provocation or declaration of hostilities.

The 3rd. Light Dragoons, 9th., 29th., 31st., 50th., 62nd., and 80th. regiments bear the word FERROZESHAH on their colours and appointments. In the official despatch there were no regiments particularized, for all were equally exposed during this protracted conflict.*

BATTLE OF ALIWAL.

28TH. JANUARY, 1846.

ON the 16th. of January, 1846, the first brigade, with a few guns and some native cavalry, received sudden orders to march on the following morning in the direction of Loodiana, under the command of Major-General Sir Harry Smith. By a forced march on the 17th., the fort of Dhurumkote was surprised, and the garrison, consisting of about three hundred men, laid down their arms, and were sent prisoners to headquarters. On the 20th. of the same month this division was reinforced near the fort of Jugraon by the 16th. Lancers, the 53rd. Foot, a detachment of recruits of the Queen's regiments, and a troop of horse artillery. The Major-General decided on attempting the relief of Loodiana, which was but slightly garrisoned, and was threatened by a large body of the enemy. The troops commenced their march about one

* "The Governor-General's thanks are due to all the infantry regiments of Her Majesty, and to the 1st. European Light Infantry of the East India Company's service, all of which regiments distinguished themselves by the most devoted courage in braving the destructive fire of the enemy's batteries, and valiantly capturing their guns. The Governor-General offers his thanks more especially to Her Majesty's 3rd. Dragoons, who, on all these occasions, sought opportunities of useful conflict with the enemy, and fought with that superiority over their opponents which skill and discipline impart to brave and determined men."—*General Orders by the Right Honourable the Governor-General.*

o'clock in the morning of the 21st.; about eleven, the enemy was observed to be drawn up, parallel with the British line of march, in a strong position at Buddiwal, his front covered by a ridge of low sand-hills, bristling with forty pieces of artillery, which were so placed that it was necessary, in order to gain Loodiana, either to risk a battle to dislodge him from a strong position,—which, with troops fatigued by a long march, under a burning sun, and greatly inferior in numbers, would have been a hazardous proceeding,—or to proceed along the entire front of his position under a galling fire.

Having a just confidence in the steadiness of his troops, Sir Harry Smith chose the latter course. The infantry, formed in open column of companies right in front (the grenadier company of the 31st. leading,) and ready at any moment to form line, preceded by the artillery, and covered by the cavalry, marched at a distance of five hundred yards, along the front of this formidable line, receiving the fire of each battery as it bore upon them. The Sikh position being passed, and the enemy declining to follow, by three o'clock in the afternoon the troops arrived at Loodiana, thus effecting the desired object.

On the 22nd. and 23rd. the soldiers were permitted to rest themselves after their late fatigue, and on the 24th. the enemy retired to Aliwal, a village on the Sutlej. The British moved to the ground lately occupied by them at Buddiwal, where they were reinforced by the second brigade of Sir Harry Smith's division, consisting of the 50th. Foot and 48th. Native Infantry, with some cavalry and infantry from Loodiana.

At daylight on the 28th. Sir Harry Smith marched with his whole force to attack the Sirdar Runjoor Singh and the Rajah of Ladwa in their camps at Aliwal, the enemy being drawn up in line of battle with his left resting on the village. From information afterwards received, it appeared that the Sikhs were about to march upon Jugraon that very morning, for the purpose of getting between Sir Harry Smith's force and the heavy guns coming up from Delhi under a very slender escort. The march having been previously conducted in column of brigades at deploying distance,

each brigade deployed on its leading company, and thus formed one long line. About ten o'clock in the morning the action commenced by a heavy cannonade from the Sikh artillery, which was principally directed on the British centre. The village of Aliwal was filled with infantry, supported by cavalry in the rear, and further defended by two guns on its left. The village was carried, and the two guns were captured,* but the line being in consequence somewhat disarranged, it was quickly re-formed, and advanced in excellent order, overcoming all opposition. The attack of the enemy by the left wing was equally successful; the line advanced, making a steady and successful charge, and the Sikhs, being beaten in every quarter, fled towards the river in the utmost confusion, leaving their camp and fifty-two pieces of artillery, as trophies in the hands of the victors.

The Queen's regiments which bear the word **ALI WAL** are the 16th. Lancers, 31st., 50th., and 53rd. Foot.

BATTLE OF SOBRAON.

10TH. FEBRUARY, 1846.

ALTHOUGH the intelligence of the victory of Aliwal, and the sight of the numerous bodies which floated from the vicinity of that battle-field to the bridge of boats at Sobraon, apparently disheartened the enemy, and caused many of them to return to their homes, yet in a few days they appeared as confident as ever of being able in their entrenched position, to defy the Anglo-Indian army, and to prevent the passage of the Sutlej.

The heavy ordnance having arrived on the 8th. of February, the day on which the forces under Major-General Sir Harry

* Shortly after the storming of the village of Aliwal, an European officer in the Sikh service was given in charge to the 81st. regiment, having surrendered himself as a prisoner to an officer of one of the cavalry regiments in the Company's service. He said his servant had galloped off with his charger, and, being rather stout, preferred giving himself up to the chance of running away; his name was John Potter, a native of Maidstone, in Kent; he had deserted from the Company's Artillery twenty years before, and was now a Colonel of Artillery in the Sikh service, having a native wife and family at Lahore. The Governor-General afterwards permitted him to hold an appointment in the Sikh service.

Smith rejoined the main body of the army, it was determined at once to storm their entrenchments, and finally drive them out of Hindoostan. This was no ordinary undertaking, as, from observations made during the time the head-quarters of the army were stationed at the village of Nihalkee, it was ascertained that the position at Sobraon was covered with formidable entrenchments, and defended by thirty thousand of the *élite* of the Khalsa troops; besides being united by a good bridge to a reserve on the opposite bank of the river, on which was stationed a considerable camp, with artillery, which commanded and flanked the Sikh field-works on the British side of the Sutlej.

About daybreak on the 10th. of February, the mortars, battering guns, and field artillery were disposed on the alluvial land, embracing within their fire the enemy's works. As soon as the sun's rays cleared the heavy mist which hung over the plain, the cannonade commenced; but notwithstanding the admirable manner in which the guns were served, it would have been visionary to expect that they could, within any limited time, silence the fire of seventy pieces of artillery behind well-constructed batteries, or dislodge troops so strongly entrenched. It soon therefore became evident that musketry and the bayonet must ultimately decide the contest.

The British infantry, formed on the extreme left of the line, then advanced to the assault, and in spite of every impediment, cleared the entrenchments, and entered the enemy's camp. Her Majesty's 10th., 53rd., and 80th. regiments, with the 33rd., 43rd., 59th., and 63rd. Native Infantry, moving at a firm and steady pace, never fired a shot till they had passed the barriers opposed to them, to which was attributed the success of their first effort, and the small loss sustained by them. When checked by the formidable obstacles and superior numbers to which the attacking division was exposed, the second division, under Major-General Gilbert, afforded the most opportune assistance by advancing to the attack of the Sikh batteries, entering the fortified position after a severe struggle, and sweeping through the interior of the camp. A very severe loss was inflicted by this division upon the retreating enemy. The same gallant efforts, attended

by similar results, distinguished the attack of the enemy's left by the first division, under Major-General Sir Harry Smith, in which the troops nobly sustained their former reputation.*

Fighting with the energy of desperation, the Sikhs, even when some of their entrenchments were mastered with the bayonet, endeavoured to recover with the sword the positions they had lost. It was not until the weight of all three divisions of infantry, in addition to several regiments of cavalry, with the fire of every piece of field artillery that could be sent to their aid, had been felt, that the enemy gave way. The Sikh regiments retreated at first in tolerable order, but the incessant volleys soon caused them to seek safety in a rapid flight. Masses of them precipitated themselves on their bridge, which, being broken by the heavy fire, was incapable to sustain the multitudes pressing forward; the sudden rise too of the Sutlej rendered the ford almost impassable, adding another obstacle to their escape. A dreadful carnage ensued. The stream was red with the bodies of men and horses, the bridge in many places had given way, and it is considered that at least a third of the Sikh army perished in this battle; sixty-seven of their guns were captured, together with two hundred camel-swivels (zumboorucks,) numerous standards, and vast munitions of war.

In this manner ended the battle of Sobraon; at six in the morning it commenced; at nine it became a hand to hand conflict; and by eleven it was gained. Major-General

* A most gallant act was performed by Sergeant Bernard McCabe, of the 31st. Foot. Lieutenant Tritton, bearing the Queen's colour, was shot through the head, and Ensign Jones, who carried the regimental one, was nearly at the same time mortally wounded. The regimental colour, falling to the ground, was seized by Sergeant McCabe, who, rushing forward, crossed the ditch, and planted it on the highest point of the enemy's fortifications, maintaining his position under a most tremendous fire, the colour being completely riddled with shot. The men, cheering, scrambled into the works as best they could, and drove the enemy into the river, Lieutenant Noel bearing the Queen's colour, the staff of which was shivered in his hand. Sergeant McCabe was appointed to an ensigncy in the 18th. Royal Irish Regiment, on the recommendation of the late General Sir Harry Smith, who pronounced this deed to be one of the most daring he ever witnessed, and which he considered tended much to shorten the struggle. Captain McCabe, of the 32nd., to which regiment he was afterwards promoted, died of wounds, received while leading his fourth sortie, at Lucknow, on the 1st. of October, 1857.

Sir Robert Dick, K.C.B., the former leader of the 42nd. Royal Highlanders in Spain, fell at the moment of victory; Brigadier Taylor, C.B., the beloved commanding officer of the 29th. regiment, who commanded the third brigade of the second division, was also killed. In these several battles the British loss amounted to six thousand two hundred and seventy-two officers and men killed and wounded.*

Of the Queen's regiments, besides those already mentioned, the 31st. and 50th. were described in orders as having greatly distinguished themselves. The gallant conduct of the 9th., 29th., and 62nd. regiments, was also specially noticed, and the cavalry were not forgotten.†

Sobraon, on the colours and appointments of the following regiments, commemorates this decisive victory, namely,—3rd., 9th., and 16th. Light Dragoons; 9th., 10th., 29th., 31st., 50th., 53rd., 62nd., and 80th. Foot; their conduct, and that of the officers, received the thanks of Parliament.

Ten days after the battle of Sobraon the British arrived before Lahore. So complete was the discomfiture of the Sikhs, that no further opposition had been experienced; and on the 22nd. of February a brigade of troops took formal possession of the palace and citadel of Lahore. A treaty was afterwards signed, which, while it evinced the moderation and justice of the paramount power of India, appeared calculated to secure the frontier against similar acts of aggression.

	KILLED.		WOUNDED.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
* Moodkee.....	15	200	48	609
Ferozeshuhur.....	54	640	96	1625
Aliwal.....	7	151	81	413
Sobraon	16	304	140	1923
Total.....	92	1295	315	4570

† "Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell has established a claim on this day to the rare commendation of having achieved much with a cavalry force, where the duty to be done consisted entirely of an attack on field-works, usually supposed to be the particular province of infantry and artillery. His vigilance and activity throughout our operations, and the superior manner in which our outpost duties have been carried on under his superintendence demand my warmest acknowledgments."—*General Sir Hugh Gough's despatch.*

THE PUNJAB CAMPAIGN.

SIEGE OF MOOLTAN.

7TH. SEPTEMBER, 1848, TO 2ND. JANUARY. 1849.

Major-General Sir John Littler had been selected to command the garrison of about ten thousand men which had been left at Lahore, to protect the chief sirdars from their own turbulent countrymen, while re-constructing the government, and everything appeared to be progressing in a satisfactory manner, when, in April, 1848, Moolraj, the Dewan of Mooltan, having apparently agreed to the arrangement for appointing Sirdar Khan Singh his successor as governor of that town, Mr. Vans Agnew, of the Civil Service, and Lieutenant Anderson, of the Bombay Army, who had been sent to Mooltan, were murdered. This was followed by a general outbreak at Lahore, and endeavours were made to expel the British from the Punjab. In this capital Maharaj Singh, a Gooroo or priest, raising the standard of rebellion, soon collected a numerous body of the disbanded Sikhs, and thus prevented the British troops at Lahore from marching against Mooltan, which was occupied by the enemy at the commencement of hostilities.

It was at this juncture that Lieutenant Edwardes* accomplished that for which he gained such just renown. By his gallantry and judicious skill he not only raised forces, but exerted so wise an influence that he succeeded in holding Moolraj in check until succours could be afforded; and having

* A superb gold medal, designed by William Wyon, Esq., was presented to this officer by the Honourable East India Company. The obverse bears the head of the Queen, superscribed VICTORIA REGINA, and on the reverse are Victory and Valour crowning the arms of Major Edwardes; these figures are resting on the lotus flower, and beneath is the infant Hercules strangling the serpents, in allusion to the youth of the hero; within the border thus formed is the following inscription:—FROM THE EAST INDIA COMPANY TO LIEUT. AND BREVT.-MAJOR H. B. EDWARDES, C.B., FOR HIS SERVICES IN THE PUNJAB, AD. MDCCCXLVIII.

united his troops with those of Colonel Cortlandt, several encounters took place with the insurgents, until they were in July compelled to shelter themselves within the walls of Mooltan. Major-General Whish arrived from Lahore in the vicinity of Mooltan, on the 18th. of August, 1848, with a force of which Her Majesty's 10th. Foot formed part, and on the next day was joined by a column from Ferozepore, with which was the Queen's 32nd. regiment. The village of Ranteerut was taken possession of on the 7th. of September, and the working parties having made good progress, it was resolved to attack the outworks on the 12th. of that month, when Shere Singh deserted with five thousand Sikhs to the enemy. This defection made it necessary to raise the siege on the 15th. of that month, and a position was taken up some miles distant. Lieutenant-Colonel Pattoun, of the 32nd., who commanded the attack, was killed, and also Quartermaster Taylor, of that regiment, together with Major Montizambert, of the 10th. Foot.

Meanwhile Lord Gough was marching into the Punjab, and the advance force, under Brigadier-General Campbell, C.B., (now Lord Clyde,) was engaged at Ramnuggur on the 22nd. of November, 1848. Here the gallant Brigadier-General Cureton, C.B., commanding the cavalry division, (the flax-haired boy of the Peninsula,) and Lieutenant-Colonel William Havelock, K.H., were killed. The brilliant charges of the 3rd. and 14th. Light Dragoons, and of the 5th. and 8th. regiments of Light Cavalry, against the enemy's horsemen, numbering between three and four thousand men, was specially noticed in general orders.

This engagement was followed by the action of Sadoolapoor, on Sunday, the 3rd. of December, 1848, by the troops under Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, K.C.B., in which the 3rd. Light Dragoons, and the 24th. and 61st. regiments shared. The enemy's loss was severe, but the British casualties were comparatively small, amounting to only seventy-three killed and wounded.

A gallant and successful attack was made with little loss, on a strong position of the enemy on the eastern side of the Grand Canal, by the troops under Brigadier-General F.

Markham, on the morning of the 7th. of November.* This is known as the action of Soorojkhund, in which the 10th. and 32nd. regiments shared, (the latter being commanded by Major Inglis, afterwards the heroic defender of Lucknow,) when the enemy's strongly entrenched position was carried, and four of his guns captured without firing a shot.

While these events were occurring Major-General Whish renewed the siege of Mooltan; and having been joined on the 26th. of December by Brigadier the Honourable H. Dundas, C.B., of the 60th. Rifles, with the Bombay column, which, in addition to native corps, comprised the 60th. Royal Rifles, an attack was made on the entrenchments on the 27th. of December; and the enemy being driven from the suburbs, a position was taken up by the British within four hundred yards of the walls. The gallantry and discipline of the 60th. Rifles were specially noticed; they had Major Gordon killed, and Major Dennis wounded. Three companies of the 32nd. shared in the re-occupation of the suburbs on this occasion.

By a shell from one of the mortars on the 30th. the principal magazine in the citadel was blown up, destroying the grand musjid and several houses, and costing the lives of about eight hundred of the garrison. Nowise dismayed by this misfortune, Moolraj continued the defence; but breaches were effected during the nights of the 30th. and 31st., one near the Delhi gate, and the other near the Bohur gate. A sortie was made by the garrison on the last day of the year, but this was repulsed by Major Edwardes and Lieutenant

* Brevet-Major Edwardes, C.B., in his despatch to Major-General Whish giving such details of the action of the 7th. of November as concerned the Irregular Auxiliary Force under his command, and Lieutenant Lake, stated:—"I regret to say that the head of the British line reached the east side of the nullah as our Irregulars arrived at the passage in the canal, which connected the entrenchments on the east and west, and a party of Sheikh Emamooddeen's Rohillas, disregarding in the heat of the action the orders they had received to keep on their own side of the nullah, crossed over and had captured a gun on the eastern bank, when they were mistaken by the Sepoys for Moolraj's troops, and two were shot down before the error could be explained.

"I deem it my duty to bring to your notice the noble conduct of a private of Her Majesty's 32nd. Foot, who at this juncture, perceiving what was going on, leaped down the canal, and putting himself in front of my Pathans, faced the British troops, and waved his chako on the end of his bayonet as the signal to cease firing. Thus many friendly lives were saved. The name of this brave man is Howell."

Lake, the enemy being driven back with severe loss. The place was eventually stormed in the afternoon of the 2nd. of January, 1849.

Colour-Sergeant John Bennett, of the 1st. Bombay Fusiliers, performed a most gallant act. He planted the Union Jack in the crest of the breach, standing beside it until the troops had passed. Both colour and staff were riddled with balls. The suburbs between the Delhi gate and the left breach were occupied by pickets from the first brigade, under Major Dennis, of the 60th. Rifles, a company of that regiment, under Captain Douglas, being stationed in the houses opposite the breach in the Khoonce Boorj, to cover the advance of the storming party, and two companies, under Captains Young and Sibthorp, to perform the same office for the Bengal column.

Two practicable breaches having been made, orders were issued to storm the citadel (into which Moolraj had retired) on the 22nd.; and when the British troops were about to commence, the Sikh chief, with the whole of the garrison, surrendered. Moolraj was subsequently tried for the murder of Mr. Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson, but the capital sentence was changed into imprisonment for life. This siege cost the British a loss of nearly one thousand two hundred killed and wounded. After this brilliant success Major-General Whish proceeded with a considerable portion of his troops, to join the army immediately under the command of Lord Gough.

MOOLTAN is borne by the 10th., 32nd., and 60th., in commemoration of their distinguished services during these operations. These three regiments, after the fall of the place, proceeded to join the army under Lord Gough, and by forced marches succeeded in being in time to share in the final struggle at Goojerat.

BATTLE OF CHILIANWALA.

13TH. JANUARY, 1849.

LORD GOUGH having received information on the 10th. of January of the fall of the fortress of Attock, which had been defended for a lengthened period by Major Herbert, and of

the advance of Chuttur Singh in order to unite his forces with those under his son, Shere Singh, resolved to attempt the overthrow of the Sikh army in his front; and, accordingly, at daylight on the morning of the 12th., moved on the Dingee from Loah Tibba, and thence on the following morning towards the village of Chilianwala, the army making a considerable detour to the right, partly to distract the enemy's attention, but chiefly with the view of keeping as clear of the jungle as possible. The village was reached about noon, when a strong picket of the enemy's cavalry and infantry was discovered on a mound close to it. This was at once dispersed, and from the elevation was obtained a very extended view of the country and of the enemy drawn out in order of battle. The ground in front, although not a dense was still a difficult jungle; and, as the day was so far advanced, Lord Gough decided to take up a position in rear of the village.

While ground was being selected for the encampment the enemy advanced some horse artillery, and opened a fire on the skirmishers in front of the village. Orders were given for this fire to be silenced by a few rounds from the heavy guns, which was instantly returned by that of nearly the whole of the enemy's field artillery, thus exposing the position of his guns, which had hitherto been concealed by the jungle. As it was evident that the Sikhs intended to fight, and would probably advance their guns so as to reach the encampment during the night, the British were at once drawn up in order of battle. After about an hour's fire that of the enemy appeared to be, if not actually silenced, at least sufficiently disabled to justify an advance upon his position and guns.

The left division was then ordered to advance. This had to move over a greater extent of ground, in front of which the foe appeared not to have many guns. Shortly afterwards Sir Walter Gilbert was directed to advance, Brigadier Pope being instructed to protect the flank and support the movement. Brigadier Penny's brigade was held in reserve, while the Irregular Cavalry, under Brigadier Harsey, with the 20th. Native Infantry, was ordered to protect the provisions and baggage.

Brigadier Pennycuick's brigade having failed in maintaining the position it had carried, Brigadier Penny's reserve was ordered to support; but Brigadier-General Colin Campbell, (to use Lord Gough's own words,) "with that steady coolness and military decision for which he is so remarkable, having pushed on his left brigade and formed line to his right, carried everything before him, and soon overthrew that portion of the enemy which had obtained a temporary advantage over his right brigade."

This last brigade mistook for the signal to move in double time the action of their brave leaders, Brigadier Pennycuick and Lieutenant-Colonel Brookes, who waved their swords over their heads as they cheered on their gallant troops. This unfortunate mistake caused the Europeans to outstrip the native corps, which were unable to keep pace, and arriving, completely blown, at a belt of very thick jungle, got into some confusion, and Lieutenant-Colonel Brookes, heading the 24th., was killed between the Sikh guns. At this moment a numerous body of infantry, which supported their guns, opened so destructive a fire that the brigade was compelled to retire, but not before having lost their gallant leader, Brigadier Pennycuick,* and the three other field officers of the 24th., together with nearly half the regiment;† the native corps also suffered severely.

Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, on the extreme left and rear, charged the enemy's cavalry wherever they shewed

* When Brigadier Pennycuick fell mortally wounded, a Sikh was mangleing the body; on seeing which his son rushed forward, dealt an avenging blow, and across his father's corpse endeavoured to protect the remains; but it was in vain, and the heroic youth fell overpowered by numbers. Like Lord Talbot and his son, in Shakspeare's "Henry VI.," where, however, the younger is the first slain, the words used by the elder are fully applicable in the above instance; in a gallant termination, such souls, "coupled in bonds of perpetuity," despite of "antick death," "shall 'scape mortality."

Another father and son met a like fate in this campaign. Colonel Cureton was killed at Rannuggur, and his son, Lieutenant A. J. Cureton, of the 14th. Light Dragoons, fell at Chilianwala.

† The loss of the 24th. was fearful; it was the central regiment of the fifth brigade, under Brigadier Pennycuick, which formed the right brigade of the third division, under Brigadier-General Colin Campbell. Lieutenant-Colonels Brookes and Pennycuick, C.B., Major Harris, Captains Lee, Travers, Harris, and Shore, Lieutenants George Phillips, Payne, Woodgate, and Ensigns William Phillips, Collis, and Pennycuick were killed; Major Paynter, Captains Brown and Bazalgette, Lieutenants Williams, Croker,

themselves, and the right attack of infantry, under Major-General Sir Walter Gilbert, was most successful, whilst the left brigade, under Brigadier Mountain, was highly distinguished. Brigadier Godby ably supported the advance with the right brigade.*

Lord Gough remained with Brigadier-General Campbell's division, which had been reinforced by Brigadier Mountain's brigade, until nearly eight o'clock, in order to effect the bringing in of the captured ordnance, and of the wounded.

The loss of the Sikhs, principally among their old and tried soldiers, was computed at three thousand killed, and four thousand wounded. With the exception of Sobraon, it was remarked by Lord Gough that he never remembered seeing so many of an enemy's slain upon the same space. The British casualties were likewise heavy.†

In this battle the "undaunted bravery" of Her Majesty's 29th. regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Congreve, was specially noticed, and the conduct of the 61st. was equally distinguished.

BATTLE OF GOOJERAT.

21st. FEBRUARY, 1849.

AFTER the battle of Chilianwala, the enemy, owing to want of supplies, quitted their entrenchments, and took up a position between Goojerat and the Chenab. It appears to have been their intention to cross this river, and, after plundering the Rechna Doab, to have marched to Lahore; but this was

Berry, Thelwall, and Hartshorn (Adjutant,) Macpherson, and Archer (96th. Foot,) were wounded. Of the men the casualties were returned as four hundred and ninety-seven killed or wounded; two hundred and twenty-seven of these were killed in action, and nine subsequently died of their wounds.

* "This division nobly maintained the character of the Indian Army, taking and spiking the whole of the enemy's guns in their front, and dispersing the Sikhs wherever they were seen."—*Lord Gough's despatch.*

† Ramnuggur:—Two officers and fourteen men killed, nine officers and fifty-three men wounded, and twelve missing. Chilianwala:—Thirty-eight officers and five hundred and sixty-four men killed, ninety-four officers and one thousand five hundred and fifty-seven men wounded, and one hundred and four missing. Goojerat:—Six officers and ninety men killed, thirty-nine officers and six hundred and sixty-seven men wounded, and five missing.

prevented by Major-General Whish, who had detached a brigade to guard the fords above and below Wuzecrabad, in which direction Lord Gough had moved.

At half-past seven o'clock in the morning of the 21st. of February, the army advanced with the precision of a parade movement. The Sikhs opened their fire at a very long distance, which exposed to the artillery both the position and range of their guns. The infantry was halted just out of fire, and the whole of the artillery were advanced, covered by skirmishers.

§ The Sikh guns were served with their accustomed rapidity, and the enemy well and resolutely maintained his position, but the terrific force of the British fire obliged him, after an obstinate resistance, to fall back. The infantry were then deployed, and a general advance was directed, the movement being covered, as before, by artillery.

Burra Kalra, the left village of those of that name, wherein the enemy had concealed a large body of infantry, and which was apparently the key of their position, lay immediately in the line of Major-General Sir Walter Gilbert's advance, and was carried in the most brilliant style by a spirited attack of the third brigade, under Brigadier Penny, consisting of the 2nd. Europeans, and 31st. and 70th. regiments of Native Infantry, which drove the enemy from their cover with great slaughter. A very spirited and successful movement was also made about the same time against a heavy body of troops in and about the second or Chotah Kalra, by part of Brigadier Hervey's brigade, most gallantly led by Lieutenant-Colonel Franks, of the 10th. Foot.

The heavy artillery continued to advance, taking up successive forward positions, driving the enemy from those he had retired to, whilst the rapid advance and beautiful fire of the horse artillery and light field batteries, which were strengthened by bringing to the front the two reserved troops of horse artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Brind, Brigadier Brook having the general superintendence of the whole of the horse artillery, broke the enemy's ranks at all points. The whole infantry line then rapidly advanced, and drove their opponents before it. The nullah was cleared, several villages

stormed, the guns that were in position carried, the camp captured, and the foe routed in every direction; the right wing and Brigadier-General Campbell's division passing in pursuit to the eastward, and the Bombay column to the westward of the town.

Thus hotly pursued, the retreat of the Sikh army soon became a perfect flight, all arms dispersing over the country, rapidly followed by the troops for a distance of twelve miles, their track strewed with their wounded, their weapons and military equipments, which they threw away to conceal that they were soldiers.

Throughout these operations the cavalry brigades on the flanks were threatened and occasionally attacked by vast masses of the enemy's cavalry, which were in every instance put to flight by their steady movements and spirited manœuvres, most ably supported by the troops of horse artillery attached to them, from whom the foe received the severest punishment.

On the left a most successful and gallant charge was made upon the Affghan cavalry, and a large body of Goorchurras, by the Scinde Horse and a party of the 9th. Lancers, when some standards were captured. The determined front shewn by the 14th. Light Dragoons and the other cavalry regiments on the right, both regular and irregular, completely overawed their opponents, and contributed much to the success of the day; while the conduct of all, in following up the fugitives received high commendation.

Thus were defeated the forces brought by the Sikhs into the field, amongst whom were the *élite* of the old Khalsa army. Their numbers were estimated at sixty thousand men of all arms, and fifty-nine pieces of artillery, under the command of Sirdar Chuttur Singh and Rajah Shere Singh, with a body of one thousand five hundred Affghan Horse, led by Akram Khan, son of the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan.

For the first time the Sikhs and Affghans had combined together, but this last victory being so complete, shewed the futility of the compact. Amongst the fifty-three guns captured were recovered those lost at Ramnuggur and Chilianwala. It was also a gratifying circumstance that the casualties of the British were less than could be expected.

Major-General Sir Walter Gilbert, in command of a competent force, resumed the pursuit towards the Jhelum on the following morning, with a view of cutting off the enemy from the only practicable gun-road to that river. Another division of infantry, under Brigadier-General Colin Campbell, advanced on the road to Bimber, scouring the country in that direction to prevent their carrying off the guns by that route, and a body of cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Bradford, successfully pushed on several miles into the hills, and twenty-four from Goojerat, accompanied by Captain Nicholson, a most energetic political officer, with the same object, whilst Lord Gough remained in possession of the field for the purpose of supporting these operations, covering the fords of the Chenab, and destroying the vast magazines of ammunition left scattered in all directions. These combinations were entirely successful, the detached parties coming at every step on the wreck of the dispersed and flying foe.

GOOJERAT was authorized to be borne by the 3rd., 9th., and 14th. Light Dragoons; 10th., 24th., 29th., 32nd., 53rd., 60th., and 61st. regiments. The thanks of parliament were unanimously voted for the operations in the Punjab.

Major-General Sir Walter Gilbert, K.C.B., crossing the Jhelum on the 3rd. of March, came up with a portion of the retreating army, under Shere Singh and Chuttur Singh, at Hoormuck, where they surrendered on the 11th. of March; the sirdars and the remainder of his troops, amounting to sixteen thousand men, laid down their arms at Rawul Pindee three days afterwards. Forty-one pieces of artillery were given up. Dost Mahomed was energetically pursued through Attock and Peshawur, as far as the Khyber Pass.

Sir Charles Napier, who had been selected at a moment's notice, and had proceeded to India, thus found on his arrival that the British arms had gained the ascendancy in that country, and the consequence of Lord Gough's crowning victory was the annexation of the Punjab. A pension was granted to Maharajah Dhuleep Singh; and the celebrated diamond, the Koh-i-Noor, or Mountain of Light, taken from Shah Sooja by Runjoet Singh, was presented to Her Majesty.



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THE SUTLEJ AND PUNJAB MEDALS.

THE Sutlej and Punjab medals were designed by William Wyon, Esq., and both have on the obverse the head of the Queen, with the superscription VICTORIA REGINA. On the reverse of the Sutlej medal is a figure of Victory standing, offering a laurel wreath with her right hand, and holding a palm branch in her left, a trophy of Sikh arms being at her feet. The words ARMY OF THE SUTLEJ are arranged round the rim. In the *exergue* of the specimen from which the engraving is taken, occurs the word MOODKEE, 1845, so that a recipient in the four actions would have but three clasps. The same plan was followed for one, two, or three actions; some would consequently have FERROZESHUHUR, ALIWAL, or SOBBAON, 1846, beneath the figure of Victory. The ribbon is dark blue with crimson edges.

The reverse of the Punjab medal is unique. The Sikhs are represented as laying down their arms before Lord Gough, a field of battle at the termination of a victory, being depicted; in the background are the troops, together with a group of palm trees and other accessories, indicative of an Indian landscape. The figure of Lord Gough, on his charger, is exceedingly spirited, the latter, a beautiful Arab, having been modelled from the life. Clasps were granted for MOOLTAN, CHILLANWALA, and GOOJERAT. The ribbon is blue with yellow edges. The superscription is TO THE ARMY OF THE PUNJAB, and in the *exergue* is the year MDCCCXLIX.

 SECOND BURMESE WAR.

1852—53.

THE King of Ava having refused redress for injuries inflicted on British subjects at Rangoon, in violation of the treaty of Yandaboo, concluded at the termination of the first Burmese war, after an ineffectual attempt at negotiation, hostilities commenced. Troops were collected from Bengal and

Madras, and placed under the command of Major-General Godwin, who had borne a prominent part in the first war with Ava. The Queen's regiments which formed part of the force were the 18th., 51st., and 80th.* Major-General Godwin embarked with the force under his command on the 28th. of March, 1852, and three days afterwards the destruction of the stockades on the banks of the river Irrawaddy was effected. The next service was the attack and capture of Martaban, on the 5th. of April, in which portions of the 18th. and 80th. shared. Captain Campbell commanded the wing of the 18th., and Major Lockhart that of the 80th. Captain Gillespie in command of the grenadiers of the former regiment was first on the walls, and the soldier following him received three wounds. About seven o'clock in the morning the troops landed, and the storming party was soon under the walls and over them, when Lieutenant-Colonel Reignolds at once took possession, after some skirmishing, of the pagodas on the height, and by eight o'clock a.m. Martaban was won. The storming party from the 80th. was commanded by Captain Christie of that regiment.

At this period the Madras division (comprising the 51st. regiment) had not arrived at Rangoon, but by the 7th. of April it reached the rendezvous at the mouth of the Rangoon river; on the 11th., (Sunday,) Rangoon was bombarded, and at day-break on the following morning the troops commenced landing. They had not proceeded far when some guns were opened on the British, and shortly afterwards skirmishers showed themselves in the jungle. This was a new mode of fighting with the Burmese, as no instance occurred in the former war of their attacking the flanks or quitting their stockades. Now they were not only good shots, but bold in their operations, and clever in selecting their ground and covering themselves. A strong outwork named the White House Redoubt was assaulted; the storming party, of which four companies of the 51st. Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel St. Maur, formed

* 18th., eight hundred and fifty men; 51st., nine hundred; 80th., four hundred and sixty; Artillery, five companies, five hundred and seventeen; Native Infantry, three regiments, two thousand eight hundred; Gun Lascars, seventy; Sappers and Miners, one hundred and seventy; in all five thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven men.

part, carried the stockade, but in consequence of the intense heat of the sun, which occasioned the death of two officers, it was not until the 14th. of April that the fortified town and pagoda of Rangoon were stormed and captured.

The 80th. and 18th. formed the advance, and the 51st., under Major Errington, Colonel St. Maur having been compelled to quit the field from a stroke of the sun, were in reserve. After an advance for about a mile the ground became very difficult, barely admitting of the 80th. and 18th. occupying it in close order. The troops also suffered from a heavy fire, when an immediate assault was determined upon. The storming party was formed of a wing of the 80th., under Major Lockhart, two companies of the 18th., under Lieutenant Hewitt, and two companies of the 40th. Bengal Native Infantry, under Lieutenant White, the whole commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Coote, of the Royal Irish; Captain Lutter accompanying the party to show the road. Captain J. Wood, who was specially mentioned, commanded the 18th. regiment. The Pagoda was soon carried, and all the country round fell with it, the once strong post of Kemmendine having been abandoned and destroyed.

During the attack and storming of Rangoon, on the 11th., 12th., and 14th. of April, the British had two officers and fifteen men killed, and fourteen officers and one hundred and eighteen men wounded.

Major Errington with his force, of which four hundred of the 51st. formed a portion, advanced on the chief Pagoda on the 19th. of May, and carried it in gallant style; the citadel, a strong mud fort, was next assaulted by a company of the 51st. and two of the Madras Native Infantry, under Captains Rice and Borthwick. Captain Rice, whilst gallantly leading his company, was shot through the lower part of the neck, when his place was taken by Lieutenant Carter, who, followed by his men, was the first on the parapet; here he was struck down by a musket-ball, and rolled over the exterior slope, but still insisted upon being carried into the work. Although the defence was obstinate, yet in forty minutes after the landing, the whole of the works were in the possession of the British. This dashing operation occasioned the officers and

men of Captain Rice's company to be specially thanked in orders. Major Errington, who commanded the troops, was wounded. After leaving a garrison in Bassein the remainder of the troops returned to Rangoon.

Martaban was attacked by a Burmese force of upwards of one thousand men on the 26th. of May, but they were gallantly repulsed by the garrison, consisting of the 49th. Madras Native Infantry, under Major Hall. The 51st. regiment, which had been sent to reinforce the garrison, assisted in driving back the enemy from the stockade, and pursued him some distance.

During the middle of September, the 18th. and 80th. regiments embarked at Rangoon for Prome, and arrived there on the morning of the 9th. of October. The troops were landed in the evening in a suburb to the north of and beyond the town. As they advanced towards the position selected for the night, a very smart fire of musketry and jingalls was simultaneously opened from some jungle and houses on the British left, and a small pagoda in the front. The grenadiers of the 80th. under Captain Christie, and two companies of the same regiment under Captain Welsh, accompanied by Brigadier Reynolds, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 18th. regiment, in a short time most gallantly drove the enemy from their position. The remainder of the troops were landed on the following morning, when the place was found evacuated by the Burmese. Thus the important city of Prome was gained, with the small loss of one killed and eight wounded.

On Sunday, the 21st. of November, Pegu was attacked by a force under Brigadier McNeill, of the Madras Army, composed of the 1st. Bengal Fusiliers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Tudor, three hundred; 1st. Madras Fusiliers, Major Hill, three hundred; 5th. Madras Native Infantry, Major Shubrick, four hundred; seventy Sappers; and thirty-two Artillery.

When the news of the capture of this city was received at Calcutta, a proclamation was issued annexing the whole province of Pegu to the British territories.

On the 8th. of December the enemy attacked Prome in force, but were repulsed with loss; the engagement lasted from midnight until four o'clock in the morning of the 9th.

The 51st. shared in this action.

The small garrison left in Pegu was constantly harassed by the attacks of the Burmese army, encamped at a short distance, which were gallantly repulsed by Major Hill, of the Madras Fusiliers. A reinforcement of twelve hundred men, left Rangoon on the 11th. of December, and arrived at Pegu on the 14th; when, after a toilsome march through a close country without a road, and an attack from a large body of skirmishers, the relief was effected. A further advance into the country, with a view to bring on a general action, was made on the 17th., and an attack subsequently ensued, when the Burmese rapidly abandoned their entrenched position and took to flight; after a further march of two days, the enemy avoiding a general engagement, the state of the commissariat forced the British general to return to Pegu, and subsequently to Prome.

An expedition proceeded under Brigadier-General Sir John Cheape, K.C.B., to the Donabew district of Pegu, in order to reduce the stronghold of Myat-toon, a robber-chief. The force was actively engaged on the 17th., 18th., and 19th. of March, 1853; after a severe struggle of four hours' duration the place was stormed and destroyed. The left wing was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Sturt, of the 67th. Bengal Native Infantry, and the right wing by Major Wigstone, of the 18th. Royal Irish, who was severely wounded. The total loss amounted to twenty-two killed, and one hundred and eight wounded, fourteen being officers. The casualties sustained by the 18th., 51st., and 80th. regiments, amounted to thirteen killed and sixty-five wounded.

On the 30th. of June, 1853, the termination of the war was officially announced, and although the king of Ava refused to sign a formal treaty of peace, yet as all the concessions demanded were agreed to, the Governor-General proclaimed that hostilities would not be resumed so long as the British possession of Pegu remained undisputed. All the captives in Ava were released, and the navigation of the Irrawaddy was declared to be free for the purposes of trade between the two countries.

The word *PEGU* has been authorized for the colours of the 18th., 51st., and 80th. regiments.

THE PERSIAN CAMPAIGN.

1856—1857.

A RUPTURE occurred with Persia, in consequence of the Power having taken possession of Herat on the 25th. of October, and war was declared on the 1st. of November following. An expedition accordingly proceeded to the Persian Gulf under Major-General Stalker, C.B., and the Island of Karrac was taken formal possession of on the 3rd. of December without opposition. The troops landed on the 7th. at Ru Halala, about fifteen miles below Bushire, and two days afterwards stormed the position at the old Dutch fort of Reshire, which was taken, the place being carried at the point of the bayonet.* The casualties were principally confined to the officers, amongst whom was Brigadier James Stopford C.B., of the 64th., killed.

On the morning of the 10th. the British marched on Bushire a walled town, which surrendered unconditionally, after a bombardment of upwards of four hours. No loss was sustained. Sixty-five guns, with large quantities of ammunition and warlike stores, were here captured. The garrison, consisting of about two thousand, (a large number having previously effected their escape, and several drowned in the attempt,) grounded their arms in front of the British line, and were on the following morning escorted by the cavalry some distance into the country, and then set at liberty. Her Majesty's 64th., under Major Stirling, shared in this success.

* Captain John Augustus Wood, of the 20th. Bombay Native Infantry gained the Victoria Cross for his gallantry on the 9th. of December. On that day he led the grenadier company, which formed the head of the assaulting column. He was the first man on the parapet of the fort, where he was instantly attacked by a large number of the garrison, who suddenly sprang on him from a trench cut in the parapet itself. These men fired a volley at Captain Wood and the head of the storming party, when only a yard or two distant; although struck by no less than seven musket-balls, he at once threw himself upon the enemy, passed his sword through the body of their leader, and, being closely followed by the men of his company, speedily overcame all opposition, and established himself in the place. This officer's decision, energy, and determined valour contributed in a high degree to the success of the attack. His wounds compelled him to leave the force for a time; but, with the true spirit of a good soldier, he rejoined his regiment, and returned to his duty at Bushire before the wounds were properly healed.

A stronger expedition subsequently proceeded from Bombay, commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram; this was composed of two divisions, one of which was under Brigadier-General Havelock, and the other under Major-General Stalker; the 78th. Highlanders were added to this force. On the evening of the 3rd. of February, 1857, Sir James Outram marched against Sooja-ool-Moolk, strongly posted in an entrenched camp at Borazgoon. Each man carried his great coat, blanket, and two days' provisions, but without any tents or other equipage; the rain fell heavily, and the nights were bitterly cold. The position was reached in the afternoon of the 5th. of February, when the place was found to be abandoned, but on the return march during the night of the 7th., the rear-guard was attacked by the Persians, who were kept in check until daybreak, when the enemy, amounting to between six and seven thousand men, were perceived drawn up near Koosh-ab. An action ensued, the brunt of which fell upon the cavalry and artillery, and by ten o'clock the defeat of the Persian troops was complete.*

After this victory the British bivouacked for the day close to the battle-field, and at night, by another route, accomplished a march of twenty miles, over a country rendered almost impassable by the incessant heavy rains. After a rest of six hours, the greater portion of the infantry continued their march to Bushire, which was reached before midnight, thus performing another most arduous march of forty-four miles under incessant rain, besides fighting and defeating the enemy during its progress, within the short period of fifty hours. On the morning of the 10th. the cavalry and artillery arrived in camp.

* Lieutenants Arthur Thomas Moore (Adjutant,) and John Grant Malcolmson, of the 3rd. Bombay Light Cavalry, here gained the Victoria Cross. On the occasion of an attack on the enemy on the 8th. of February, 1857, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes, C.B., Lieutenant Moore, the Adjutant of the Regiment, was, perhaps, the first of all by a horse's length. His horse leaped into the square, and instantly fell dead, crushing down his rider, and breaking his sword as he fell among the broken ranks of the enemy. Lieutenant Moore speedily extricated himself, and attempted with his broken sword to force his way through the press; but he would assuredly have lost his life had not Lieutenant Malcolmson, observing his peril, fought his way to his dismounted comrade through a crowd of enemies, and, giving him his stirrup, safely carried him through everything out of the throng. The thoughtfulness for others, cool determination, devoted courage, and ready activity shewn in extreme danger by this young officer, Lieutenant Malcolmson, were most admirable.

The loss in the action at Koosh-ab on the 8th. of February was limited to sixteen killed and sixty-two wounded. Lieutenant Frankland, of the 2nd. European regiment, was the only officer killed.* This officer together with Captain Forbes, commanding the 3rd. regiment of Light Cavalry, and Lieutenant Doveton Downes Greentree, of the 64th. regiment, both severely wounded (the latter losing his leg,) received special mention in the Governor-General's Notification.

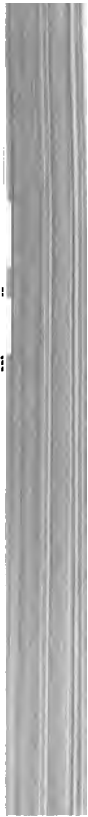
For some months the Persians had been engaged in fortifying their position at Mohammerah, and Lieutenant-General Outram resolved to attack them. Their army, estimated at thirteen thousand men, with thirty guns, was commanded by the Shal Zadu, Prince Khauler Mirza, in person; whilst the Anglo-Indian troops consisted of about five thousand. This place was bombarded on the 26th. of March. Brigadier-General Havelock landed the troops, but no portion of the military force was actively engaged, except some European riflemen sent on board the war-vessels, as the Persians fled from their entrenched camp without waiting an attack. Meanwhile a treaty of peace had been in progress, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Bagdad on the 2nd. of May, whereby Herat was agreed to be evacuated, and all interference with the internal affairs of Affghanistan was to be avoided.†

In honour of this campaign, in a country believed to contain the site of the Garden of Eden, and memorable for the

* "To Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, and to his brave companions in arms, the Governor-General in council desires to offer an early assurance of the warm approbation and thanks which they have so well merited. These are especially due to Major-General Stalker, C.B. and to Colonel Lugard, C.B., chief of the staff, who are described by Sir James Outram as having guided the troops to victory in the time—most happily not of long continuance—during which he was disabled by a severe fall of his horse. But they are due to all of every rank who have taken share in this signally successful exploit, which has called for extraordinary exertions from all, and in which all have borne themselves with gallantry."—*Notification, Fort William, Foreign Department, March 12th. 1857.*

Major-General Stalker and Commodore Ethersey both destroyed themselves at Bushire, while labouring under mental aberration; the former on the 14th. of March, 1857, and the latter three days afterwards.

† The Persian titles are remarkable; "His Majesty the Shah of Persia His Excellency the Abode of Greatness, the favorite of the King, Ferokh Khan, Amen Oolmoolk, the Great Ambassador of the Mighty State of Persia, the Possessor of the Royal Portrait, and of the Blue Cordon, the Bearer of the Diamond-studded Girdle," &c. &c.



1864-1865

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exploits of Alexander the Great, the following Queen's regiments were authorized to bear on their colours the words—**BUSHIRE**, 64th. Foot; **KOOSH-AB**, 64th. and 78th. regiments; **RESHIRE**, 64th. regiment.

THE SECCND BURMESE AND PERSIAN MEDAL.

THE medal and ribbon for these two services are the same. On the obverse is the Queen's head, similar to that for the Indian Mutiny, and on the reverse is represented Victory crowning an antique warrior. In the *exergue* is the lotus. This medal was designed by Leonard C. Wyon, Esq. The ribbon is bright scarlet, with two dark blue stripes. A clasp with the word **PEGU** was issued with the medal for services in **Burmah**, and that for the Persian campaign had one inscribed **PERSIA**.

THE INDIAN MUTINY MEDAL.

1857—1858.

THIS medal, which is by L. C. Wyon, Esq., is a work of great merit. The obverse has the Queen's head with the superscription **VICTORIA REGINA**, and on the reverse **Britannia** is represented in an erect position, instead of being seated, and above is the word **INDIA**; the drapery is most judiciously arranged. In her right hand, out-stretched, is a laurel wreath. The usual shield with the Union is on the left arm, and in the hand are other wreaths. The British Lion forms an appropriate background. The ribbon is French-white, with two red stripes. It was granted to all engaged in operations against the rebels or mutineers, and was also conferred on non-military persons who had borne arms as volunteers against them. There are five bars attached, respectively inscribed **DELHI**, **DEFENCE OF LUCKNOW**, **RELIEF OF LUCKNOW**, **LUCKNOW**, and **CENTRAL INDIA**. The first clasp was granted to the troops employed in the operations against, and at the assault of, **Delhi**; that for the **DEFENCE OF LUCKNOW** was conferred on all of the original garrison, under Major-General **Inglis**, and to those who suc-

coured them, and continued the defence under Major-Generals Sir Henay Havelock and Sir James Outram, until relieved by Lord Clyde; RELIEF OF LUCKNOW was authorized to the troops engaged in the operations against that place, under the immediate command of Lord Clyde, in November, 1857; and the clasp LUCKNOW was awarded to the force engaged under his lordship's immediate command in March, 1858, in the final capture of the town, and in all operations connected therewith; CENTRAL INDIA was granted to the column under Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., engaged in the operations against Jhansi, Calpee, and Gwalior, and also to the troops, which, under the command of Major-Generals Roberts and Whitlock respectively, performed such important service in Central India.

SIEGE OF DELHI.

30TH. MAY TO 14TH. SEPTEMBER, 1857.

SUNDAY, the 10th. of May, 1857, will never cease to be remembered in India. An outbreak, for some time contemplated, broke out at Meerut in the afternoon of that day. A century had elapsed since Clive's celebrated battle of Plassey, the forerunner of so many victories gained in India, by the valuable co-operation of Native troops, when the latter, forgetful of their former glories and of their loyalty, burst out into mutiny, with the view of overthrowing British supremacy in the East; the outbreak of Vellore, in the Madras Presidency, in 1806, having been the only exception to the long-continued fidelity of the Sepoy soldier. During the operations against Persia the Court of Delhi had entered into correspondence with the Shah, and Dost Mahomed, the Sovereign of Cabool, had been urged to invade the Punjab, when, by the secession of the Bengal native army, the time should be opportune. The grievance of the greased cartridges was indeed urged, but the combination had been for some time forming, and the name of the King of Delhi, over eighty years of age, was imagined to be a "tower of strength" in the endeavour to be made to restore the supremacy of the Mogul dynasty.

There is no doubt the rebellion was prematurely commenced;

scenes of the most heart-rending descriptions occurred, and several officers, ladies, and even children fell victims to the brutality of the Sepoys. Outbreaks occurred at Allahabad, Jhansi, Azimghur, Bareilly, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Benares, and other places; the European women and children being, in many of them, murdered, and the several mutinous regiments all made for Delhi, hastening thither, as a central point, from all quarters, and committing the greatest outrages.

When the mutineers had seized Delhi, and proclaimed a descendant of the Mogul as king, their next object was to gain the chief magazine in that city. After a gallant defence it was exploded by order of Lieutenant Willoughby, who died of his wounds. Scully and Buckley were the two gunners, and the former, who fired the train, escaped, together with the other heroes Lieutenants Forrest and Raynor.

At this momentous period the Commander-in-Chief in India was General the Honourable George Anson, who had proceeded to Simla to escape the heat of the plains. Immediately upon receiving intelligence of the mutiny, he hurried to Umballa, and collecting all the available troops,* marched on Delhi,

* Queen's Regiments in India on the 1st. of May, 1857:—6th. Dragoon Guards, 9th. and 12th. Lancers, and 14th. Light Dragoons. 8th. Foot, 10th., (first battalions,) 24th., 27th., 29th., 32nd., 35th., 43rd., 52nd., 53rd., 60th., (first battalion,) 61st., 64th., 70th., 74th., 75th., 78th., 81st., 83rd., 84th., 86th., and 87th. Regiments. Strength:—seven hundred and fifty-seven officers and twenty-two thousand four hundred and seventy-one men. The East-India Company's Troops raised this force to two hundred and seventy-seven thousand seven hundred and forty-six; the Native Troops included therein amounting to two hundred and thirty two thousand two hundred and twenty-four, and the Europeans to forty-five thousand five hundred and twenty-two.

By the end of 1858 the drafts and additional regiments embarked from England and the Colonies, amounted to three thousand one hundred and two officers and seventy-eight thousand four hundred and thirty-seven men, and at that period the regiments in India consisted of twelve Cavalry; Royal Artillery, (Horse,) four troops; Foot, nineteen field batteries and six companies garrison. Royal Engineers, four companies. Second battalion Military Train, and seventy-three Infantry regiments. The Cavalry were 1st., 2nd, 3rd., 6th., and 7th. Dragoons Guards; 6th., 7th., 8th., 9th., 12th., 14th., and 17th. Dragoons. The Infantry were 1st., 3rd., 4th., 5th., 6th., 7th., 8th., 10th., 13th., 18th., 19th., 20th., 23rd., 24th., (first battalions,) 27th., 28th., 29th., 31st., 32nd., 33rd., 34th., 35th., 37th., 38th., 42nd., 43rd., 44th., 46th., 48th., 51st., 52nd., 53rd., 54th., 56th., 57th., 60th., (1st., 2nd., and 3rd. battalions.) 61st., 64th., 66th., 67th., 68th., 69th., 70th., 71st., 72nd., 73rd., 74th., 75th., 77th., 78th., 79th., 80th., 81st., 82nd., 83rd., 84th., 86th., 87th., 88th., 89th., 90th., 91st., 92nd., 93rd., 94th., 95th., 97th., 98th., and 99th. regiments. Rifle Brigade, 2nd. and 3rd., battalions. Medical Staff Corps. A volunteer battalion of German settlers also embarked from the Cape in October, 1858.

but died of cholera at Kurnaul on the 27th. of May. His successor was Major-General Reed, who on the day following quitted Rawul Pindee, and arrived early in June at the camp of Major-General Sir Henry Barnard, K.C.B., at Aleepore, where a numerous force had been collected.

While Brigadier-General Archdale Wilson hastened with a body of troops from Meerut to join the former, the mutineers from Delhi attempted to intercept his march. He was attacked on the 30th. of May at Ghazee-ood-deen-nuggur, when seven hundred British soldiers defeated a disciplined force more than seven-fold their number. This is considered as the commencement of operations before Delhi. On the following day (Whit-Sunday) the attack was renewed, and the enemy was again repulsed, twenty-six guns being captured. The 6th. Dragoon Guards and first battalion 60th. Rifles have reason to be proud of the deeds performed this day. No further opposition was encountered, and Brigadier-General Wilson joined Sir Henry Barnard at Aleepore. The united forces commenced their march shortly after midnight, and Brigadier-General Reed being unable from sickness to proceed with the army, the command devolved on Major-General Sir Henry Barnard. At dawn on the 8th. of June the British arrived before Badlee-ke-Serai, a fortified position, when the enemy opened fire. Brigadier Hope Grant, C.B., with his column, consisting of portions of the 9th. Lancers, 6th. Dragoon Guards, 75th., first battalion 60th. and 87th. were highly distinguished. On the regimental colour of the 75th. appeared the Royal Tiger, gained in former fields in India, and they added to their well-earned reputation by charging the enemy with the bayonet, who abandoned the whole of his guns. Colonel Chester, of the 23rd. Native Infantry, Adjutant-General of the army, the only officer killed, fell early in the action.*

* It appears from that interesting work, "The Chaplain's Narrative of the Siege of Delhi," (the Rev. John Edward Wharton Rotton, M.A.) that the Adjutant-General actually lived for a few moments after being wounded, and bade Captain Barnard, the son of the General commanding the force at the time, raise his head, that he might catch a glimpse of the wound. Colonel Herbert, of Her Majesty's 75th., tells me, "this was a positive fact; and as soon as Chester saw the nature of the wound which had been inflicted upon him, and was convinced of its being mortal, he coolly, and yet kindly, expressed his convictions to General Barnard's

This entrenched frontier being carried, Sir Henry Barnard divided his army into two columns, one of which proceeded along the main trunk road under Brigadier-General Wilson, while the other marched under his own command to the site of the Delhi cantonments, before they were burnt. Here on an eminence the mutineers were posted, which position was taken by Sir Henry Barnard, the enemy being forced to abandon their guns; while this rapid flank movement to the left had been effected, Brigadier Wilson's column forcing its way through gardens with high walls, compelled the foe to take refuge in Delhi, the two commanders meeting at a place named Hindoo Rao's House. In these actions the Ghoorkas, evinced that gallantry which was so prominent during every subsequent encounter with the enemy.

After these events the British army took up a position before Delhi. The force at this period comprised the following Queen's regiments:—two squadrons of the 6th. Dragoon Guards, (Carabineers,) the 9th. Lancers; head-quarters and six companies of the 60th. Rifles; head-quarters and nine companies of the 75th regiment; in addition to these were three troops of horse artillery; a company of foot artillery, a detachment of sappers and miners, the first Bengal Fusiliers, and the head-quarters and six companies of the second Fusiliers, and the Sirmoor battalion. A strongly-built residence, named Hindoo Rao's House, on the top of a high eminence about half a mile in advance of the camp, offered an excellent position for bombarding the town, and from the three batteries erected thereon a constant fire of shot and shell was kept up. Between Hindoo Rao's House and the Grand Trunk Road the ground was rough and rocky, covered with brushwood and enclosed gardens, over which the Sepoys frequently crept up in skirmishing order, availing themselves of the shelter thus afforded, but they were always repulsed by the guides and riflemen, being at times pursued nearly to the city walls. Every mutineer who was captured was at once shot or bayoneted. The lines of defence were gradually advanced, and the rebels were driven from the Subzee

son; begging the generous youth, who would stay to minister to his dying moments, to care for himself, and leave him, a dying man, to his fate: he then expired."

Mundee, formerly used as a market for vegetables, and the Serai, a large building in front of it, which the British strongly fortified, together with the Pagoda opposite the Moree Gate. Early in June cholera appeared in the camp; this added to the trials of the troops; there being in consequence of the small force scarcely any rest by night, as the limited numbers barely admitted of relief, lessened as they were by those required for picket duty. Fighting by day, and being on the alert for a renewal of the conflict by night, occasioned great fatigue, and shewed what British troops can endure; besides which the ammunition supplies were not very plentiful for heavy ordnance.* Another large Serai, near the Ajmeer Gate, was gallantly taken on the 17th. of June, by a body of troops under Major Tombs, of the artillery.

During the evening of the 19th. of June the British were attacked in the Ochterlony Gardens, when Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Yule, of the 9th. Lancers, was killed. In consequence of a prophecy that the 23rd. of June, the centenary anniversary of Plassey, was to be fatal to British rule in India, a determined effort was made by the mutineers on that morning, who advanced from the city in large bodies, and attacking the batteries, kept up a sustained and vigorous fire throughout the day. Their prophets proved but false ones, for the enemy was beaten as usual. This victory of the 23rd. of June occasioned much rejoicing in the camp. Frequent skirmishes occurred towards the end of the month, and during July. The besieging force had now been strengthened by a wing of the 8th. Foot and of the 61st. regiment. Early in July Sir Henry Barnard died of cholera, when the command devolved on Major-General Reed, who, although the senior, had relinquished it to him upon the decease of General Anson. Reed, on account also of ill-health, was soon compelled to give over the command to Brigadier-General Wilson. The 8th. and 61st. regiments suffered severely from cholera, attributed to their long march during the height of the rainy season. The former, in four

* The following fact is significant of the scarcity of this kind of ammunition:—In one of the field force orders it was notified that two annas would be given for each of the enemy's twenty-four pounder round shot that might be brought into camp, to be again used up. Similar instances occurred during the siege of Sebastopol, and in the Peninsula, as noticed at page 65 of the Crimean section of this work.

months, from July to October, lost one hundred and thirty-three men, and the deaths in the latter during the same period amounted to two hundred and forty-six.

A sortie was made by the enemy on the 9th. of July. During the forenoon of the 14th. another attack occurred, in which Brigadier-General Chamberlain, the Adjutant-General, was severely wounded; Captain Norman, of the 31st. Native Infantry, (frequently thanked in the despatches for his services,) the second in the department, was appointed to carry on the duties of this arduous office. On the 18th. and 23rd. other sorties took place, and the rebels were again repulsed.

Two dense columns of the enemy attempted, on the 31st. of July, to gain the rear of the British camp, but the bridges having been destroyed, they were unable to cross the canal, and after a brisk cannonade the troops returned to the city. An attack, sustained with great determination, occurred on the 1st. of August, the anniversary of the great Mahomedan festival, commemorating Abraham's sacrifice, not of Isaac, but of Ishmael, when the mutineers received a severe punishment. Brigadier Showers, on the 12th. of that month, succeeded in capturing four of the enemy's guns. Four days previously Brigadier-General Nicholson reached the camp in advance of his column, which had been employed in disarming rebellion in the Punjab;* his force, consisting of two thousand five hundred men, Europeans and Sikhs, was a welcome addition to the army before Delhi.

* Sir John Lawrence, the able chief commissioner of the Punjab, by his wise and prompt measures secured the tranquility of that portion of India. The necessary steps to disarm the Native regiments were ably carried into effect by the 81st., the only Queen's regiment at Lahore. Putteela, a powerful Sikh chieftain, also gave zealous aid, not only by sending troops to replace those who had marched from Umballa to join their comrades before Delhi, but also by affording protection to fugitives, and exercising his influence to keep his countrymen faithful to the British; his relative the Jheend Rajah also proceeded to Delhi with a body of his own troops, and bore an active share in the subsequent operations. The authorities at Peshawur, where fourteen thousand men were stationed, only about one fourth being Europeans, were on the alert; the fort of Attock was at once provisioned for a siege, the 57th. Queen's regiment forming its garrison, and the 64th. Native Infantry were distributed in the frontier forts, the treasure being deposited at Peshawur. The Guides were sent to join the army before Delhi, where they arrived in June, after a march of about six hundred miles, pronounced by Sir Henry Barnard to be without a parallel. Colonel Edwardes, of Punjab fame, also by his appeals caused several bodies of Sikh troops to uphold British rule, and they were found most welcome at Delhi. Above

Brigadier-General Nicholson gained a brilliant victory over the enemy at Nujjuffghur, twenty miles from Delhi, on the 25th. of August, and thus prevented an attack upon the rear of the British camp.

For some time the siege-train from Meerut had been anxiously expected, and on the morning of the 4th. of September it arrived.

A crisis was now fast approaching; fifty-four siege-guns were placed in position in several batteries, and on the 11th. of September an incessant fire was opened, and sustained, upon the line of defence between the Water and Cashmere Gates. The latter was in ruins on the 13th., and shortly after three o'clock on the following morning the assaulting columns prepared to advance. There were four columns of attack; Brigadier-General Nicholson commanded the first; Brigadier-General Jones the second; Brigadier Campbell the third; and Major Reid the fourth. There was also a fifth reserve column under Brigadier Longfield.

It being necessary to blow open the Cashmere Gate, in order that the attacking force might effect an entrance into the city, this desperate duty was performed by Lieutenants Home and Salkeld,* of the Engineers. The latter died of his wounds, and the former was shortly afterwards killed by an

all, the great object of disarming the suspicious regiments was carried out. Colonel Ellice with three companies of the 24th. regiment, had an affair with the 14th. Native Infantry, at Jhelum on the 7th. of July; and had several casualties, he himself being dangerously wounded; and a flying column, under Brigadier-General Nicholson, encountered the mutineers about noon on the 12th. of July, as they were crossing the Ravee; in this action the 52nd. Light Infantry, under Colonel Campbell, maintained their high character. After another attack on the 16th. of that month, the Brigadier proceeded to several disturbed parts of the country, and eventually joined the troops before Delhi on the 14th. of August.

The column from the Punjab comprised the 52nd. Light Infantry, a wing of the 61st., No. 17 Light Field Battery, 2nd. regiment of Punjab Infantry, a wing of the 7th. Punjab Police Battalion, 4th. Sikh Infantry, two hundred and fifty Mooltance Horse, with siege guns and ordnance stores. The 52nd. were six hundred and eighty strong, with six sick, but on the 14th. of September, owing to the ravages of fever and cholera, they only mustered two hundred and forty effectives of all ranks.

* In addition to these two officers there were Sergeants John Smith and A. B. Carmichael, and Corporal F. Burgess, *alias* Joshua Burgess Grierson, of the Sappers and Miners; Bugler Hawthorne, of the 52nd. Light Infantry, and twenty-four Sappers and Miners, viz:—fourteen Native and ten Punjab. Covered by the fire of the 60th. Rifles, this party advanced at the double towards the Cashmere Gate; Lieutenant Home,

explosion, whilst blowing up a fort abandoned by the rebels in Boolundshuhur.

Brigadier Nicholson with the first column of attack, consisting of three hundred men of the 75th., two hundred and fifty of the 1st. European Bengal Fusiliers, and five hundred of the 2nd. Punjab Infantry, was ordered to assault the breach in the Cashmere Curtain Gate. A portion escalated the left face of the bastion at the gate, while the remainder, covered by the fire of the 60th., rushed up the breach made upon their left of the gate. After reaching the Cabool Gate, so destructive a fire was opened by the enemy, that the advancing troops were compelled to desist. Their gallant commander Nicholson, whilst inducing the men to renew the attempt, here fell mortally wounded, and died nine days afterwards. Colonel Herbert, of the 75th., was previously wounded on the glacis, and the command of this portion of the assaulting column devolved on Captain William Brookes, of that regiment.

Brigadier William Jones with the second column, composed of the 8th., 2nd. European Bengal Fusiliers, and 4th. Sikh regiment of infantry, (the storming party consisted of seventy-five men of these corps, and the assault was led by Brevet-Major R. S. Baynes, of the 8th. Foot, who was dangerously wounded,) covered by the fire of the skirmishers of the 60th. Rifles, advanced through the breach in the bastion at the Water Gate, and gained possession of the walls as far as the Cabool Gate without meeting any check. Upon reaching the

with Sergeants John Smith and Carmichael, and Havildar Madhoo, all of the Sappers, leading and carrying the powder bags, followed by Lieutenant Salkeld, Corporal Burgess, and a section of the remainder of the party. Sergeant Carmichael was killed whilst laying his powder, and Havildar Madhoo was wounded. Whilst endeavouring to fire the charge Lieutenant Salkeld was shot through the leg and arm, and handed over the slow match to Corporal Burgess, who fell mortally wounded just as he had successfully performed his duty. Havildar Tiluk Singh, of the Sappers and Miners was wounded, and Ram Heth, Sepoy of the same corps, was killed during this part of the operation. The demolition having been most successful, Lieutenant Home then caused the bugle to sound the regimental call of the 52nd. as the signal for the advance of the column; this was repeated three times, as it was feared that amidst the noise of the assault the sound might not be heard. The bugler, Robert Hawthorne, after performing his own dangerous duty, humanely attached himself to Lieutenant Salkeld, and after binding up that officer's wounds under a heavy musketry fire, had him removed without further injury. For this deed, pronounced to be "as noble as any that has ever graced the annals of war," he received the Victoria Cross.

latter the troops turned one of the guns immediately on the Lahore Gate, from which the foe was firing grape and round shot.

Colonel George Campbell, of the 52nd. Light Infantry, proceeded with the third column of assault, consisting of two hundred and forty of the 52nd., five hundred of the 1st. Punjab Infantry, and two hundred and sixty of the Kumaon battalion, and when the Cashmere Gate had been burst open by the explosion, the stormers rushed in, and in a short time the column gained possession of the main guard, where so many murders had occurred at the outbreak of the mutiny, and at once advanced to the attack of the great mosque, the Jumma Musjid, situated about the centre of the city. When almost close to the mosque, it was found that there were no means of gaining an entrance, the force being without powder-bags or artillery; and having to sustain a concentrated musketry fire from the surrounding houses, the column was eventually compelled to withdraw.

Major Reid, of the Sirmoor Battalion, who led the fourth column, (consisting of fifty men, 60th. Rifles, two hundred Sirmoor Battalion, one hundred and sixty 1st. Fusiliers, two hundred Guides, twenty-five Coke's Corps, sixty-five Kumaon Battalion, eighty 61st. Regiment,—seven hundred and eighty in all,) was severely wounded; his fall checked the advance of the Goorkhas; Captain D. D. Muter, of the first battalion of the 60th., succeeded to the command; and the rush of the Rifles and Fusiliers placed them for a moment in possession of the breastwork at the end of the Serai of Kishengunge, but being unsupported, were unable to maintain the position, under the heavy flanking fire to which they became exposed.

Meanwhile the cavalry brigade, (consisting of two hundred of the 9th. Lancers, and four hundred and ten Natives from the Guides, 1st., 2nd., and 5th. Punjab Cavalry, and Hodson's Horse; with three guns of the first Troop Horse Artillery, and four guns of the second, under Major Toombs,) commanded by Brigadier Hope Grant, forming in front of the walls, proceeded to the Cabool Gate, and although exposed to a heavy fire, did excellent service by preventing the mutineers, who came out in great numbers through the gardens, from attacking

the British batteries. During the operations on the 14th. of September the casualties amounted to eleven hundred and seventy killed, wounded, and missing.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Deacon, of the 61st., succeeded in capturing the magazine in the city of Delhi, on the 16th. of September. Not a word was spoken, not a trigger pulled, until the stormers and the support had reached the summit of the breach and the magazine yard, when a cheer and a charge were given and made, on which the enemy, taken most completely by surprise, fled precipitately, throwing down the portfires at their guns. Several of them were bayoneted close to the breach, the others were closely pursued by the 61st. and the 4th. Punjab Infantry. A party under Lieutenant-Colonel Rainey, of the former, (under the guidance of Captain H. W. Norman, Assistant-Adjutant-General,) having passed through the magazine, turned to their left, and spiked a gun, which was in position on the eastern wall of the city, and which was pointed at the College Garden Battery: here the enemy fought desperately. Assistant-Surgeon Reade and Colour-Sergeant Mitchell, both of the 61st., also spiked a gun. One hundred and seventy guns, together with stores of all descriptions, were found in the magazine. During the fore and afternoon attacks were made by the rebels, which were repulsed on every occasion by the troops then within the walls, under Lieutenant-Colonel Farquhar, of the Belooch Battalion.

A determined opposition was kept up for a few days in the city, and only slow progress was made; but on the morning

	Field Officers	Cap-tains.	Subal-terns.	Suba-dars.	Jema-dars.	Ser-geants.	Rank & File.
* Killed .....	...	1	6	1	4	22	249
Wounded.....	8	18	86	10	9	59	742
Missing.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
Total ...	8	14	42	11	18	82	1000

The force consisted of the following brigades:—CAVALRY BRIGADE—6th. Dragoon Guards, 9th. Lancers, 1st. and 5th. Punjab Cavalry, 4th. Irregular Cavalry, Guide Cavalry, and Hodson's Horse. 1st. INFANTRY BRIGADE—75th., 2nd. European Bengal Fusiliers, and Kumaon Battalion. 2ND. BRIGADE—52nd. Light Infantry, 60th. Rifles, and Sirmoor Battalion. 3RD. BRIGADE—8th. and 61st. Foot, and 4th. Regiment Sikhs. 4TH. BRIGADE—1st. European Bengal Fusiliers, 1st, 2nd, and 4th. Punjab Infantry. In addition to the foregoing there were artillery,—European and Native, Engineer Brigade, Guide Corps Infantry, and the Belooch Battalion.

of the 20th., possession was secured of the Lahore Gate, and the troops then advanced upon the other bastions and gates, until the entire defences of the city were acquired. The enemy unable to withstand the uninterrupted and vigorous fire from the guns and mortars, from the first entrance of the city by the British, and the steady and persevering advance of the troops, at length took to flight, abandoning their camp, property, and several of their sick and wounded, besides the greater portion of their field artillery; some four or five thousand fled across the bridge of boats into the Doab, or country between the Jumna and the Ganges, and the rest along the right bank of the former river.

After the gate of the palace had been blown in, it was occupied by the troops about noon on Sunday, the 20th. of September, and the head-quarters of Major-General Wilson were established therein the same day. The rapid advance upon the Jumma Musjid by Major Brind, of the artillery, with a detachment of fifty men of the 8th. Foot, and twenty of the 1st. Bengal European Fusiliers, under the command of Captain Bannatyne, of the former regiment, an entrance into which was forced about an hour and a half prior to the assault upon the palace, contributed towards the success of the operations, and the complete occupation of the city. At sunrise on the 21st. a royal salute proclaimed that Delhi was again under British rule; the aged Sovereign, after a trial, was sent a prisoner for life to Rangoon.*

When the capture of Delhi was completed, a flying column,

* Well might the Governor-General, in his "Notification," remark, that "Before a single soldier, of the many thousands who are hastening from England to uphold the supremacy of the British power, has set foot on these shores, the rebel force, where it was strongest and most united, and where it had the command of unbounded military appliances, has been destroyed or scattered by an army collected within the limits of the North-western Provinces and the Punjab alone.

"The work has been done before the support of those battalions, which have been collected in Bengal from the forces of the Queen in China, and in Her Majesty's eastern colonies, could reach Major-General Wilson's army; and it is by the courage and endurance of that gallant army alone; by the skill, sound judgment, and steady resolution of its brave commander; and by the aid of some native chiefs, true to their allegiance, that, under the blessing of God, the head of rebellion has been crushed, and the cause of loyalty, humanity, and rightful authority vindicated."

Lord Canning also bore testimony to the invaluable assistance received from Sir John Lawrence, K.C.B., in recruiting and strengthening the army before Delhi.

under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Greathed,* consisting of the 9th. Lancers, 8th. and 75th. regiments, the 2nd. and 4th. Punjab Infantry, two hundred of Hodson's Horse, with the 1st., 2nd., and 5th. Punjab Cavalry and Horse Artillery, proceeded on the morning of the 23rd. of September, from Delhi in a south-easterly direction upon Boolundshuhur and Allyghur, with a view of cutting off the mutineers on the right bank of the Jumna, in their endeavour to pass the river into the Doab. At Boolundshuhur, on the 28th. of September, the column defeated a body of the enemy, and afterwards destroyed the fort of Mulaghur; here, Lieutenant Home, who shared in the blowing open of the Cashmere Gate at Delhi, met an accidental death by an explosion of gunpowder. While on the march along the Great Trunk road to Allyghur, the rebels were again encountered and scattered.

Pursuing this successful course the troops arrived at Agra, after a night-march from Hattrass; fatigued as they were, and while preparing to encamp, an attack was suddenly made upon them on the 10th. of October, by a numerous body of the enemy. In the action which ensued the 9th. Lancers were specially mentioned. Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton, commanding at Agra, at once repaired to the camp, and assumed the command, but Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed was not aware of his presence for some time. The attack was soon overpowered, and turned into a complete rout, notwithstanding several ineffectual attempts to make a stand, and the pursuit was continued during the rest of the day for a distance of eleven miles, the whole of the enemy's guns, twelve in number, being captured. This was effected under the rays of an Indian sun, and with comparatively small loss,† but the casualties of the enemy were immense.

* At one time there were three brothers of this name before Delhi, the 8th. Foot being under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed at the assault on that city; this was the elder; the other, H. H. Greathed, Esq., Commissioner and Political Agent of the Bengal Civil Service, died of cholera on the 19th. of September, the day previous to its capture; and the youngest, Brevet-Major William Wilberforce Harris Greathed, C.B., of the Bengal Engineers, who was severely wounded in the storming of Delhi, was appointed, in May last, Assistant Military Secretary at Head-Quarters, on Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Norman, C.B., returning to India to resume the duties of Deputy-Adjutant-General in Bengal.

† Eleven killed and fifty-six wounded; divided amongst the Company's

Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed having crossed the Jumna was joined, on the 14th. of October, by Brigadier Hope Grant,* who, as senior officer, took the command. After dismantling the fort of a rebel Rajah at Mynporee, who did not attempt any resistance, the column put to flight a body of fugitives from Delhi, killing many of them. Possession was gained of the fort of Jhujur by Brigadier Showers, on the 17th. of October, which is regarded as the close of the operations against Delhi. Brigadier Grant, continuing his march, arrived at Cawnpore on the 28th. of October, and on the 30th. crossed the Ganges, reaching the vicinity of the Alumbagh on the 8th. of the following month.

DEFENCE OF LUCKNOW.

29TH. JUNE TO 25TH. SEPTEMBER, 1857.

SIR HENRY LAWRENCE, having received information in the evening of the 29th. of June, that a body of rebels were about to march upon Lucknow from the village of Chinnahut, distant about eight miles from the town, determined on making a reconnoissance. This was accordingly commenced on the following day. Misled by the reports of wayfarers, who stated that there were few or no men between Lucknow and Chinnahut, the troops proceeded a greater distance than was originally intended, and suddenly fell in with the enemy, who had up to that moment eluded the vigilance of the advanced guard by concealing themselves, in overwhelming numbers, behind a long line of trees.

For some time the foe was held in check by the force, composed of three hundred of the 32nd., and portions of the 13th., 48th., and 71st. Native Infantry, with the howitzer; but the Oude artillerymen and drivers were traitors, and they overturned their six guns into ditches, cut the traces of their horses, and abandoned them, notwithstanding the remonstrances

Artillery, 9th. Lancers, 8th. and 75th. Queen's Regiments; 1st., 2nd., and 5th. Punjab Cavalry; Hodson's Horse; 3rd. and 4th. Punjab Infantry; and 3rd. European Regiment.

* Afterwards promoted Major-General for his eminent services at Delhi, and in that of a division at the relief of Lucknow, and in the subsequent operations in India, his name being frequently mentioned in the despatches.

of their own officers, and of those on Sir Henry Lawrence's staff, the brigadier himself heading them, and drawing his sword upon the caitiffs. Thus exposed to a vastly superior fire of artillery, and completely outflanked on both sides by the enemy's infantry and cavalry, which actually penetrated to the rear, the British were forced to retire with the loss of three pieces of artillery, and with a sad list of killed and wounded.

By this untoward event the whole available force was so far diminished, that there was not a sufficient number of men remaining to occupy the Residency and the fort named Muchhee Bhowun, an old dilapidated edifice which had been hastily put in repair, although the defences were far from complete, and were moreover commanded by many houses in the city. The brigadier-general therefore, on the 1st. of July,* signalled the garrison of the Muchhee Bhowun to evacuate and blow up that fortress in the course of the night. The orders were ably carried out, and at twelve p.m. the troops marched into the Residency with their guns and treasure, without the loss of a man; and shortly afterwards the explosion of two hundred and forty barrels of gunpowder and six millions of ball cartridges, which were lying in the magazine, announced to Sir Henry Lawrence and his officers—who were anxiously waiting the report—the complete destruction of that post, and all that it contained. If it had not been for this wise and strategic measure, no member of the Lucknow garrison, in all probability, would have survived to tell the tale; for, as the Muchhee Bowun was commanded from other parts of the town, and was moreover indifferently provided with heavy artillery ammunition, while the suffering and loss which the Residency garrison, even with the reinforcements thus obtained, endured in holding the position, proved that if the original intention of holding the two posts had been adhered to, both would have inevitably fallen.

A sad calamity occurred at the outset. On the 1st. of July, an eight-inch shell burst in the room of the Residency

* The strength of the Lucknow garrison on the 1st. of July, 1857, consisted of one thousand six hundred and eighteen officers and men, "effective, fit for duty;" the sick and wounded amounted to eighty officers and men.

in which Sir Henry Lawrence was sitting. The missile burst between him and Mr. Couper, close to both, but without injury to either. The whole of his staff implored Sir Henry to take up other quarters, as the place had then become the special target for the round shot and shell of the enemy. This, however, he jestingly declined to do, observing that another shell would certainly never be pitched into that small room. On the very next day however he was mortally wounded by the fragment of another shell which burst exactly in the same spot, and Captain Wilson, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, received a contusion. Sir Henry Lawrence terminated his distinguished career on the morning of the 4th. of July, having previously directed Brigadier-General Inglis to take the command of the troops, and Major Banks to succeed to the office of chief commissioner.

Scarcely had the garrison recovered this shock, when it had to lament the death of Major Banks, who received a bullet through his head while examining a critical outpost on the 21st. of July.

When the blockade was commenced only two of the batteries were completed, and the defences were in an unfinished condition, the buildings in the immediate vicinity, which gave cover to the enemy, being only partially cleared away. Indeed the heaviest losses were caused by the fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, stationed in the adjoining mosques and houses of the native nobility, the necessity of destroying which had been repeatedly pressed on Sir Henry by the staff of engineers, but his invariable reply was, "Spare the holy places, and private property too as far as possible;" and the garrison consequently suffered severely from this tenderness to the religious prejudices, and respect to the rights, of the rebellious citizens and soldiery.

Then ensued a defence as heroic as any in the annals of war. The narrative of Brigadier Inglis, simple and earnest, will never be forgotten by his countrymen. By it the reader will see that not a building within the walls of the Residency was safe;* the wounded were shot while in hospital, and

* One of the most remarkable relics of the siege that I have seen was the mess plate of the 32nd. regiment. The spoons were twisted by the effect

ladies and children met the same fate in houses considered secure. The enemy, while working the guns concealed by the trenches, were shielded from the fire of the garrison, upon whom an incessant cannonade was kept up until the 20th. of July, at ten o'clock on which morning the besiegers, in great numbers, after exploding a mine within the British defences, attempted to storm the Residency, and did not cease their efforts until two o'clock in the afternoon, being driven back by the gallant defenders, who were sustained by the consciousness of the mighty trust committed to their charge.

It was not until the 10th. of August that another assault was attempted, although during the interval the forlorn garrison became exposed to a constant fire, with famine staring it in the face. This second attempt, similar in its features to the first, commencing with the springing of a mine close to the brigade mess, although repeated at various points, met with a like result: in some instances the defenders, acting like grenadiers of a former time, dislodged the foe with hand grenades. On the 18th. of August another mine was sprung in front of the Sikh lines with deadly effect, burying alive eleven men beneath the ruins, whence it was impossible to extricate them, owing to the tremendous fire kept up by the enemy from houses distant less than ten yards in front of the breach. Captain Orr, unattached, and Lieutenants Meham and Soppitt were blown into the air, but, wonderful to state, received no further injury than a severe shaking. A general assault followed the explosion, which was soon repulsed; but the enemy succeeded in establishing themselves in one of the houses of the British position, from which they were driven in the evening by the bayonets of the 32nd. and 84th. regiments.

Fresh mines were sprung on the 5th. of September, when the last serious assault was made. It was in vain; all these repeated attacks met everywhere with defeat. Thus ended the four great struggles which occurred during the siege. For eighty-seven days and nights officers and men stood or

of the enemy's shot, and the soup tureen presented a singular appearance, the handles being nearly wrenched off. These battered articles were sent to Windsor Castle for the inspection of Her Majesty.

slept under arms. Notwithstanding all the hardships experienced, the garrison made no less than five sorties, in which two of the enemy's heaviest guns were spiked, and several of the houses, from which a harassing fire was experienced, were blown up. Cholera, small pox, and an unknown, but fatal disease, added to the loss sustained from the enemy's fire. Delicate women, some whilst in their earliest grief for the loss of their husbands, assisted in nursing the sick and wounded. The names of Birch, Polehampton, Barbor, and Gall, will descend to posterity as worthy imitators of Florence Nightingale.

The conduct of the 32nd., (reduced to less than three hundred,) and the detachment of the 84th. was splendid. The loyalty of the native troops, but especially the 13th., was never surpassed. The other regiments were the 48th. and 71st. Native Infantry,* the European and Native Artillery, and the Sikhs of the respective corps.† The number of artillerymen was so reduced, that on the occasion of an attack, the gunners, although aided by men of the 32nd. regiment, and by volunteers of all classes, had to run from one battery to another, wherever the enemy's fire was hottest, there not being nearly sufficient men to serve half the number of guns at the same time. Eventually the number of European gunners was only twenty-four, while, including mortars, there were no less than thirty guns in position. So near too were the heavy guns of the assailants, that their taunts and threats addressed to the native defenders could be easily heard; besides which many of the British military airs, such as "Brighton Camp," "See the Conquering Hero Comes," and the "National Anthem," were, with matchless effrontery, frequently played by the enemy.

In general orders it was announced that "There does not

* The native non-commissioned officers and men who formed part of the garrison, received the Indian Order of Merit, and were permitted to count three years of additional service. The 13th., 48th., and 71st. regiments of Native Infantry were afterwards formed into one corps, designated the "Regiment of Lucknow."

† The garrison of Lucknow, from the 30th. of June to the 26th. of September, 1857, had one hundred and forty officers and men, Europeans, killed, and one hundred and ninety wounded; Natives, seventy-two killed and one hundred and thirty-one wounded.

stand recorded in the Annals of War an achievement more truly heroic than the defence of the Residency at Lucknow. The good services of H. M.'s 32nd. regiment throughout this struggle have been remarkable."

LUCKNOW has been authorized to be borne on the regimental colour and appointments of the 32nd., which, for its gallantry, has been constituted light infantry; and the Queen's officers and men of the garrison were allowed to reckon one year's additional service.

While the force, under Brigadier Inglis, afterwards advanced to the rank of Major-General, and appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath, had been defending the Residency of Lucknow, the eyes of Europe were directed to the efforts made for its relief by Brigadier-General Havelock, who, after his division in Persia had been broken up, proceeded to Bombay, and thence to Calcutta. He was immediately selected to command a moveable column, and hearing that the mutineers were proceeding from Cawnpore* towards Futtehpoore, a forced march, under a burning sun, was made upon that place. Major Renaud joined him on the road with about eight hundred troops, the latter having been actively engaged

* Cawnpore unfortunately occupies a prominent place in the history of the mutiny. General Sir Hugh Wheeler, seeing the state of the native troops, which composed part of the garrison, formed an entrenched camp round the hospital barracks, and collected a supply of provisions. Owing to the defection of the native corps, some of which at first appeared faithful, the force ultimately consisted of the first company sixth battalion of artillery, sixty-one; 32nd. regiment, eighty-four; 1st. European Fusiliers, fifteen; 84th. regiment, fifty; in all two hundred and ten. To these may be added the officers of the three native infantry regiments, and others, amounting to about one hundred. The non-combatants amounted to five hundred and ninety, one hundred and sixty women and children being included in the latter number, in all nine hundred. Considering the defenceless state of the camp, it was wonderful that the garrison could withstand the enemy for a single day. The Sepoys commenced their attack on the 7th. of June, and continued an almost constant fire on the camp until the 24th. The garrison had only eight guns, while some opposed to them were twenty-four pounders. Frequent attempts were made to carry the enclosure by storm, but they were unsuccessful, the Sepoys being driven back each time. The sufferings of the garrison were so extreme, that on the 25th. of June, arrangements were entered into with Nena Sahib for the evacuation of the place. The result is but too well known. While the unfortunate people were proceeding towards Allahabad, the treacherous mutineers fired upon all in the boats; the one in which General Wheeler (who had been severely wounded) was in they brought back to Cawnpore. Only a few escaped, one of whom, Lieutenant Delafosse, has given a narrative of what he witnessed. All who were not killed in the boats were carried back to Cawnpore; the men being shot, and the females detained prisoners.

in suppressing the mutiny in the neighbourhood. This column consisted of the third company eighth battalion of the royal artillery, seventy-six; 1st. Madras Fusiliers, three hundred and seventy-six; 64th. regiment, four hundred and thirty-five; 78th. Highlanders, two hundred and eighty-four; 84th. regiment, one hundred and ninety; detachment of the Bengal Artillery, twenty-two; Volunteer Cavalry, twenty; total British, one thousand four hundred and three. The native troops:—The Regiment of Ferozepore, four hundred and forty-eight; 13th. Irregular and 3rd. Oude Irregular Cavalry, ninety-five; Galundauze, eighteen; total native troops, five hundred and sixty-one; in all one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four. It is computed that the mutineers numbered three thousand five hundred, and they occupied a strong position at Futtehpore, with twelve guns.

Pushing forward two of their guns, they commenced, on the 12th. of July, a cannonade on the British front, while a body of infantry and cavalry threatened the flanks. The enemy had imagined an easy victory over Major Renaud's force, but they found Brigadier-General Havelock ready to receive them. Astonished by the precision of the fire of the guns under Captain Maude, of the Royal Artillery, and the deadly aim of the Enfield rifles, they fell back upon Futtehpore in disorder, leaving three of their cannon. Here they endeavoured to make a stand, but were compelled to take to flight, abandoning twelve guns. This victory, in Havelock's order of the day, was attributed "to the British Artillery, to the Enfield rifle, to British pluck, and to the blessing of Almighty God."

Brigadier-General Havelock continued his march upon Cawn-pore, and on the 15th. of July was twice engaged with the mutineers, first at the village of Aeng, and next at the bridge over the Pandoo Nuddee. Successful in both instances, the column pushed on, having captured the two guns with which it had been intended to defend the bridge. After it had been carried information was received that Nena Sahib occupied a position at Ahirwa; this position was a very strong one, and in order to save the troops from the fire of his heavy guns, the British General made a flank movement, which resulted

on the 16th. in a direct charge with the bayonet. The 78th. Highlanders, gallantly led by Colonel Hamilton, supported by the Madras Fusiliers, succeeded in turning the enemy's left flank; while the 64th. and 84th., and the Regiment of Ferozepore, broke the right; the mutineers were driven headlong on Cawnpore, leaving a twenty-four pounder on the field.

The victors bivouacked on the ground, from which the roofless barracks at Cawnpore could be perceived. When Nena Sahib* saw that nothing could withstand the advance of the avenging column, he gave directions on the 17th. for the massacre of the women and children in his power, and with savage barbarity caused their bodies to be thrown into a well.

Early on that morning a heavy explosion was heard, arising from the blowing up, by the enemy, of the magazine at Cawnpore, when Nena Sahib was withdrawing thence upon Bithoor. Cawnpore was at once occupied, and the troops were horrified at the traces which remained of the massacre. The capture of the castellated palace of Nena Sahib at Bithoor, where he was unable to make a stand, was effected without firing a shot, and twenty guns were taken.

Upon Brigadier-General Neill's arrival at Cawnpore, from Benares, he was left in command of the former place, whilst Brigadier-General Havelock commenced his march upon Lucknow. Having passed the Ganges into Oude, the mutineers were next encountered near Unao, on the 29th. of July. The action was commenced by the 78th. Highlanders and the 1st. Fusiliers, with two guns. Afterwards, the 64th., commanded by Colonel Wilson, were ordered up. Patrick Cavanagh, a private of that regiment, was hewn in pieces by the Sepoys whilst exhibiting to his comrades an example of the highest gallantry. This valiant soldier had he survived would have received the Victoria Cross. At the narrow pass between the village and

* This miscreant's real name was Doondoo Punt, and he was the adopted son of Bajee Rao, the ex-Peishwah of Poona. After the death of the latter, in 1852, he made claim to the pension which had been allowed to that chief by the treaty of 1818, when he gave himself up to Sir John Malcolm. The refusal of the Indian authorities to recognise his right made him commence his vindictive course. He had been permitted to keep up a retinue of two hundred soldiers, and had a fortified place of residence at Bithoor, ten miles from Cawnpore.

the town of Unao the mutineers were discovered in great force, but, after an obstinate contest they sought safety in flight. Subsequently the troops pushed on towards Bushherut Gunge, a walled town, with wet ditches, which was captured by the 1st. Fusiliers, 64th., and 78th. regiments.

Major-General Havelock's* force was not of sufficient strength to continue the advance upon Lucknow, cholera having broken out amongst them; and he fell back on the 2nd. of August, on Munghowar. On the 5th. he again attacked the enemy at Bushherut Gunge, driving them out of the town with great slaughter. Preparations were next commenced for passing over the Ganges to Cawnpore. The baggage had already been forwarded across the river, when he resolved, on the 11th. of August, to attack the mutineers a third time at Bushherut Gunge, where they had once more collected in great force, and again defeated them.

Returning to their former position at Munghowar, the troops, on the 12th. and 13th. of August, crossed the Ganges to Cawnpore, where they arrived, nearly worn out by fatigue, sickness, and constant exposure to an Indian sun. Almost immediately, however, they struck another effective blow on the mutineers. A large body of them had collected at Bithoor, and were menacing Brigadier-General Neill at Cawnpore. Major-General Havelock, uniting his force with the former, marched on Bithoor, and gained another victory. During these several encounters forty guns had been taken, and sixty more recovered for the government. Great loss had been inflicted on the enemy, while the British casualties were comparatively small.

The British column afterwards remained at Cawnpore waiting for reinforcements, and on the 16th. of September, Major-General Sir James Outram arrived with the welcome aid; although the senior officer, he nobly relinquished to Major-General Havelock the honour of relieving the Lucknow garrison, and accompanied the column as Chief Commissioner

* Promoted to the rank of Major-General on the 30th. of July, 1857, and was afterwards appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath; also created a baronet, but dying before the patent was sealed, the dignity was conferred upon his son, now Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry M. Havelock, Bart., of the 18th. Royal Irish, regiment.

of Oude, proffering his military services as a volunteer.

On the 19th. and 20th. of September, the relieving force, amounting to about two thousand five hundred men, and seventeen guns, crossed the Ganges. The 5th. Fusiliers, 84th., detachments of the 64th. and 1st. Madras Fusiliers, composed the first infantry brigade, under Brigadier-General Neill; the 78th. Highlanders, 90th. Light Infantry, and the Sikh Ferozepore regiment, made up the second brigade, under Brigadier Hamilton, of the 78th.; Major Cooper commanded the artillery brigade, consisting of Captains Maude, Oliphant, and Major Eyre's batteries; Captain Borrow commanded the Volunteers and Irregular Cavalry.

Only a feeble resistance was offered by the enemy, who retired upon the old position of Munghowar. Here they were attacked on the morning of the 21st. of September, and after an obstinate contest were routed, two of the four guns captured, being taken in a cavalry charge led by Sir James Outram. Continuing the march on Lucknow, the rebels were discovered on the 23rd., in a strong position, with their left resting on the enclosure of the Alumbagh, an isolated building to the south-east of the city of Lucknow, and about three miles from the Residency, their centre and right being drawn up behind a chain of hillocks. Five guns were taken by the British on this day, but the relieving force was incessantly caunonaded throughout the 24th. The enemy's cavalry, one thousand strong, made a sudden irruption upon the baggage massed in the rear; when the soldiers of the 90th. Light Infantry, forming the baggage-guard, gallantly dispersed the whole body, but not without losing some brave officers and men.

As the troops had been marching for three days under a perfect deluge of rain, irregularly fed, and badly housed in villages, the assault on the city was deferred until the 25th. On that morning the baggage and tents were deposited in the Alumbagh, and the force advanced. The gratifying object of relieving the garrison was the result, but great loss was sustained by the constant fire from the flat-roofed and loopholed houses, the gallant Brigadier-General Neill being shot dead by a bullet; but every obstacle was at

length overcome, and the troops established themselves within the enclosure of the Residency.* It was not, however, until the following evening that the remainder of the force, with the sick and wounded, constantly exposed to the attacks of the foe, could be brought in. This succour is regarded, in respect to the medal-clasps, as a continuation of the defence of Lucknow.

RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

17TH. NOVEMBER, 1857.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL,† who, like Sir Charles Napier, had proceeded at a moment's notice to India, did not find the

* Captain William Robert Moorsom, of the 52nd Light Infantry, rendered most important service in guiding Havelock's second column. This young officer had been selected in 1856 to conduct a scientific survey of Lucknow, and having preserved rough copies of it, his knowledge of the city proved of the highest importance, not only on this, but subsequent occasions, his gallantry being repeatedly mentioned in the despatches. Captain Moorsom met a soldier's death at the early age of twenty-four, at the head of a column of attack on the rebel parts of the city of Lucknow, on the 11th. of March, 1858. and the 52nd., feeling that the career of this young officer, who had been engaged in nine pitched battles and numerous skirmishes, having been twice wounded, was an honour to the regiment, erected a monumental tablet to his memory in the cathedral of Rochester. The division of Sir James Outram also erected in Westminster Abbey a memorial window to their youthful Quartermaster-General.

† Captain Oliver J. Jones, R.N., in his "Recollections of a Winter Campaign in India, 1857-8," gives the following amusing anecdote of his first peep at the Commander-in-Chief. The author was wandering through the rooms of a "strongish place" taken from a Rajah.—"In one of them I found a couple of glass candlesticks, not worth sixpence a-piece; but as my establishment only sported an empty porter bottle, I thought they would make a handsome addition, and took them. Coming down stairs I met Forster—poor fellow! he is now dead—one of the Chief's aide-de-camps, who said,—'By Jove, old fellow, you'd better not let Sir Colin catch you looting—here he comes!' upon which I dropped them, as Paddy says, like a hot murphy; and in a couple of minutes after saw a Sikh walking off with my elegant candlesticks. Soon afterwards I saw the chief serving out *bamboo backsheesh* to some Sikhs who passed him with loot, with a big stick, and I rejoiced at the warning my friend Forster had given me, else, perhaps, in his wrath, he might have broke my head too."

The promising young officer above referred to, namely, Captain W. F. Godolphin Forster, of the 18th. Royal Irish Regiment, son of Major-General W. F. Forster, K.H., Military Secretary at Head Quarters, died at Lucknow on the 14th. of May, 1858, and up to that date had accompanied Sir Colin Campbell in all his battles and operations against the mutineers.

task completed, as was the case in the Punjab emergency. There was work to be done, and how nobly and successfully it was performed, is now matter of history. Troops constantly arrived from England at Calcutta, and were moved up to Cawnpore as speedily as possible, but owing to the want of transport, only slow progress was made, and Sir Colin was not prepared to proceed therefrom for the final relief of the garrison at Lucknow before the 9th. of November. By a rapid march he joined, on the same day that he quitted Cawnpore, the column under Brigadier-General Grant in camp at Buntara, about six miles from the Alumbagh. Remaining there for reinforcements until the 12th. of November, he advanced on the Alumbagh, which he reached in the evening, after having captured the guns of a body of the enemy who had attacked his vanguard.* As the direct road from the Alumbagh to the Residency was through the heart of the city of Lucknow,† wherein every street was a fortification, the houses being loopholed and filled with desperate men, Sir Colin determined to make a detour to the right, and after forcing his way through the Dilkoosha park and the Martinière, to cross the canal to the east of Lucknow, and then arrive at the Residency by a circuitous route round the north-east corner of the city.

* Although this work is devoted to the deeds of the British Army, it is impossible to pass over the aid afforded to the military operations at Cawnpore and the vicinity, by the Naval Brigade, under their gallant leader, the late Captain (afterwards Sir William) Peel. Along with a small military force of about seven hundred men under Captain Powell, they were engaged on the 1st of November at Kadjwa, twenty-four miles from Futtehpoore, and succeeded in routing with severe loss, the mutineers, amounting to four thousand men. On the loss of Captain Powell, who was killed in this encounter, the command fell upon Captain Peel. The duties were very arduous; after this battle, with the exception of a day's rest for the foot-sore men who had marched seventy-two miles in three days, besides gaining the above victory, daily marches had to be made in order to join the column before Lucknow.

† Mr. Thomas Henry Kavanagh, Assistant Commissioner in Oude, when serving under the orders of Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, in Lucknow, on the 8th. of November, 1857, volunteered on the dangerous duty of proceeding through the city to the camp of the Commander-in-chief, for the purpose of guiding the relieving force to the beleaguered garrison in the Residency,—a task which he performed with chivalrous gallantry and devotion.

A highly interesting work has been written by this gentleman, showing how he won the VICTORIA CROSS, which was conferred upon him under the Royal Warrant of the 18th. of December, 1858; by which this high distinction was accorded to certain non-military persons, who, as Volunteers, had borne arms against the mutineers in India.

On the 15th. of November, as the troops approached the park, the leading men were met by a long line of musket fire; the advanced guard was quickly reinforced by a field battery and companies of infantry, when after a running fight of nearly two hours, the rebels were driven across the garden and park at the Martinière, and far beyond the canal. Both the park and the latter building were at once occupied by the troops, when they sustained an attack in front, and promptly driving back the enemy, pursued them across the canal.

Early on the morning of the 16th. of November, the victorious troops proceeded to attack the Secunder Bagh, (garden or plantation) a high walled enclosure of strong masonry one hundred and twenty yards square, and carefully loopholed all round. This post was numerously defended. Opposite to it, at a distance of one hundred yards, was a villa which was likewise loopholed, and filled with men. As the head of the column advanced along the lane to the left of the Secunder Bagh, a fire was opened on it by the enemy which was hotly maintained for an hour and a half on both sides. A small breach having been made, it was determined to storm the position, and this was effected by the remainder of the Highlanders and the 53rd. and 4th. Punjab Infantry, supported by a battalion of detachments under Major Barnston.*

After this brilliant commencement Captain Peel's Royal Naval Siege Train proceeded to the front, and advanced towards the Shah Nujjeef, together with the field batteries and some mortars, the village to the left having been cleared by Brigadier the Honourable Adrian Hope and Lieutenant Colonel Gordon. This position was resolutely defended against a heavy cannonade of three hours. It was then stormed in the boldest manner by the 93rd. Highlanders, under Brigadier

* "There never was a bolder feat of arms, and the loss inflicted on the enemy, after the entrance of the Secunder Bagh was effected was immense: more than two thousand of the enemy were afterwards carried out. The officers who led the regiments were Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. H. M.'s 93rd. Highlanders, Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, H.M.'s 93rd Highlanders; Captain Walton, H.M.'s 53rd. Foot; Lieutenant Paul, 4th. Punjab Infantry, (since dead); and Major Barnston, H.M.'s 90th. Foot." *Sir Colin Campbell's despatch.*

Hope, supported by a battalion of detachments under Major Barnston, who was wounded. Captain Peel gallantly led up his heavy guns within a few yards of the building, to batter the massive stone walls. This concluded the day's operations, and about three o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th. a building named the Mess-house, after being cannonaded by Captain Peel, was stormed by a company of the 90th. under Captain Wolseley, and a picket of the 53rd. under Captain Hopkins, supported by Major Barnston's battalion of detachments under Captain Guise of the 90th., with some of the Punjab Infantry under Lieutenant Powlett. The place was immediately carried, and the troops pushed forward with great vigour, and lined the wall separating the Mess-house from the Motee Mahal. Here a final stand was made, but after an hour's fighting, during which openings had been broken in the wall, the opposition was overcome, and the soldiers pouring through with a body of sappers, accomplished the communications with the Residency. Shortly afterwards Sir Colin had the gratification of greeting Sir James Outram and Sir Henry Havelock, who came out to meet him before the action was terminated.

While the final relief of the besieged garrison had been thus achieved by the indomitable gallantry of the army under Sir Colin Campbell, the garrison within the walls had not been inactive. The mines which had been driven under the outer wall of the garden in advance of the palace, already breached in several places by the enemy, and also under some buildings in its vicinity, were exploded as soon as it was ascertained that the Commander-in-Chief was assailing the Secunder Bagh; at the same time two powerful masked batteries poured shot and shell into the palace. When the advance sounded the effect was electrical; pent up for six weeks, and subjected to constant attacks, the soldiers felt that the hour of retribution had arrived. It was impossible to withstand them, and in a few minutes the whole of the buildings were in their possession, were armed with cannon, and steadily held against all attacks.

It was now Sir Colin Campbell's great object to effect the removal of the non-combatants from the Residency, in-

cluding the sick and wounded, without subjecting them to the enemy's fire. By a series of masterly arrangements, which may be regarded as a perfect example of such combinations, the desired object was attained. A fire was opened upon the Kaiserbagh on the 20th., and when the foe was led to believe that an immediate assault was contemplated, orders were issued for the garrison to withdraw through the line of pickets at midnight on the 22nd. Brigadier the Honourable Adrian Hope so ably carried out the dispositions to cover the movement, that the mutineers were completely deceived, and instead of following, they commenced firing on the old positions, many hours after they had been quitted by the British.

During all these operations from the 16th. of November, the remnant of Brigadier Greathed's brigade closed in the rear, and again formed the rear guard as the troops retired to Dilkoosha, which was reached by the whole force by four o'clock in the afternoon of the 23rd. of November. On the previous day that valued soldier whose name is so identified with Lucknow, the gallant Sir Henry Havelock, died of an attack of dysentery, to the universal regret of the army and of his country.

LUCKNOW.

2ND. TO 21ST. MARCH, 1858.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, leaving a portion of his army at the Alumbagh under Sir James Outram, commenced his march upon Cawnpore, on the 27th. of November, 1857, and arrived at Bunnee that evening. On the following morning he received intelligence of the attack made upon Major-General Windham,—who had been fiercely engaged with the Gwalior rebels. That officer on the 26th. attacked one of the enemy's divisions eight miles from Cawnpore, routed them, and captured all but one gun. Next morning, being reinforced, they returned to the assault, forced the British within their lines at Nuwabgunge, burning down the camp of three regiments. The Rifle Brigade under Colonel Walpole, supported by the 88th. under Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, which suffered very

severely, were highly distinguished. On the 28th. the renewed attempts of the enemy were triumphantly defeated.* Then followed the decisive battle of the 6th. of December,† when the Commander-in-chief utterly routed the rebel army, which had been augmented by four regiments from Oude, and the followers of Nena Sahib, estimated at not less than twenty-five thousand men, with about thirty-six guns.

After this action Sir Colin Campbell continued at Cawnpore until the beginning of 1858, employed in restoring order in the stronghold of the mutiny, and in preparing to advance on Lucknow. Several assaults were made by the rebels to dislodge Sir James Outram from his position at the Alumbagh, before he could be aided by Sir Colin Campbell; especially on the 12th. and 16th. of January, and subsequent months, but they were all defeated. The first portion of the army crossed the Ganges at Cawnpore on the 4th. of February. Brigadier Franks, while on his road to Lucknow, on the 19th., defeated two separate bodies of the enemy, at Chanda and Amereepore, and on the 23rd. of that month gained a decisive victory over their united forces, when attempting to capture Badshahgunge, a strong fort near Sultanpore.‡

* "The fighting on the 28th. was very severe. On the left advance, Colonel Walpole with the Rifles, supported by Captain Greene's battery, and part of the 82nd. regiment, achieved a complete victory over the enemy, and captured two eighteen-pounder guns.

"The glory of this well-contested fight belongs entirely to the above-named companies and artillery."—*Major-General Windham's despatch.*

† Force employed on the 6th. of December:—Brigadier Greathed's Brigade—8th., 64th., and 2nd. Punjab Infantry. Artillery Brigade—Two troops Horse Artillery; three light Field Batteries; guns of the Naval Brigade; heavy Field Battery Royal Artillery. Cavalry Brigade—9th. Lancers; detachments 1st. 2nd. and 5th. Punjab Cavalry, and Hodson's Horse. 4th. Brigade—53rd. Foot; 42nd. and 93rd. Highlanders; 4th. Punjab Rifles. 5th. Infantry Brigade—28rd. Royal Welsh Fusiliers; 82nd. and 82nd. Regiments. 6th. Brigade—second and third battalions Rifle Brigade; detachment 88th. Foot. Engineer Brigade—Royal Engineers, and detachments Bengal and Punjab Sappers and Miners attached to the various brigades of Infantry.

‡ Of this battle, in which twenty-five thousand men were driven from a strong position,—leaving twenty-one guns, nine of siege calibre, with the loss on the enemy's side of one thousand eight hundred, and only eleven on that of the victors,—the Earl of Ellenborough, in the House of Lords, most eloquently remarked that "When we hear of an electric telegraph passing under the very ground on which the enemy stood, through an unfordable river, to the distance of several miles, and that it was used for the purpose of issuing commands in the midst of a general action, that, I say, was the use of science taken advantage of by real genius. Looking at the manner in which the particular battle to

Being joined on this day by the siege train from Agra, and all the requisite arrangements having been completed, Sir Colin Campbell proceeded direct from Cawnpore to the Alumbagh, where the army arrived on the 1st. of March. The divisions under Brigadier-Generals Sir Hope Grant and Walpole, who had been employed watching the mutineers, had meanwhile rejoined, and on the following morning the Dilkoosha palace was seized after a skirmish, in which a gun was captured from the enemy.* This palace was at once occupied as an advanced post on the right, and the Mahomed Bagh on the left, heavy guns being placed at each point to keep down the fire of the rebels. The remainder of the siege train and additional troops arrived on the next and succeeding days; the right of the British line now rested on Bibiapore and the river Goomtee; the left stretching in the direction of the Alumbagh. Brigadier-General Franks, C.B., joined with his division on the 5th. of March,† after a march of one hundred and thirty miles, during which four actions had

which I refer was fought—the battle of Sultanpore, in which the full use of the Enfield rifle and other improvements in modern warfare were developed—not only were they fighting as giants with the force of giants, but they were fighting as giants would fight who had stolen the fire from Heaven.”

* Troops employed:—Head quarters of the division of Artillery and of the Field Artillery brigade under Major-General Sir A. Wilson, K.C.B., and Colonel D. Wood, C.B. Royal Horse Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel D'Aguilar's troop. Royal Horse Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Toombs, C.B., and Lieutenant Bishop's troops; Bengal Horse Artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Turner; two twenty-four-pounders and two eight-inch howitzers of the "Shannon's" Naval Brigade; two companies Punjab Sappers and Miners. Head quarters of the Cavalry division, and the 1st. Cavalry Brigade, under Brigadier-General Sir J. H. Grant, K.C.B., and Brigadier Little. 9th. Lancers; 2nd. Punjab Irregular Cavalry; detachment of 5th. Punjab ditto; 1st. Sikh Irregular Cavalry. Second division of Infantry, under Brigadier-General Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B., consisting of third brigade, Brigadier P. M. M. Guy, 34th., 38th., and 53rd. Foot; fourth brigade, Brigadier the Honourable Adrian Hope, 42nd. and 93rd. Highlanders and 4th. Punjab Rifles.

† The force under Brigadier-General Franks consisted of one hundred and forty European and one hundred and seven Native officers, and five thousand six hundred and forty-six men, and was composed of two companies of Royal, one of Bengal, and one of Madras Artillery; detachments of Benares Horse; Lahore Light Horse, Pathan Horse, and third Sikh Irregular Cavalry; Her Majesty's 10th., 20th., and 97th. regiments, and six battalions of Goorkha infantry and artillery.

A dashing cavalry combat occurred at Nyapoorwa, on the 1st. of March, in which Captain Alkman, commanding the 3rd. Sikh cavalry, was greatly distinguished; and on the 4th. of that month, the fort of Dhowrara was captured. This officer received the VICTORIA CROSS, see page 181.

been fought, with the small loss of thirty-seven killed and wounded. Thirty-four pieces of ordnance were captured.

Sir James Outram was withdrawn from the Alumbagh, and having crossed to the left bank of the Goomtee* on the 6th. of March, at once pushed on to turn the first line of the works abutting on the river, and on the morning of the 9th. attacked the position, driving the enemy before him at all points, until he was enabled to occupy the Fyzabad road, and plant his batteries so as to enfilade the works on the canal.

Meanwhile a heavy fire was kept up by the British on the Martinière, from the batteries at the Dilkoosha palace; and in the afternoon of the 9th. of March the former was stormed by the troops under Brigadiers Sir Edward Lugard† and the Honourable Adrian Hope. The regiments were the 42nd., 53rd., and 90th. Next came into operation the second part of the plan of attack against the Kaiser Bagh, which was to use the great blocks of houses and palaces extending from Banks's house to the former as the approach, instead of sapping up towards the front of the second line of works. By these means the Commander-in-chief was able to turn towards his own left, at the same time that the enemy was enfiladed on the right by Sir James Outram's advance. The latter had received orders to plant his guns with a view of raking the position of the rebels, to annoy the Kaiser Bagh with a vertical and direct fire,—also to attack the suburbs in the vicinity of the iron and stone bridges shortly after daybreak, and to command the iron bridge from the left banks.

* Force sent across the Goomtee under Sir James Outram:—Lieutenant-Colonel D'Aguiar's troop Royal Horse Artillery; Major Remington's and Captain Mc Kinnon's troops Bengal Horse Artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel F. Turner; Captains Gibbons' and Middleton's Light Field Batteries; Royal Artillery and head quarters Field Artillery Brigade; head quarters Cavalry Division and of first Cavalry Brigade; 2nd. Dragoon Guards; 9th. Lancers; 2nd. Punjab Cavalry: detachments 1st. and 5th. Punjab Cavalry, under Captains Watson and Sanford; third Infantry Division under Brigadier-General R. Walpole; fifth Brigade, Brigadier Douglas, C.B., 23rd. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 97th. Highlanders, and 1st. Bengal Fusiliers; sixth Brigade, Brigadier Alfred Horsford, C.B., second and third battalions Rifle Brigade, and 2nd. Punjab Infantry.

† Promoted Major-General for his services on this occasion, and also when in command of the force employed at the relief of Azimghur, in April, 1858.

These instructions were carried out with the most marked success, but the enemy still clung pertinaciously to his own end of the iron bridge, on the right bank, and heavy cannonading ensued from both sides, until the bridge was subsequently taken in reverse. On the 11th. Sir Edward Lugard pressed forward in like manner. As the operation had now become one of an engineering character, the most earnest endeavours were used to save the infantry from being hazarded before due preparation was made. The chief engineer, Brigadier Napier, placed the batteries so as to breach and shell a large block of the palaces designated the Begum Kotee. At four o'clock in the morning the latter were stormed with great gallantry by the 93rd. Highlanders, supported by the 4th. Punjab Rifles and one thousand Ghoorkas, led by Brigadier the Honourable Adrian Hope, under Brigadier-General Sir Edward Lugard's direction. The whole block of buildings was secured by the troops, who inflicted a heavy loss on the enemy, and the attack was pronounced by Sir Colin Campbell to have been "the sternest struggle which occurred during the siege."

The chief engineer pushed forward the approach with the greatest judgment through the enclosures, by the aid of the sappers and heavy guns, the troops immediately occupying the ground as he advanced, and the mortars being moved from one position to another as the ground was won on which they could be placed. The buildings to the right, and the Secunder Bagh, were taken early in the morning of the same day, without opposition, and during the night of the 12th. Sir James Outram was reinforced with a number of heavy guns and mortars, and directed to increase his fire upon the Kaiser Bagh, while the mortars placed in a position at the Begum's house never ceased playing on the Imambarrah, the next large palace it was necessary to storm, between the Begum Kotee and the Kaiser Bagh.

Upon Brigadier-General Franks, C. B., who had relieved Sir Edward Lugard, and the second division with the fourth on the 12th. of March, devolved the duty of attacking the Imambarrah. For this purpose a column of attack was formed on the morning of the 14th., by Brigadier David Russell, who at the second relief of Lucknow had been severely wounded.

The Maharajah Jung Bahadoor too had joined with a force of about nine thousand men and twenty-four field guns, drawn by men, and took up his position in the British line on the 12th., and moved close to the canal on the following day. His Highness passed the canal and attacked the suburbs in his front, and considerably to the left of Banks's house, at the request of the Commander-in-chief; his troops were thus most advantageously employed in covering Sir Colin Campbell's left for several days, during which, from the nature of the operations it was necessary to mass all the available strength of the British force towards the right in the joint attack carried along both banks of the Goomtee.

Early on the 14th. the Imambarrah was carried, and the Sikhs of the Ferozepore Regiment, under Major Brasyer, pressing forward in pursuit, entered the Kaiser Bagh, the third line of defences having been turned without a single gun being fired from them. Supports were quickly thrown in, and all the well-known ground of former defence and attack, the Mess-house, the Tara Kotee, the Motee Mahul, and the Chutter Munzil, were rapidly occupied by the troops, while the engineers devoted their attention to securing the position towards the south and west. The doomed city was now hastily evacuated by the enemy, thousands of fugitives being seen to escape to the north and west. Flying columns were sent after them, and building after building which had been occupied as a defence, was successively taken, until all save the city itself was in the hands of the British.

A combined movement was organized on the 19th. of March. Sir James Outram moved forward directly on the Moosa Bagh, the last position of the foe on the line of the Goomtee; the latter was cannonaded from the left bank by Sir James Hope Grant, whilst Brigadier Campbell, moving round the western side from the Alumbagh, prevented retreat in that direction. The rout was complete, great loss being inflicted on the enemy by all these columns.

Major-General Sir Edward Lugard was directed to attack, on the 21st., a stronghold in the heart of the city, held by Moulvie. This he occupied after a sharp contest, and it then became possible to invite the return of the inhabitants, and

to rescue the city from the horrors of this prolonged struggle Brigadier William Campbell, of the 2nd. Dragoon Guards attacked the enemy with his cavalry, when retreating from the city in consequence of Sir Edward's advance, occasioning heavy loss, and pursuing the fugitives for six miles.*

CENTRAL INDIA.

JANUARY TO JUNE, 1858.

Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., at the end of January, 1858, captured Rathghur, a strong fort in Central India. For two whole days, the 26th. and 27th. of January the guns of the British played upon the walls, and when a practicable breach had been effected, the garrison, on the 28th. endeavoured to escape by using ropes to aid them in their descent. Meanwhile an attempt was made by the enemy outside to relieve the fort by an attack on the rear of the camp; this was, however, soon frustrated, and the place was taken.† On the 31st. of January a victory was gained over the insurgents near Barodia.

* From the 2nd. to the 21st. of March, 1858, the British had over a hundred and twenty-seven officers and men killed, and five hundred and ninety-five wounded, namely:—Artillery and Engineers, including Naval Brigade of the Shannon, Royal Horse and Foot Artillery, Bengal Artillery and Sappers and Miners, Royal Engineers, Punjab Sappers, and Delhi Pioneers, thirty-one killed and eighty-nine wounded. Cavalry:—First brigade—9th. Lancers, 2nd. Punjab Cavalry, detachment 5th. ditto and 1st. Sikh Irregular Cavalry, five killed and thirty-three wounded; second brigade—2nd. Dragoon Guards, 7th. Hussars, Hodson's and Patha Horse, six killed and twenty wounded. Infantry:—First brigade—5th. Fusiliers, one killed and four wounded; second brigade—78th. Highlander 90th., and Regiment of Ferozepore, eleven killed and seventy-five wounded; third brigade—34th., 38th., and 53rd. regiments, two killed and thirty-two wounded; fourth brigade—42nd. and 93rd. Highlanders, and 4th. Punjab Rifles, twenty-seven killed and one hundred and thirty-five wounded; fifth brigade—23rd. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 79th. Highlanders, and 1st. European Bengal Fusiliers, nineteen killed and seventy-six wounded; sixth brigade—second and third battalions of the Rifle Brigade and 1st. 2nd. Punjab Infantry, ten killed and fifty-four wounded; seventh brigade—10th., 20th., and 97th. regiments, fifteen killed and seventy-seven wounded.

† The casualties of the second brigade of the Nerbudda Field Force during the siege and attack of Rathghur were three killed and eighteen wounded, and were divided amongst the Bombay Artillery, 14th. Light Dragoons, 3rd. Bombay European Regiment, Bombay and Madras Sappers and Miners, 24th. Native Infantry, and 1st. Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent. At Barodia the casualties were two killed, and twenty-one wounded, shared amongst the Staff, Horse Artillery, 3rd. European Regiment, 3rd. Light Cavalry, and 1st. and 3rd. Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent.

An advance was next made by Sir Hugh Rose upon Saugor, where several Europeans, amongst whom were about a hundred women and children, had been closely besieged since July, 1857. The British general arrived before the fort on the 3rd. of February, 1858, and effected its immediate relief. Meanwhile Major-General Whitlock, commanding the Madras column, had been marching towards Saugor with the same view, and reached Jubbulpore on the 7th. of that month. Thus the Bombay and Madras troops were gradually sweeping the country before them; and compelling the mutinous bands to withdraw towards the line of the Jumna, where at Calpee and Gwalior they mustered strongly.

On the 10th. and 11th. of February the fort of Garakota was captured and demolished, when Sir Hugh Rose withdrew to Saugor, which he quitted on the 27th. of February, and marched upon Jhansi.

The forts of Serai, Marowra, and Thal Behut next fell into the hands of the British. Brigadier C. S. Stuart, with the first brigade, took by assault the fort of Chandairee on the 17th. of March; the impetuous rush of the stormers of the 86th. Foot, and the 25th. Bombay Native Infantry, carried everything before them; the loss before this place amounted only to two killed and twenty-eight wounded, nineteen of these casualties falling on the first-named regiment. The Brigadier having effected a junction with Sir Hugh Rose, was sent on with a body of cavalry and artillery to invest the fortress of Jhansi, a place of great strength both natural and artificial, defended by a garrison of about twelve thousand men, headed by a determined Amazon, the Rancee of Jhansi. Sir Hugh Rose with the rest of the troops arrived before this stronghold on the 21st. of March.

On the 1st. of April the so-called army of the Peishwah advanced across the Betwa to relieve the place, but this attempt was defeated, and the enemy was pursued some distance beyond the river. This was a remarkable action, and was fought by the small force left in camp,* without relaxing

* Force employed at the Betwa.—Artillery, three siege guns, sixteen light field guns; 14th. Light Dragoons, two hundred and forty-three rank and file; Hyderabad Cavalry, two hundred and seven sabres; 86th. regiment, two hundred and eight rank and file; 3rd. Bombay European Regiment,

in the least the arduous siege and investment of Jhansi. The victory was gained with the small loss of fifteen killed and sixty-six wounded; seven died of wounds. The casualties of the 14th. Light Dragoons were the greatest, namely, five killed and twenty-four wounded. Fifteen hundred of the enemy were killed, and all his artillery stores and ammunition were captured. Captain Need's troop of this regiment was specially commended, and Lieutenant Leith gained the Victoria Cross for having charged alone, and rescued that officer when surrounded by a large number of rebel infantry.

The assault was made on the 3rd. of April, the storming parties being divided into two columns, one of which formed the right, under Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, of the 86th., and the other the left attack. The latter was led by Major Stuart, of the same regiment, and making its way partly through the breach and partly by escalading a bastion into the city, penetrated to the palace; here it was met by the right column, which had advanced along the streets in the midst of a galling fire from the houses on each side.* The conduct of the 86th. received high commendation. Possession having been gained of a large portion of the city by the 3rd. Europeans and 86th. Foot, these two corps occupied with pickets commanding houses, and several hand-to-hand combats occurred.†

Preparations were being made for the continuance of the attack, when intelligence reached Sir Hugh Rose that the Ranee had during the preceding night fled from the fortress, attended by a small escort; she was seen mounted on a grey horse, and although hotly pursued, was not overtaken; this was succeeded by a general abandonment of the place by the rebels, who proceeded in a north-easterly direction. Jhansi was

two hundred and twenty-six rank and file; 24th. Bombay Native Infantry, two hundred and ninety-eight rank and file; and 26th. Bombay Native Infantry, four hundred rank and file.

* Several standards were captured, together with a silk Union Jack which had been given by Lord William Bentinck to the grandfather of the Ranee's husband with permission to have it carried before him as a reward for his fidelity, a privilege accorded to no other Indian Prince. The soldiers who had so bravely won this flag of their country, asked permission to hoist it on the place,—a request to which Sir Hugh Rose at once acceded.

† See Recipients of the Victoria Cross.—Royal Artillery and Engineers, 86th. regiment, and 72nd. Bengal Native Infantry.

taken possession of without further opposition, when nothing could exceed the humanity shewn by the victorious troops.*

In the meantime Awah, in Rajpootana, a strongly-fortified town, had been taken by Colonel Holmes, on the 24th. of January, and Major-General Roberts in March advanced against Kotah, the Rajah of which was friendly to the British, but was coerced by his followers.

Two hundred men of the 83rd., and the Rifle Company of the 13th. Native Infantry, under Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Heatly, of the former regiment, were sent by Major-General Roberts, commanding the Rajpootana Field Force, on the 26th. of March, into the portion of the town held by the Maha Rao, who had been assaulted on two successive mornings by the rebels; the service rendered by Lieutenant-Colonel Heatly with this detachment on this occasion, and up to the time of the assault was prominently noticed. Late on the evening of the 28th., the 8th. Hussars, under Lieutenant-Colonel Salis, arrived.

On the 30th. of March the place was carried with the greatest gallantry, the 72nd.† and 95th. regiments leading the way. The first column, under Brigadier Parke, of the 72nd., was composed of two hundred and fifty men from each of the following regiments, namely, the 72nd., under Major Thellusson, 13th. Native Infantry, under Captain Adams, accompanied by a party of Sappers, under Lieutenant Paterson, Royal Engineers. The second column, under Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, comprised a like number of the 83rd., under Major Steele, and of the 12th. Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Howison; and the third column, under Lieutenant-Colonel Raines, of the 95th., was

* Casualties during the siege and storm of Jhansi:—First Brigade:—Artillery, Engineers, 86th. and 25th. Bengal Native Infantry, thirteen killed and ninety-three wounded, including fourteen killed and fifty-four wounded of the 86th. regiment; Second Brigade:—Horse Artillery, 14th. Light Dragoons, Madras and Bombay Sappers and Miners, 3rd. Bombay European Regiment, 24th. Native Infantry, twenty-six killed and sixty-eight wounded; Hyderabad Contingent Field Force, fourteen killed and thirty-nine wounded; total two hundred and fifty-three.

† Lieutenant Cameron, of the 72nd., received the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery on this day, in having headed a small party of men, and attacked a body of armed fanatic rebels, strongly posted in a loopholed house, with one narrow entrance. He stormed the house, and killed three rebels in single combat. This officer was severely wounded, having lost the half of one hand by a stroke from a tulwar.

similarly made up of the 95th., under Major the Honourable Eyre Massey, of that regiment, and the 10th. Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Roome, each accompanied by a party of Sappers, under an engineer officer. The reserve under Brigadier Macan, consisted of two hundred and fifty of the 83rd., under Lieutenant-Colonel Heatly, and of the 13th. Native Infantry, under Captain Steuart.

By the explosion here of a magazine fired by the rebels, after the capture of the city, Captain Robert Bainbrigge, of the 23rd. Bombay Light Infantry, Brigade-Major of the first brigade of the Rajpootana Field Force, and Captain Evelyn Bazalgette, of the 95th. regiment, were unfortunately killed.

From the 23rd. to the 30th. of March the British casualties amounted to fourteen killed and forty-six wounded—a small loss when compared with the importance of the capture. The cavalry and Colonel Blake's troop of Horse Artillery were sent in pursuit.

Major-General Whitlock, in command of the Madras column, gained a decisive victory at Banda, on the 19th. of April, over the troops of the Nawab of that place. The battle lasted four hours.* The enemy mustered about seven thousand, including one thousand mutinous Sepoys of the Bengal army, and their loss amounted to five hundred men and several guns.† Banda surrendered at once, and the Major-General then moved on towards Calpee to co-operate in the attack intended to be made by Sir Hugh Rose upon that stronghold. The latter, on the 7th. of May, attacked and captured the fort of Koonch. Marching thence to Golowlie on the Jumna, three miles distant from Calpee, a determined attack was there made by the insurgents upon the British, on the 22nd. of May, and the

* In addition to four killed and fourteen wounded, the 14th. Light Dragoons had eighteen cases of sunstroke, two proving fatal. The 71st. Highland Light Infantry suffered from the same cause, eight out of the nineteen cases dying from the intense heat; one day in the shade it rose to 130 degrees. Sir Hugh Rose stated in his despatch, that when a wing of the 71st. was prostrated by sun-sickness, the only complaint he heard in the field hospitals from these gallant fellows, was that they could not rise and fight.

† Troops employed in the action at Banda:—Horse Artillery, European and Native; 12th. Lancers, (left wing;) one squadron Hyderabad Cavalry, one hundred and thirty-six; detachments Royal Artillery; Madras Artillery; Sappers and Miners; 8rd. Madras European Regiment; 1st. Regiment of Native Infantry; Detachment 50th. Native Infantry.

enemy sustained another defeat. On the 23rd. Sir Hugh Rose moved upon Calpee. Seized with a panic, the mutineers, after firing a few shots fled from the town, which was at once occupied; here was discovered a subterraneous magazine, containing five hundred barrels of gunpowder, and vast quantities of ordnance; besides which were four foundries for cannon, several guns used by the enemy having been cast there. Owing to the intense heat, the flying column sent after the rebels to the fort of Sheerghur, whither they had retired, was compelled to relinquish the pursuit; but when overtaking them on the road, they succeeded in killing between five and six hundred.

The work of the gallant Central India Field Force was now considered to be terminated, and it was announced in orders that it was about to be broken up, but there was further employment for the troops. Tantia Topee, the leader of the rebels at Calpee, had given proofs of being the most active and vigorous opponent of the British during the mutiny, being nearly the only rebel leader who had gained anything approaching to a military reputation, having defeated with great adroitness all attempts to capture him. Prior to the capture of Calpee he retired therefrom towards Gwalior, and after his arrival at the capital of Scindiah's territory, endeavoured to gain over the Maharajah's troops. A numerous body of the enemy retreated westward in the direction of Gwalior; Scindiah attacked them at the Morar cantonment near the capital on the 1st. of June, and sustained a complete defeat; his men deserted during the action, and he was obliged to take refuge in the British cantonments at Agra. After this success the rebels placed upon the musnud or throne of Gwalior Rao Sahib, a nephew of Nena Sahib.

Upon receiving this intelligence Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, recalling his detachments, marched to Sassowlee, where he arrived on the 15th. of June. Meanwhile the insurgents at Gwalior, after making themselves masters of the treasure in the capital, commenced deserting in great bodies. Even the Nawab of Banda and Tantia Topee left the place, but the valorous Ranee of Jhansi remained, attired in male costume, to head the Sepoys and the Gwalior Contingent, who alone determined to abide the fortune of war.

On the 16th. of June, Sir Hugh Rose advanced upon Gwalior, and on that day, in the action at Morar, Lieutenant Neave, of the 71st, which regiment well maintained its historical renown, was killed. Brigadiers Smith and Orr, with additional troops, arrived on the 17th. at Kota-ki-Serai, ten miles from Gwalior, where they defeated some of the advanced posts. The charge through the enemy's camp of the 8th. Hussars and the conduct of the 95th., were most highly spoken of. The infantry was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Raines of the latter regiment. In a hand to hand contest the stout-hearted Ranee of Jhansi was killed, and as her body could not be discovered, it is supposed to have been burnt. Sir Hugh Rose subsequently arrived, and a fierce attack was made on the 19th. by the insurgents, who were repulsed, and after a severe contest on the plain between the town and the heights, were completely defeated.* Gwalior was then occupied, and the Maharajah Scindiah was once more restored to his throne.

After this decisive battle the Central India Field Force was broken up, and was distributed in the garrisons of Gwalior, Jhansi, and other places. Sir Hugh Rose afterwards returned to the Bombay Presidency, prior to which, in general orders, the Commander-in-chief in India thanked him and Major-Generals Roberts and Whitlock for their eminent services.

Such is a brief account of the special services for which clasps have been awarded, which naturally divide into five acts the exciting drama of the Indian Mutiny; there are however several episodes which alone would fill a volume.†

* Number killed and wounded of the Central India Field Force during the operations before Gwalior, from 16th. to 19th. of June, 1858:—First brigade—fourth company, second battalion, Artillery; 14th. Light Dragoons; 25th. Bombay Native Infantry; 3rd. Regiment Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent. Second brigade—71st. Highland Light Infantry; Brigadier Smith's brigade; Rujpootana Field Force; 3rd. Troop Horse Artillery; Artillery; 8th. Hussars; 1st. Native Light Cavalry (Lancers) Bombay; 95th. regiment; 10th. Bombay Native Infantry.—Killed twenty-one, wounded sixty-six.

† One of these, the defence of Arrah, is most remarkable. Sixteen Europeans and fifty Sikh soldiers, made a noble stand against three thousand mutineers. The Europeans were Mr. Littledale, judge; Mr. Bombe, collector; Mr. Wake, magistrate; and Mr. Boyle, railway engineer,—all civilians. The first attempt to relieve them failed; on the 27th. of July portions of the 10th. and 87th. regiments, and some Sikhs, about four hundred in all, were sent up the river from Dinapore in two steamers, one of which grounded; this caused a delay, but in the evening of the 29th. the troops were disembarked. Captain Dunbar pushed on until he reached the outskirts of the town, when the sepoy's suddenly opened a destructive fire of musketry from the wood, a great number

In this campaign there were many separate columns, which afforded officers greater opportunities of distinguishing themselves than in ordinary cases. So various were the military operations that it is almost impossible to condense them into one connected whole.

Amongst the most determined opponents of the British was the ex-Queen of Oude, commonly known as the Begum, under whom many of the fugitives had rallied. She endeavoured to gain over that active ally Jung Bahadoor, but without success. Moveable columns successfully effected the objects intended. Beni Mudho, a powerful chieftain, whilst Lieutenant-Colonel Carmichael was in pursuit, was intercepted and driven across the Goomtee, by Brigadier (now Sir Alfred) Horsford, who, at the head of a separate column, had highly distinguished himself. On the 30th. of December Nena Sahib and his followers were attacked and driven through a jungle which they endeavoured to defend; afterwards across the Raptee, the 7th. Hussars entering that river with the fugitives. The Nena escaped punishment for the time, but although not taken

including himself, being killed, the survivors being hotly pursued to the steamer. Major Vincent Eyre, of the Bengal Horse Artillery, (author of the well-known work on the disasters at Cabool,) who was in command of a flying force, on hearing of this event, advanced from Shawpore, a distance of twenty-eight miles, and on the 2nd. of August encountered the rebels near Goojerajunge; and although the odds were twenty to one, gallantly defeated them.

Mr. Ross Lewis Mangles, Assistant Magistrate at Patna, and Mr. William Fraser M'Donell, Magistrate of Sarun, both of the Bengal Civil Service, received the Victoria Cross for their services; the former for volunteering to serve with the above, having, on the morning of the 30th. of July, after Captain Dunbar's death, during the retreat, with signal gallantry and generous self-devotion, and notwithstanding that he had himself been previously wounded, carried for several miles, out of action, a wounded soldier of the 87th. regiment, bore him in safety to the boats, after binding up his wounds under a murderous fire, which killed or wounded almost the whole detachment; and the latter for great coolness and bravery on the same day and occasion, in having climbed, under an incessant fire outside the boat, in which he and several soldiers were, up to the rudder, and with considerable difficulty cut through the lashing which secured it to the side of the boat. On this being cut the boat obeyed the helm, and thus thirty-five European soldiers escaped certain death.

In this feat of arms, by which the gallant garrison was relieved, one hundred and fifty-four men of the 5th. Fusiliers, under Captain L'Estrange, maintained the ancient fame of their regiment, and shared with the first company of the fifth battalion of the Bengal Artillery, and the Buxar Gentlemen Volunteers, in this important result; so honourable to them and to their daring commander. Captain Scott, Ensigns Lewis Oldfield, (wounded,) and Mason, and Assistant-Surgeon Thoruton, were the other officers of the detachment of the 5th. Fusiliers.

by the British, there is no reason to doubt the certainty of his death. Tantia Topee, in pursuit of whom so many long marches had been made, was ultimately captured and hanged.

Thus may the contest be said to have terminated, and the resistance of one hundred and fifty thousand armed men overcome; in no campaign had greater exertions been displayed, and more honour acquired by the British soldier.

Besides the names of Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, Major-Generals Sir Henry Havelock, Sir Hugh Rose, Roberts, Whitlock, Sir Archdale Wilson, Sir James Hope Grant, Sir William Rose Mansfield, Sir Thomas Harte Franks, Sir Edward Lugard, Windham, and Sir John Michel, the campaign produced a number of Brigadier-Generals, such as Neill, the Honourable Adrian Hope, Walpole, Sir Robert Napier, Russell, Nicholson, Horsford, Barker, Wetherall, Jones, Parke, Roweroft, and others, who are intimately associated with the military operations by which an extensive country may be said to have been re-conquered, and peace restored.

Lord Canning, the able Governor-General of India, and the Earl of Elgin, who nobly diverted the troops ordered for China, are inseparably connected with these events; and if difficulty has been experienced in doing justice to individual officers during the mutiny, it is enhanced when attempting to record the deeds of him who, linked with military services extending over half a century, brought this momentous struggle to a successful termination. In other times enemies had to be encountered in India, and great battles had been won, but in this instance the men had been armed and disciplined by their conquerors. No words can be more applicable than those of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, when the vote of thanks to the Army in India was proposed in the House of Lords, on the 14th. of April, 1859:—"As to Lord Clyde it would be preposterous in me to sing his praises; they are not only patent to every nobleman present, but they are known throughout the length and breadth of this country, of the continent, and in other parts of the world."

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

THE Indian Mutiny, like the Crimean War, afforded many opportunities for gaining the Victoria Cross, of which an engraving and description were given in the first section of this work. The following officers and men gained this valued distinction for services performed in India.

SECOND DRAGOON GUARDS. Lieutenant ROBERT BLAIR—A most gallant feat was performed on the 28th. of September, 1857, by this officer, who was ordered to take a party of one sergeant and twelve men, and bring in a deserted ammunition waggon. As his party approached, a body of fifty or sixty of the enemy's horse came down upon him from a village, where they had remained unobserved; without a moment's hesitation he formed up his men, and, regardless of the odds, gallantly led them on, dashing through the rebels. He made good his retreat without losing a man, leaving nine of them dead on the field. Of these he killed four himself; but, after having run a native officer through the body with his sword, he was severely wounded, the joint of his shoulder being nearly severed.

SEVENTH HUSSARS. Cornet WILLIAM GEORGE HAWTREY BANKS.—The decoration of the Victoria Cross was provisionally conferred upon this officer by the Commander-in-chief in India, for conspicuous gallantry, in thrice charging a body of infuriated fanatics, who had rushed on the guns employed in shelling a small mud fort in the vicinity of Moosa-Bagh, Lucknow, on the 19th. of March, 1858—of the wounds received on which occasion he subsequently died. Had he survived his name would have been recommended to Her Majesty for confirmation. Major CHARLES CRAUFURD FRASER.—For conspicuous and cool gallantry, on the 31st. of December, 1858, in having volunteered, at great personal risk, and under a sharp fire of musketry, to swim to the rescue of Captain Stisted and some men of the 7th. Hussars, who were in imminent danger of being drowned in the River Raptce, while in pursuit of the rebels. Major Fraser succeeded in this gallant service, although at the time partially disabled, not having recovered from a severe wound received while leading a squadron in a charge against some fanatics, in the action at Nawabgunge, on the 13th. of June, 1858.

EIGHTH HUSSARS. Captain CLEMENT WALKER HENRAGE, Sergeant JOSEPH WARD, Farrier GEORGE HOLLIS, and Private JOHN PRABSON.—Were selected for the Victoria Cross by their companions in the gallant charge made by a squadron of the regiment at Gwallor, on the 17th. of June, 1858, when, supported by a division of the Bombay Horse Artillery

and Her Majesty's 95th. regiment, they routed the enemy, who were advancing against Brigadier Smith's position, charged through the rebel camp into two batteries, capturing and bringing into camp two of the enemy's guns, under a heavy and converging fire from the fort and town. Troop Sergeant-Major JAMES CHAMPION.—At Beejapore on the 8th. of September, 1858, when both the officers attached to the troop were disabled, and himself severely wounded at the commencement of the action by a ball through his body, he continued at his duty forward, throughout the pursuit, and disabled several of the enemy with his pistol. He was also recommended for distinguished conduct at Gwallor.

NINTH LANCERS. Lieutenant ALFRED STOWELL JONES.—The cavalry charged the rebels on the 8th. of June, 1857, and rode through them. Lieutenant Jones, with his squadron, gallantly captured one of their guns, killing the drivers, and, with Lieutenant-Colonel Yule's assistance, turned it upon a village occupied by the rebels, who were quickly dislodged. This was a well-conceived act, gallantly executed.—(Despatch from Major-General James Hope Grant, K.C.B., dated 10th. January, 1858.) Sergeant H. HARTIGAN.—For daring and distinguished gallantry in the following instances:—At the battle of Budle-ke-Serai, near Delhi, on the 8th. of June, 1857, in going to the assistance of Sergeant H. Helstone, who was wounded, dismounted, and surrounded by the enemy, and at the risk of his own life carrying him to the rear. On the 10th. of October, 1857, at Agra, in having run unarmed to the assistance of Sergeant Crews, who was attacked by four rebels. Hartigan caught a tulwar from one of them with his right hand, and with the other hit him on the mouth, disarmed him, and then defended himself against the other three, killing one and wounding two, when he was himself disabled from further service by severe and dangerous wounds. Privates THOMAS HANCOCK and JOHN PURCELL.—The guns, I am happy to say, were saved; but a waggon of Major Scott's battery was blown up. I must not fail to mention the excellent conduct of a sowar of the 4th. Irregular Cavalry and two men of the 9th. Lancers, Privates Thomas Hancock and John Purcell, who, when my horse was shot down, remained by me throughout. One of these men and the sowar offered me their horses, and I was dragged out by the sowar's horse. Private Hancock was severely wounded, and Private Purcell's horse was killed under him. The Sowar's name is Roopur Khan.—Extract of a letter from Brigadier J. H. Grant, C.B., Commanding Cavalry Brigade of the Field Force, to the Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General of Division; dated, Camp, Delhi, 22nd. June, 1857. Private J. R. ROBERTS.—For bringing in a comrade, mortally wounded, at Boolundshuhur, on the 23th. of September, 1857, through a street under a heavy musketry fire, in which service he was himself wounded. Lance-Corporal R. KELLS.—For defending, on the same day and place, against a number of the enemy, his commanding officer, Captain Drysdale, who was lying in a street with his collar-bone broken, his horse having been disabled by a shot, and remaining with him until out of danger. Private P. ДОКОНОХ.—For having, on the above occasion, gone to the support of Lieutenant Blair, who had been severely wounded, and with a few other men brought that officer in

safety through a large body of the enemy's cavalry. Private J. FREEMAN. For having gone, on the 10th. of October, 1857, at Agra, to the assistance of Lieutenant Jones, who had been shot, killing the leader of the enemy's cavalry, and for defending this officer against several of the enemy. Troop Sergeant-Major SPENCE.—For conspicuous gallantry on the 17th. of January, 1858, at Shunsabad, in going to the assistance of Private Kidd, who had been wounded, and his horse disabled, and bringing him out of a large number of rebels. Lance-Corporal W. GOAT.—For conspicuous gallantry at Lucknow, on the 6th. of March, 1858, in having dismounted in the presence of a number of the enemy, and taken up the body of Major Smyth, of the 2nd. Dragoon Guards, which he attempted to bring off the field, and after being obliged to relinquish it, being surrounded by the enemy's cavalry, he went a second time under a heavy fire to recover the body. Troop Sergeant-Major RUSSE.—For conspicuous bravery, near Lucknow, on the 19th. of March, 1858, in having, in company with one private of the troop, attacked eight of the enemy, who had posted themselves in a nullah, and killed three of them. Private R. NEWELL.—For going, at Lucknow, on the 19th. of March, 1858, to the assistance of a comrade whose horse had fallen on bad ground, and bringing him away, under a heavy fire of musketry from a large body of the enemy.

FOURTEENTH LIGHT DRAGOONS. Lieutenant JAMES LEITH.—(See page 156.)

SEVENTEENTH LIGHT DRAGOONS. Lieutenant HENRY EVELYN WOOD.—For having on 19th. of October, 1858, during the action at Sindwaho, when in command of a troop of the 8rd. Light Cavalry, attacked with much gallantry, almost single-handed, a body of rebels who had made a stand, whom he routed; and also for having subsequently, near Sindhora, gallantly advanced with a Duffader and Sowar of Beatson's Horse, and rescued from a band of robbers a Potall, Chemmum Singh, whom they had captured and carried off to the jungle, where they intended to hang him.

ROYAL ARTILLERY. Captain FRANCIS CORNWALLIS MAUDE, C.B.—This officer steadily and cheerily pushed on with his men, and bore down the desperate opposition of the enemy, though with the loss of one-third of his artillerymen. Sir James Outram reported that this attack appeared to him to indicate no reckless or foolhardy daring, but the calm heroism of a true soldier, who fully appreciated the difficulties and dangers of the task he had undertaken; and that, but for Captain Maude's nerve and coolness on this trying occasion, the army could not have advanced.—Extract from Field Force Orders of Major-General Havelock, 17th. of October, 1857. Bombardier JOSEPH BRENNAN.—For marked gallantry at the assault of Jhansi, on the 8rd. of April, 1858, in bringing up two guns of the Hyderabad Contingent, manned by natives, lying each under a heavy fire from the walls, and directing them so accurately as to compel the enemy to abandon his battery.

ROYAL ENGINEERS. Corporal MICHAEL SLEAVON.—For determined bravery on the attack of the fort of Jhansi, on the 8rd. of April, 1858, in maintaining his position at the head of a sap, and continuing the

work under a heavy fire, with a cool and steady determination worthy of the highest praise.

MILITARY TRAIN. Private **SAMUEL MORLEY**.—On the evacuation of Azimghur by Koer Singh's army, on the 15th. of April, 1858, a squadron of the Military Train and half a troop of Horse Artillery were sent in pursuit. Upon overtaking them and coming into action with their rear guard, a squadron of the 8rd. Sikh Cavalry (also detached in pursuit,) and one troop of the Military Train were ordered to charge, when Lieutenant and Adjutant Hamilton, who commanded the Sikhs, was unhorsed and immediately surrounded by the enemy, who commenced cutting and hacking him whilst on the ground. Private Morley, seeing the predicament that Lieutenant Hamilton was in, although his (Morley's) horse had been shot from under him, immediately and most gallantly rushed up, on foot, to his assistance, and in conjunction with Farrier Murphy, cut down one of the sepoy, and fought over Lieutenant Hamilton's body, until further assistance came up, and thereby was the means of saving that officer from being killed on the spot. Private **MICHAEL MURPHY**, Farrier.—Received the Victoria Cross for the same act; he cut down several men, and although himself severely wounded, never left Lieutenant Hamilton's side until support arrived.

FIFTH REGIMENT. Sergeant **ROBERT GRANT**.—For conspicuous devotion at Alumbagh, on the 24th. of September, 1857, in proceeding under a heavy and galling fire to save the life of Private E. Deveney, whose leg had been shot away, and eventually carrying him safe into camp, with the assistance of the late Lieutenant Brown and some comrades. Private **PETER M'MANUS**.—A party, on the 26th. of September, 1857, was shut up and besieged in a house in the city of Lucknow by the rebel sepoy. Private M'Manus kept outside the house until he himself was wounded, and, under cover of a pillar, kept firing on the sepoy, and prevented their rushing on the house. He also, in conjunction with Private John Ryan, rushed into the street and took Captain Arnold, of the 1st. Madras Fusiliers, out of a dooly, and brought him into the house in spite of a heavy fire, in which that officer was again wounded. Private **PATRICK M'HALE**.—For conspicuous bravery at Lucknow on the 2nd. of October, 1857, when he was the first man at the capture of one of the guns at the Cawnpore Battery; and again on the 22nd. of December, 1857, when, by a bold rush, he was the first to take possession of one of the enemy's guns, which had sent several rounds of grape through his company, which was skirmishing up to it. On every occasion of attack Private M'Hale was the first to meet the foe, amongst whom he caused such consternation by the boldness of his rush, as to leave little work for those who followed to his support. By his habitual coolness and daring, and sustained bravery in action, his name became a household word for gallantry among his comrades.

TENTH REGIMENT. Private **JOHN KIRK**.—For daring gallantry at Benares, on the 4th. of June, 1857, on the outbreak of the mutiny of the native troops at that station, in having volunteered to proceed with two non-commissioned officers to rescue Captain Brown, pension paymaster, and his family, who were surrounded by rebels in the compound of their

house; and having, at the risk of his own life, succeeded in saving them. Lieutenant HENRY MARSHMAN HAVELock.—In the combat at Cawnpore, August, 1857, Lieutenant Havelock was aide-de-camp to his father, Major-General Havelock. The 64th. regiment had been much under artillery fire, from which it had severely suffered. The whole of the infantry were lying down in line, when, perceiving that the enemy had brought out the last reserved gun, a twenty-four-pounder, and were rallying round it, the regiment was ordered up to rise and advance. Without any other word from his father, Lieutenant Havelock placed himself on his horse in front of the centre of the 64th., opposite the muzzle of the gun; Major Stirling, who most nobly and gallantly commanded the regiment, was in front dismounted, his horse having become unrideable from a shell having burst; the lieutenant continued to move steadily on in front of the regiment at a foot pace on his horse. The gun discharged shot until the troops were within a short distance, when they fired grape. In went the corps, led by the lieutenant, who still steered steadily on the gun's muzzle, until it was mastered by a rush of the 64th. Lieutenant-Colonel Stirling was killed in action at Lucknow, on the 28th. of November following. Private DENIS DEMPSEY.—For having, at Lucknow, on the 14th. of March, 1858, carried a powder bag through a burning village with great coolness and gallantry, for the purpose of mining a passage in rear of the enemy's position. This he did, exposed to a very heavy fire from the enemy behind loopholed walls, and to an almost still greater danger from the sparks which flew in every direction from the blazing houses. Also, for having been the first man who entered the village of Jugdispore, on the 12th of August, 1857, under a most galling fire. Private Dempsey was likewise one of those who helped to carry Ensign Erskine, of the 10th. regiment, in the retreat from Arrah, in July, 1857.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT. Sergeant W. NAPIER.—For conspicuous gallantry near Azimghur, on the 6th. of April, 1858, in having defended, and finally rescued, Private Benjamin Milnes, of the same regiment, when severely wounded on the baggage guard. Sergeant Napier remained with him at the hazard of his life, when surrounded by sepoy, bandaged his wound under fire, and then carried him in safety to the convoy. Private PATRICK CARLIN.—For rescuing, on the 6th. of April, 1858, a wounded Naick, of the 4th. Madras Rifles, in the field of battle, after killing with the Naick's sword a mutineer sepoy, who fired at him while bearing off his wounded comrade on his shoulders.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT. Lieutenant THOMAS BERNARD HACKETT.—For daring gallantry at Secunder Bagh, Lucknow, on the 18th. of November, 1857, in having with others rescued a corporal of the 23rd. regiment, who was lying wounded and exposed to a very heavy fire. Also for conspicuous bravery, in having under a heavy fire, ascended the roof and cut down the thatch of a bungalow, to prevent it being set on fire. This was a most important service at the time. Private GEORGE MONGER.—For daring gallantry at Secunder Bagh, Lucknow, on the 18th. of November, 1857, in having volunteered to accompany Lieutenant Hackett, and assisting him in bringing in the corporal above alluded to.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT. Lieutenant SAMUEL HILL LAWRENCE.

—For distinguished bravery in a sortie on the 7th. of July, 1857, made, as reported by Major Wilson, late Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Lucknow Garrison, “for the purpose of examining a house strongly held by the enemy, in order to discover whether or not a mine was being driven from it.” Major Wilson stated that he saw the attack, and was an eye-witness to the great personal gallantry of Lieutenant Lawrence on the occasion, he being the first person to mount the ladder and enter the window of the house, in effecting which he had his pistol knocked out of his hand by one of the enemy. Also for distinguished gallantry in a sortie of the 26th. of September, 1857, in charging, with two of his men, in advance of his company, and capturing a nine-pounder gun. Corporal WILLIAM OXENHAM.—For distinguished gallantry on the 30th. of June, 1857, in saving the life of Mr. Capper, of the Bengal Civil Service, by extricating him from the ruins of a verandah which had fallen on him, Corporal Oxenham being for ten minutes exposed to a heavy fire while doing so. Private WILLIAM DOWLING.—For distinguished gallantry on the 4th. of July, 1857, in going out with two other men, since dead, and spiking two of the enemy’s guns. He killed a Subadar of the enemy by one of the guns. Also for distinguished gallantry on the 9th. of the same month, in going out again with three men, since dead, to spike one of the enemy’s guns. He had to retire, the spike being too small, but was exposed to the same danger. Also for distinguished bravery on the 27th. of September, 1857, in spiking an eighteen-pounder gun during a sortie, he being at the same time under a most heavy fire from the enemy.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT. Private GEORGE RICHARDSON—For determined courage at Kewanic, Trans-Gogra, on the 27th. of April, 1859, in having, although severely wounded— one arm being disabled— closed with and secured a rebel sepoy armed with a loaded revolver.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT. Private WALTER COOK and Private DUNCAN MILLAR.—In the action at Maylah Ghaut, on the 15th. of January, 1858, Brigadier-General Walpole reported that the conduct of Privates Cook and Millar deserved to be particularly pointed out. At the time the fight was the severest, and the few men of the 42nd. regiment were skirmishing so close to the enemy, who were in great numbers, that some of the men were wounded by sword cuts, and the only officer with the 42nd. was carried to the rear, severely wounded, and the colour-sergeant was killed, these soldiers went to the front, took a prominent part in directing the company, and displayed a courage, coolness, and discipline which was the admiration of all who witnessed it. Lieutenant FRANCIS EDWARD HENRY FARQUHARSON.—For conspicuous bravery when engaged before Lucknow, on the 9th. of March, 1858, in having led a portion of his company, stormed a bastion mounting two guns, and spiked the guns, by which the advanced position held during the night of the 9th. of March was rendered secure from the fire of artillery. This officer was severely wounded while holding an advanced position on the following morning. Quartermaster Sergeant JOHN SIMPSON.—For conspicuous bravery at the attack on the fort of Ruhya, on the 15th. of April, 1858, in having volunteered to go to an exposed point within forty yards of the parapet of the fort under

a heavy fire, and brought in first Lieutenant Douglas, and afterwards a private soldier, both of whom were dangerously wounded. Lance-Corporal **ALEXANDER THOMPSON**. For daring gallantry on the 15th. of April, 1858, when at the attack on the fort of Ruhya, in having volunteered to assist Captain Cafe, commanding the 4th. Punjab Rifles, in bringing the body of Lieutenant Willoughby, of that corps, from the top of the glacis, in a most exposed situation, under a heavy fire. **MEMORANDUM**. Private **EDWARD SPENCE** would have been recommended to Her Majesty for the decoration of the Victoria Cross had he survived. He and Lance-Corporal Thompson of that regiment, volunteered to assist in bringing in the body of Lieutenant Willoughby. Private Spence dauntlessly placed himself in an exposed position, so as to cover the party bearing away the body. He died on the 17th. of the same month, from the effects of the wound which he received on this occasion. Private **JAMES DAVIS**.—For conspicuous gallantry at the attack on the above-named fort, when with an advanced party to point out the gate of the fort to the engineer officer, this private offered to carry the body of Lieutenant Bramley, who was killed at this point, to the regiment, which duty of danger and affection he performed under the very walls of the fort. Colour-Sergeant **WILLIAM GARDNER**.—For his conspicuous and gallant conduct on the morning of the 5th. of May, 1858, in having saved the life of Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, his commanding officer, who, during the action at Bareilly on that day, had been knocked from his horse, when three fanatics rushed upon him. Colour-Sergeant Gardner ran out, and in a moment bayoneted two of them, and was in the act of attacking the third when he was shot down by another soldier of the regiment.

FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT. Private **HENRY ADDISON**.—For gallant conduct on the 2nd. of January, 1859, near Kurrereah, in defending against a large force and saving the life of Lieutenant Osborn, Political Agent, who had fallen on the ground wounded. Private Addison received two dangerous wounds and lost a leg in this gallant service.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT. Lieutenant **ROGERS** and Private **M' DOUGALL**. (See China Campaign, page 189.)

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT. Bugler **ROBERT HAWTHORNE**.—(See page 129. Lance-Corporal **HENRY SMITH**.—For having most gallantly carried away a wounded comrade, under a heavy fire of grape and musketry, on the Chandnee Chouk, in the city of Delhi, on the morning of the assault on the 14th. of September, 1857.

FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT Lieutenant **ALFRED KIRKE FRENCH**.—For conspicuous bravery on the 16th. of November, 1857, at the taking of the Secunder Bagh, Lucknow, when in command of the grenadier company, being one of the first to enter the building. His conduct was highly praised by the whole company. Elected by the officers of the regiment. Private **J. KENNY**.—For conspicuous bravery on the above occasion, and for volunteering to bring up ammunition to his company under a very severe cross fire. Private **C. IRWIN**.—For conspicuous bravery at the assault of the Secunder Bagh on the same day. Although severely wounded through the right shoulder, he was one of the first men of the 53rd. regiment who entered the buildings under a very

severe fire. Both were elected by the private soldiers of the regiment. Sergeant-Major CHARLES PYE.—For steadiness and fearless conduct under fire, at Lucknow, on the 17th. of November, 1857, when bringing up ammunition to the mess-house, and on every occasion when the regiment had been engaged. Elected by the officers of the regiment. Afterwards appointed ensign.

SIXTIETH RIFLES. Lieutenant ALFRED SPENCER HEATHCOTE.—For highly gallant and daring conduct at Delhi throughout the siege, from June to September, 1857, during which he was wounded. He volunteered for services of extreme danger, especially during the six days of severe fighting in the streets after the assault. Elected by the officers of his regiment. Private SAMUEL TURNER.—For having at Delhi on the night of the 19th. of June, 1857, during a severe conflict with the enemy, who attacked the rear of the camp, carried off on his shoulders, under a heavy fire, a mortally wounded officer, Lieutenant Humphreys, of the Indian service. While so doing, Private Turner was wounded by a sabre cut in the right arm. His gallant conduct saved the above-named officer from the fate of others, whose mangled remains were not recovered until the following day. Colour-Sergeant STEPHEN GARVIN.—For daring and gallant conduct before Delhi on the 23rd. of June, 1857, in volunteering to lead a small party of men, under a heavy fire, to the "Sammy House," for the purpose of dislodging a number of the enemy in position there, who kept up a destructive fire on the advanced battery of heavy guns, in which, after a sharp contest, he succeeded. Also recommended for gallant conduct throughout the operations before Delhi. Private JAMES THOMPSON.—For gallant conduct in saving the life of Captain Wilton, of the 60th., on the 9th. of July, 1857, by dashing forward to his relief, when that officer was surrounded by a party of Ghazees, who made a sudden rush on him from a serai,—and killing two of them before further assistance could reach. Also recommended for conspicuous conduct throughout the siege. Wounded. These three were elected by the privates of the regiment. Private JOHN DIVANE.—For distinguished gallantry in heading a successful charge made by Beeloochee and Sikh troops, on one of the enemy's trenches before Delhi, on the 10th. of September, 1857. He leaped out of the trenches, closely followed by the native troops, and was shot down from the top of the enemy's breastworks. Bugler WILLIAM SUTTON.—For gallant conduct at Delhi, on the 13th. of September, 1857, the night previous to the assault, in volunteering to reconnoitre the breach. His conduct was conspicuous throughout the operations, especially on the 2nd. of August, 1857, on which occasion, during an attack by the enemy in force, he rushed forward over the trenches, and killed one of the enemy's buglers, who was in the act of sounding. Colour-Sergeant GEORGE WALLER.—For conspicuous bravery at Delhi, on the 14th. of September, 1857, in charging and capturing the enemy's guns near the Cabul Gate; and again, on the 18th. of September, 1857, in the repulse of a sudden attack made by the enemy on a gun near the Chandnee Chouk. Elected by the non-commissioned officers of the regiment. Private B. BAMBRICK.—For conspicuous bravery at Bareilly, on the 6th. of May, 1858, when in a serai, he was attacked by three Ghazees, one of whom he cut down. He was wounded twice on this occasion.

SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT. Surgeon HERBERT TAYLOR READE.—During the siege of Delhi, on the 14th. of September, 1857, while this officer was attending to the wounded at the end of one of the streets of the city, a party of rebels advanced from the direction of the bank, and having established themselves in the houses in the street, commenced firing from the roofs. The wounded were thus in very great danger, and would have fallen into the hands of the enemy, had not Surgeon Reade drawn his sword, and calling upon the few soldiers who were near to follow, succeeded, under a very heavy fire, in dislodging the rebels from their position; his party consisted of about ten in all, of whom two were killed and five or six wounded. Surgeon Reade also accompanied the regiment at the assault of Delhi, and, on the morning of the 16th. of September, 1857, was one of the first up at the breach in the magazine, which was stormed by the 61st. and Belooch Battalion, upon which occasion, he, with a sercant of his regiment, spiked one of the enemy's guns.

SIXTY-FOURTH REGIMENT. Drummer THOMAS FLINN.—For conspicuous gallantry in the charge on the enemy's guns on the 28th. of November, 1857, when, being himself wounded, he engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter two of the rebel artillerymen.

SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT. Lieutenants LEMON and BURSLEM, Ensign CHAPLIN, and Private LANE.—(See China Campaign, page 189.)

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT. Private GEORGE RODGERS.—For daring conduct at Morar, Gwalior, on the 16th. of June, 1858, in attacking by himself a party of seven rebels, one of whom he killed. This was remarked as a valuable service, the party of rebels being well armed and strongly posted in the line of advance of a detachment of the 71st. regiment.

SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT. Lieutenant AYLMER SPICER CAMERON.—(See page 157.)

SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT. Ensign RICHARD WADSON.—For conspicuous bravery at Delhi on the 18th. of July, 1857, when the regiment was engaged in the Subjee Munde, in having saved the life of Private Michael Farrell, when attacked by a sowar of the enemy's cavalry, and killing the sowar. Also, on the same day, for rescuing Private John Barry, of the same regiment, when, wounded and helpless, he was attacked by a cavalry sowar, whom Ensign Wadson killed. Private PATRICK GREEN.—For having, on the 11th. of September, 1857, when the picket at Koodsia Baugh, at Delhi, was hotly pursued by a large body of the enemy, successfully rescued a comrade who had fallen wounded as a skirmisher.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT. Lieutenant J. P. H. CROWE.—For being the first to enter the redoubt at Bourzekee Chowkee, the entrenched village in front of Buserut-gunge, on the 12th. of August. Lieutenant HERBERT TAYLOR MACPHERSON.—For distinguished conduct at Lucknow, on the 26th. of September, 1857, in setting an example of heroic gallantry to the men of the regiment at the period of the action in which they captured two brass nine-pounders at the point of the bayonet. Assistant-Surgeon VALENTINE M. M'MASTER.—For the intrepidity with which he exposed

himself to the fire of the enemy, in bringing in and attending to the wounded on the 25th. of September, at Lucknow. Colour-Sergeant STEWART M'PHERSON.—For daring gallantry in the Lucknow Residency on the 26th. of September, 1857, in having rescued, at great personal risk, a wounded private of his company, who was lying in a most exposed situation under a very heavy fire. Colour-Sergeant M'Pherson was also distinguished on many occasions by his coolness and gallantry in action. Private HENRY WARD.—For his gallant and devoted conduct in having on the night of the 25th. and morning of the 26th. of September, 1857, remained by the dooly of Lieutenant H. M. Havelock, 10th. Foot, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General Field Force, who was severely wounded, and on the morning of the 26th. of September, escorted that officer and Private Thomas Pilkington, 78th. Highlanders, who was also wounded, and had taken refuge in the same dooly, through a very heavy cross fire of ordnance and musketry. This soldier remained by the side of the dooly, and by his example and exertions kept the dooly-bearers from dropping their double load throughout the heavy fire, with the same steadiness as if on parade, thus saving the lives of both, and bringing them in safety to the Raillie Guard. Private JAMES HOLLOWELL.—A party, on the 26th. of September, 1857, was shut up and besieged in a house in the city of Lucknow by the rebel sepoys. Private Hollowell, one of the party, behaved throughout the day in the most admirable manner; he directed, encouraged, and led the others, exposing himself fearlessly, and, by his talent in persuading and cheering, prevailed on nine dispirited men to make a successful defence in a burning house with the enemy firing through the windows. Surgeon JOSEPH JEE, C.B.—For most conspicuous gallantry and important services, on the entry of Major-General Havelock's relieving force into Lucknow on the 25th. of September, 1857, in having during action (when the 78th. Highlanders, then in possession of the Char Bagh, captured two nine-pounders at the point of the bayonet,) by great exertion and devoted exposure, attended to the large number of men wounded in the charge, whom he succeeded in getting removed on cots and the backs of their comrades, until he had collected the dooly-bearers, who had fled. Subsequently, on the same day, in endeavouring to reach the Residency with the wounded men, Surgeon Jee became besieged by an overwhelming force in the Mote-Mehal, where he remained during the whole night and following morning, voluntarily and repeatedly exposing himself to a heavy fire in proceeding to dress the wounded men who fell while serving a twenty-four pounder in a most exposed situation. He eventually succeeded in taking many of the wounded, through a cross fire of ordnance and musketry, safely into the Residency, by the river-bank, although repeatedly warned not to make the perilous attempt. Lieutenant ANDREW CATHCART BOGLE.—For conspicuous gallantry on the 29th. of July, 1857, in the attack at Onao, in leading the way into a loopholed house, strongly occupied by the enemy, from which a heavy fire harassed the advance of his regiment. This officer was severely wounded in this important service.

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT. Captain the Honourable AUGUSTUS

HENRY ARCHIBALD ANSON.—For conspicuous bravery at Boolindshuhur, on the 28th. of September, 1857. The 9th. Light Dragoons had charged through the town, and were re-forming in the serai; the enemy attempted to close the entrance by drawing their carts across it, so as to shut in the cavalry, and form a cover from which to fire upon them. Captain Anson, taking a lance, dashed out of the gateway, and knocked the drivers off their carts. Owing to a wound in his left hand, received at Delhi, he could not stop his horse, and rode into the middle of the enemy, who fired a volley at him, one ball passing through his coat. At Lucknow, at the assault of the Secunder Bagh, on the 16th. of November, 1857, he entered with the storming party on the gates being burst open. He had his horse killed, and was himself slightly wounded. Major-General Sir James Hope Grant, K.C.B., in his despatch stated,—“He had showed the greatest gallantry on every occasion, and has slain many enemies in fight.” Sergeant-Major **GEORGE LAMBERT**, (afterwards Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 84th. Foot.)—For distinguished conduct at Onao, on the 29th. of July; at Bithoor, on the 16th. of August; and at Lucknow, on the 25th. of September, 1857. Lance-Corporal **ABRAHAM BOULGER**.—For distinguished bravery and forwardness, as a skirmisher, in all the twelve actions fought between the 12th. of July and the 26th. of September, 1857. Private **JOEL HOLMES**.—For distinguished conduct in volunteering to assist in working a gun of Captain Maude's battery, under a heavy fire, from which gun nearly all the artillerymen had been shot away.—Extract from Major-General Havelock's Field Force Orders, dated 17th. of October, 1857. Lance-Corporal **SINNOTT**.—For conspicuous gallantry at Lucknow, on the 6th. of October, 1857, in going out with Sergeants Glinn and Mullins, and Private Mullins, to rescue Lieutenant Gibaut, who, in carrying out water to extinguish a fire in the breastwork, had been mortally wounded, and lay outside. They brought in the body under a heavy fire. Lance-Corporal Sinnott was twice wounded. His comrades unanimously elected him for the Victoria Cross, as the most worthy. He had previously repeatedly accompanied Lieutenant Gibaut when he carried out water to extinguish the fire. Private **P. MYRTLE**.—For being foremost in rushing across a road, under a shower of balls, to take an opposite enclosure; and for gallant conduct at every engagement at which he was present with his regiment, from the 12th. of July, 1857, to the relief of the garrison. Elected by the private soldiers of the regiment.

EIGHTY-SIXTH REGIMENT. Lieutenant and Adjutant **HUGH STEWART COCHRANE**.—For conspicuous gallantry near Jhansi, on the 1st. of April, 1858, when No. 1 company of the regiment was ordered to take a gun, in dashing forward at a gallop, under a heavy musketry and artillery fire, driving the enemy from the gun, and keeping possession of it till the company came up. Also for conspicuous gallantry in attacking the rear guard of the enemy, when he had three horses shot under him in succession. Captain **HENRY EDWARD JEROME**.—For conspicuous gallantry at Jhansi, on the 3rd. of April, 1858, in having with the assistance of Private Byrne, removed, under a very heavy fire, Lieutenant Scwell, of the 86th. regiment, who was severely wounded, at a very exposed point of the attack upon the fort; also, for gallant conduct at the capture of the fort

of Chandairee, the storming of Jhansi, and in action with a superior rebel force on the Jumna, on the 28th. of May, 1858, when he was severely wounded. Private JAMES PEARSON.—For having gallantly attacked a number of armed rebels, on the occasion of the storming of Jhansi, on the above day, one of whom he killed, and bayoneted two others. He was himself wounded in the attack. Also for having brought in, at Calpee, under a heavy fire, Private Michael Burns, who afterwards died of his wounds. Private JAMES BYRNE.—For gallant conduct at Jhansi, on the 3rd. of April, 1858, in carrying Lieutenant Sewell, who was lying badly wounded, to a place of safety under a very heavy fire, assisted by Captain Jerome, in the performance of which act he was wounded by a sword cut.

NINETYETH REGIMENT. Lieutenant and Adjutant WILLIAM RENNIE.—For conspicuous gallantry in the advance upon Lucknow, under Major-General Havelock, on the 21st. of September, 1857, in having charged the enemy's guns in advance of the skirmishers of the 90th. Light Infantry, under a heavy musketry fire, and prevented them dragging off one gun, which was consequently captured. For conspicuous gallantry at Lucknow on the 25th. of September, 1857, in having charged in advance of the 90th. column, in the face of a heavy fire of grape, and forced the enemy to abandon his guns. Surgeon ANTHONY DICKSON HOME.—For persevering bravery and admirable conduct in charge of the wounded men left behind the column, when the troops under Major-General Havelock forced their way into the Residency of Lucknow, on the 26th. of September, 1857. The escort left with the wounded, had, by casualties, been reduced to a few stragglers; and being entirely separated from the column, this small party with the wounded were forced into a house, in which they defended themselves till it was set on fire. They then retreated to a shed a few yards from it, and in this place continued to defend themselves for more than twenty-two hours, till relieved. At last only six men and Mr. Home remained to fire. Of four officers who were with the party, all were badly wounded, and three afterwards died. The conduct of the defence during the latter part of the time devolved therefore on Mr. Home; and to his active exertions, previously to being forced into the house, and his good conduct throughout, the safety of any of the wounded, and the successful defence were mainly to be attributed. Dr. Home's account of this defence is most exciting, and at length when escape appeared hopeless he says, "We resigned ourselves completely to our fate. A little after daybreak, we were roused by distant firing. This time it had no effect upon us. It however approached nearer and nearer, when Ryan, suddenly jumping up, shouted, 'Oh boys! them's our chaps!' We then all jumped up, and united in a cheer, and kept shouting to keep on their right. At the same time we fired at the loopholes from which the enemy were firing. In about three minutes we saw Captain Moorsom appear at the entrance-hole of the shed, and, beckoning to him, he entered, and then by his admirable arrangements, we were all brought off safely, and soon after reached the palace, with the rear guard of the 90th." Private John Ryan, the soldier here mentioned, gained the Victoria Cross. (See recipients 1st. Madras Fusiliers, page 184.) Assistant-

Surgeon WILLIAM BRADSHAW.—For intrepidity and good conduct when ordered with Surgeon Home to remove the wounded men left behind the column that forced its way into the Residency of Lucknow, on the 26th. of September, 1857. The bearers had left the doolies, but by great exertions, and notwithstanding the close proximity of the sepoy, Surgeon Home and Assistant-Surgeon Bradshaw got some of the bearers together and the latter, with about twenty doolies, becoming separated from the rest of the party, succeeded in reaching the Residency in safety by the river bank. Major JOHN CHRISTOPHER GUISE.—For conspicuous gallantry in action on the 16th. and 17th. of November, 1857, at Lucknow. Elected by the officers of the regiment. Sergeant S. HILL.—For gallant conduct on the 16th. and 17th. of November, 1857, at the storming of the Secunder Bagh, at Lucknow, in saving the life of Captain Irby, warding off with his firelock a tulwar cut made at his head by a sepoy, and in going out under a heavy fire to help two wounded men. Also for general gallant conduct throughout the operations for the relief of the Lucknow garrison. Private P. GRAHAM.—For bringing in a wounded comrade under a very heavy fire, on the 17th. of November, 1857, at Lucknow. The former was elected by the non-commissioned officers, and the latter by the private soldiers of the regiment.

NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT. Captain WILLIAM GEORGE DRUMMOND STEWART.—For distinguished personal gallantry at Lucknow, on the 16th. of November, 1857, in leading an attack upon and capturing two guns, by which the position of the Mess-house was secured. Elected by the officers of the regiment. Sergeant J. PATON.—For distinguished personal gallantry at Lucknow, on the 16th. of November, 1857, in proceeding alone round the Shah Nujiff under an extremely heavy fire, discovering a breach on the opposite side, to which he afterwards conducted the regiment, by which means that important position was taken. Elected by the non-commissioned officers of the regiment. Lance-Corporal J. DUNLEY.—For being the first man, now surviving, of the regiment, who, on the 16th. of November, 1857, entered one of the breaches in the Secunder Bagh, at Lucknow, with Captain Burroughs, whom he most gallantly supported against superior numbers. Private D. MACKAY.—For great personal gallantry in capturing an enemy's colour after a most obstinate resistance, at the Secunder Bagh, Lucknow, on the 16th. of November, 1857. He was severely wounded afterwards at the capture of the Shah Nujiff. Private P. GRANT.—For great personal gallantry, on the 16th. of November, 1857, at the Secunder Bagh, in killing five of the enemy with one of their own swords, who were attempting to follow Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart, when that officer was carrying a colour which he had captured. These three were elected by the private soldiers of the regiment. Lieutenant and Adjutant WILLIAM McBEAN.—For distinguished personal bravery in killing eleven of the enemy with his own hand, in the main breach of the Begum Bagh, at Lucknow, on the 11th. of March, 1858. Colour-Sergeant JAMES MUNRO.—For devoted gallantry, at Secunder Bagh, on the 16th. of November, 1857, in having promptly rushed to the rescue of Captain E. Walsh, of the same corps, when wounded, and in danger of his life, whom he carried to a place of comparative safety,

to which the sergeant was brought in, very shortly afterwards, he was wounded.

NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT. Private **BERNARD M'QUIET**.—For gallant conduct on the 6th. of January, 1858, at the capture of the entrenched town of Rowa, when he was severely and dangerously wounded in a hand-to-hand fight with three men, of whom he killed one and wounded another. He received five sabre cuts and a musket-shot in this service.

RIFLE BRIGADE. Captain **HENRY WILMOT**, Corporal **W. NASH**, Private **DAVID HAWKES**.—For conspicuous gallantry at Lucknow, on the 11th. of March, 1858. Captain Wilmot's company was engaged with a large body of the enemy near the Iron Bridge. That officer fell himself at the end of a street with only four of his men, opposed to a considerable body. One of the four was shot through both legs and became utterly helpless; the two men lifted him up, and although Private Hawkes was severely wounded, he carried him for a considerable distance, exposed to the fire of the enemy, Captain Wilmot firing with the men's rifles and covering the retreat of the party. Private **S. SHAW**.—An armed rebel had been seen to enter a tope of trees, Nowabgunge, on the 18th. of June, 1858. Some officers and men went into the tope in pursuit of him. The man was a Ghazee. Private Shaw drew his short sword, and with that weapon rushed single-handed on the Ghazee. Shaw received a severe tulwar wound, but after a desperate struggle he killed the man.

NAVAL BRIGADE. **JOHN HARRISON** and Lieutenant **NOWELL SALT**.—For conspicuous gallantry at Lucknow, on the 16th. of November, 1857, in climbing up a tree, touching the angle of the Shah Nujjiff, to repel the fire of the enemy, for which most dangerous service the late Captain **William Peel** had called for volunteers. **EDWARD ROBINSON, A.B.**.—For conspicuous bravery in having, at Lucknow, on the 18th. of March, 1857, under a heavy musketry fire, within fifty yards, jumped on the sand-bag of a battery, and extinguished a fire among them. He was dangerously wounded in performing this service.

BENGAL HORSE ARTILLERY. Gunner **WILLIAM CONOLLY**.—This soldier was recommended for the Victoria Cross for his gallant action with the enemy at Jhelum, on the 7th. of July, 1857. Lieutenant **Cookes**, Bengal Horse Artillery, reported that "about daybreak on the 7th. I advanced my half troop at a gallop, and engaged the enemy within easy musket range. The sponge-man of one of my guns had been shot during the advance, Gunner Conolly assumed the duties of a second sponge-man, and he had barely assisted in two discharges of his gun, when a musket-ball through the left thigh felled him to the ground. Nothing daunted by pain and loss of blood, he was endeavouring to resume his post, when I ordered a movement in retirement, although severely wounded, he was mounted on his horse in the rear of the team, and rode to the next position which the guns took up, and manfully declined going to the rear when the necessity of his so doing was represented to him. About eleven o'clock a.m., when the guns were still in action, the same gunner, while sponging, was again knocked down by a musket-ball striking him on the hip, thereby causing g

faintness and partial unconsciousness, for the pain appeared excessive, and the blood flowed fast. On seeing this I gave directions for his removal out of action; but this brave man, hearing me, staggered to his feet, and said, 'No, sir, I'll not go there while I can work here;' and shortly afterwards he again resumed his post as sponge-man. Later in the afternoon of the same day my three guns were engaged at one hundred yards from the walls of a village with the defenders, namely, the 14th. Native Infantry, mutineers, amid a storm of bullets, which did great execution. Gunner Conolly, though suffering severely from his two previous wounds, was wielding his sponge with an energy and courage which attracted the admiration of his comrades, and while cheerfully encouraging a wounded man to hasten in bringing up the ammunition, a musket-ball tore through the muscles of his right leg; but with the most undaunted bravery he struggled on; and not till he had loaded six times did this man give way, when through loss of blood he fell in my arms, and I placed him on a waggon, which shortly afterwards bore him in a state of unconsciousness from the fight." Captain GEORGE ALEXANDER RENNY.—Lieutenant-Colonel Farquhar, commanding the 1st. Belooch Regiment, reported that he was in command of the troops stationed in the Delhi Magazine after its capture on the 16th. of September, 1857. Early in the forenoon of that day a vigorous attack was made on the post by the enemy, and was kept up with great violence for some time without the slightest chance of success. Under cover of a heavy cross fire from the high houses on the right flank of the magazine, and from Selinghur and the palace, the enemy advanced to the high wall of the magazine, and endeavoured to set fire to a thatched roof. The roof was partially set fire to, which was extinguished by a sepoy of the Belooch battalion, a soldier of the 61st. regiment having in vain attempted to do so. The roof having been again set on fire, Captain Renny, with great gallantry, mounted to the top of the wall of the magazine, and flung several shells with lighted fuses into the midst of the enemy, which had an almost immediate effect, as the attack at once became feeble at that point, and soon after ceased there. Sergeant BERNARD DIAMOND and Gunner RICHARD FITZ-GERALD.—For an act of valour performed in action against the rebels and mutineers at Boolundshuhur, on the 28th. of September, 1857, when these two soldiers evinced the most determined bravery in working their gun under a very heavy fire of musketry, whereby they cleared the road of the enemy, after every other man belonging to it had been either killed or disabled by wounds.

BENGAL ARTILLERY. Lieutenant-Colonel HENRY TOMBS, C.B., and Lieutenant JAMES HILLS. For very gallant conduct on the part of Lieutenant Hills before Delhi, in defending the position assigned to him in case of alarm, and for noble behaviour on the part of Lieutenant-Colonel Tombs in twice coming to his subaltern's rescue, and on each occasion killing his man. This occurred on the 9th. of July, 1857. Captain WILLIAM OLPHERTS, C.B.—For highly-distinguished conduct on the 25th. of September, 1857, when the troops penetrated into the city of Lucknow, in having charged on horseback, with Her Majesty's 90th. regiment, when, gallantly headed by Colonel Campbell, it captured two guns in the face of a heavy fire of grape, and having afterwards

returned, under a severe fire of musketry, to bring up limbers and horses to carry off the captured ordnance, which he accomplished. Bombardier J. THOMAS.—For distinguished gallantry at Lucknow, on the 27th. of September, 1857, in having brought off on his back, under a heavy fire, under circumstances of considerable difficulty, a wounded soldier of the Madras Fusiliers, when the party to which he was attached was returning to the Residency from a sortie, whereby he saved him from falling into the hands of the enemy. Lieutenant HASTINGS EDWARD HARRINGTON, Rough Rider E. JENNINGS, Gunners J. PARK, T. LAUGHMAN, and H. M'INNES.—Elected respectively by the officers and non-commissioned officers generally, and by the private soldiers of each troop or battery, for conspicuous gallantry at the relief of Lucknow, from the 14th. to the 22nd. of November, 1857. Lieutenant FREDERICK SLEIGH ROBERTS.—Lieutenant Roberts's gallantry was on every occasion most marked. On following up the retreating enemy on the 2nd. of January, 1858, at Khodagunge, he saw in the distance two sepoy's going away with a standard. Lieutenant Roberts put spurs to his horse, and overtook them just as they were about to enter a village. They immediately turned round and presented their muskets at him, and one of the men pulled the trigger, but fortunately the cap snapped, and the standard-bearer was cut down by this gallant young officer, and the standard taken possession of by him. He also, on the same day, cut down another sepoy who was standing at bay, with musket and bayonet, keeping off a sowar. Lieutenant Roberts rode to the assistance of the horseman, and rushing at the sepoy, with one blow of his sword cut him across the face, killing him on the spot.

FIRST BENGAL ENGINEERS. Lieutenants DUNCAN CHARLES HOME and PHILIP SALKELD, upon whom the Victoria Cross was provisionally conferred by Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., K.C.B., for their conspicuous bravery in the performance of the desperate duty of blowing in the Cashmere Gate of the fortress of Delhi, in broad daylight, under a heavy fire of musketry, on the morning of the 14th. of September, 1857, preparatory to the assault, would have been recommended to Her Majesty for confirmation in that distinction had they survived. Lieutenant JOHN JAMES M'LEOD INNES.—At the action at Sultanpore, on the 23rd. of February, 1858, Lieutenant Innes, far in advance of the leading skirmishers, was the first to secure a gun which the enemy were abandoning. Retiring from this, they rallied round another gun further back, from which the shot would, in another instant, have ploughed through the advancing columns, when Lieutenant Innes rode up, unsupported, shot the gunner who was about to apply the match, and remaining undaunted at his post, the mark for a hundred matchlock men, who were sheltered in some adjoining huts, kept the artillerymen at bay, until assistance reached him. Sergeant JOHN SMITH.—For conspicuous gallantry, in conjunction with Lieutenants Home and Salkeld, in the performance of the desperate duty of blowing in the Cashmere Gate of the fortress of Delhi in broad daylight, under a heavy and destructive fire of musketry, on the morning of the 14th. of September, 1857, preparatory to the assault.

FIRST BENGAL EUROPEAN LIGHT CAVALRY. Lieutenant HUGH

HENRY GOUGH.—Lieutenant Gough, when in command of a party of Hodson's Horse, near the Alumbagh, on the 12th. of November, 1857, particularly distinguished himself by his forward bearing in charging across a swamp, and capturing two guns, although defended by a vastly superior body of the enemy. On this occasion he had his horse wounded in two places, and his turban cut through by sword cuts, whilst engaged in combat with three sepoy. Lieutenant Gough also particularly distinguished himself near Jellalabad, Lucknow, on the 25th. of February, 1858, by shewing a brilliant example to his regiment, when ordered to charge the enemy's guns, and by his gallant and forward conduct he enabled them to effect their object. On this occasion he engaged himself in a series of single combats, until at length he was disabled by a musket-ball through the leg, while charging two sepoy with fixed bayonets. Lieutenant Gough on this day had two horses killed under him, a shot through his helmet, and another through his scabbard, besides being severely wounded.

FIFTH BENGAL EUROPEAN CAVALRY. Major CHARLES JOHN STANLEY GOUGH.—First, for gallantry in an affair at Khurkowdab, near Rhotuck, on the 15th. of August, 1857, in which he saved his brother, who was wounded, and killed two of the enemy. Secondly, for gallantry on the 18th. of August, when he led a troop of the Guide Cavalry in a charge, and cut down two of the enemy's sowars, with one of whom he had a desperate hand to hand combat. Thirdly, for gallantry on the 27th. of January, 1858, at Shumshabad, where, in a charge, he attacked one of the enemy's leaders, and pierced him with his sword, which was carried out of his hand in the *melée*. He defended himself with his revolver, and shot two of the enemy. Fourthly, for gallantry on the 23rd. of February, at Meangunge, where he came to the assistance of Brevet-Major O. H. St. George Anson, and killed his opponent, immediately afterwards cutting down another of the enemy in the same gallant manner.

FIRST BENGAL EUROPEAN FUSILIERS. Private JOHN M'GOVERN.—For gallant conduct during the operations before Delhi, but more especially on the 23rd. of June, 1857, when he carried into camp a wounded comrade under a very heavy fire from the enemy's battery, at the risk of his own life. Sergeant J. M'GUIRE and Drummer M. RYAN.—At the assault on Delhi on the 14th. of September, 1857, when the brigade had reached the Cabul Gate, the 1st. Fusiliers and 75th. Foot, and some Sikhs were waiting for orders, and some of the regiments were getting ammunition served out, (three boxes of which exploded from some cause not clearly known, and two others were in a state of ignition,) when Sergeant M'Guire and Drummer Ryan rushed into the burning mass, and, seizing the boxes, threw them, one after another, over the parapet into the water. The confusion consequent on the explosion was very great, and the crowd of soldiers and native followers, who did not know where the danger lay, were rushing into certain destruction, when Sergeant M'Guire and Drummer Ryan, by their coolness and personal daring, saved the lives of many at the risk of their own. Lieutenant FRANCIS DAVID MILLETT BROWN.—For great gallantry at Narrioul, on the 16th. of November, 1857, in having, at the imminent risk of his own life, rushed to the assistance of a wounded

soldier of the 1st. European Bengal Fusiliers, whom he carried off under a very fire from the enemy, whose cavalry were within forty or fifty yards of him at the time. Lieutenant THOMAS ADAIR BUTLER.—Date of act of bravery, March 9th., 1858.—“Of which success the skirmishers on the other side of the river were subsequently apprized by Lieutenant Butler, of the Bengal Fusiliers, who swam across the Goomtee, and, climbing the parapet, remained in that position for a considerable time, under a heavy fire of musketry, until the work was occupied.”—Extract of Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram’s Memorandum of operations carried on under his command at the siege of Lucknow.

LATE SECOND BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY. Colonel JAMES TRAVERS.—For a daring act of bravery in July, 1857, when the Indore Presidency was suddenly attacked by Holkar’s Troops, in having charged the guns with only five men to support him, and driven the gunners from the guns, thereby creating a favourable diversion, which saved the lives of many persons, fugitives to the Residency. It is stated that officers who were present considered that the effect of the charge was to enable many Europeans to escape from actual slaughter, and time was gained which enabled the faithful Bhopal Artillery to man their guns. Colonel Travers’s horse was shot in three places, and his accoutrements were shot through in various parts. He commanded the Bhopal Levy.

FOURTH BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY. Lieutenant FREDERICK ROBERTSON ARKMAN.—This officer, commanding the 3rd. Sikh Cavalry on the advanced picket, with one hundred of his men, having obtained information, just as the force marched on the morning of the 1st. of March, 1858, of the proximity, three miles off the high road, of a body of five hundred rebel infantry, two hundred horse, and two guns, under Moosahib Ali Chuckbdar, attacked and utterly routed them, cutting up more than one hundred men, capturing two guns, and driving the survivors into and over the Goomtee. This feat was performed under every disadvantage of broken ground, and partially under the flanking fire of an adjoining fort. Lieutenant Arkman received a severe sabre cut in the face in a personal encounter with several of the enemy.

ELEVENTH BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY. Ensign EVERARD ALOYSIUS LISLE PHILLIPS, of this regiment would have been recommended to Her Majesty for the decoration of the Victoria Cross, had he survived, for many gallant deeds which he performed during the siege of Delhi, during which he was wounded three times. At the assault of that city he captured the Water Bastion, with a small party of men, and was finally killed in the streets of Delhi on the 18th. of September.

THIRTEENTH BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY. Lieutenant WILLIAM GEORGE CUBITT.—For having on the retreat from Chinhut, on the 30th. of June, 1857, saved the lives of three men of the 82nd. regiment at the risk of his own.

TWENTY-SIXTH BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY. Lieutenant HANSON CHAMBERS TAYLOR JARRETT.—For an act of daring bravery at the village of Baroun, on the 14th. of October, 1858, on an occasion when about seventy sepoy were defending themselves in a brick building, the only approach to which was up a very narrow street, in having called on the

men of his regiment to follow him, when, backed by only some four men, he made a dash at the narrow entrance, where, though a shower of balls was poured upon him, he pushed his way up to the wall of the house, and, beating up the bayonets of the rebels with his sword, endeavoured to get in.

THIRTY-SEVENTH BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY. Sergeant-Major **M. ROSAMOND.**—This non-commissioned officer volunteered to accompany Lieutenant-Colonel Spottiswoode, commanding the 87th. Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, to the right of the lines, in order to set them on fire, with the view of driving out the sepoy, on the occasion of the outbreak at Benares on the evening of the 4th. of June, 1857; and also volunteered with Sergeant-Major Gill, of the Loodiana Regiment, to bring off Captain Brown, Pension Paymaster, his wife and infant, and some others, from a detached bungalow into the barracks. His conduct was highly meritorious, and he was afterwards promoted.

LATE FORTY-SIXTH BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY. Captain (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel) **SAMUEL JAMES BROWNE, C.B.**—For having at Seerpoorah, in an engagement with the rebel forces under Khan Ali Khan, on the 31st. of August, 1858, whilst advancing upon the enemy's position at daybreak, pushed on with one orderly sower upon a nine-pounder gun that was commanding one of the approaches to the enemy's position, and attacked the gunners, thereby preventing them from re-loading and firing upon the infantry, who were advancing to the attack. In doing this a personal conflict ensued, in which Captain Browne, Commandant of the 2nd. Punjab Cavalry, received a severe sword-cut wound on the left knee, and shortly afterwards another sword-cut wound, which severed the left arm at the shoulder, not, however, before Captain Browne had succeeded in cutting down one of his assailants. The gun was prevented from being re-loaded, and was eventually captured by the infantry, and the gunner slain.

FIFTY-SIXTH BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY. Captain **WILLIAM MARTIN CAPE.**—For bearing away under a heavy fire, with the assistance of Privates Thompson, Crowie, Spence, and Cook, the body of Lieutenant Willoughby, lying near the ditch of the fort of Ruhya, and for running to the rescue of Private Spence, who had been severely wounded in the attempt. (*Vide* 42nd. regiment, page 169.)

SIXTIETH BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY. Brevet-Captain **ROBERT HAYDON SHEBBEARE.**—For distinguished gallantry at the head of the guides with the fourth column of assault at Delhi, on the 14th. of September, 1857, when, after twice charging beneath the wall of the loopholed serai, it was found impossible, owing to the murderous fire, to attain the breach. Captain (then Lieutenant) Shebbeare endeavoured to organize the men; but one third of the Europeans having fallen, his efforts to do so failed. He then conducted the rear-guard of the retreat across the canal most successfully. He was miraculously preserved through the affair, but yet left the field with one bullet through his cheek and a bad scalp wound along the back of the head from another.

SIXTY-SIXTH (GHOORKHA) BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY. Lieutenant **JOHN ADAM TYTLER.**—On the attacking parties approaching the

enemy's position under a heavy fire of round shot, grape, and musketry, on the occasion of the action at Choorporah, on the 10th. of February, 1858, Lieutenant Tytler dashed on horseback ahead of all, and alone, up to the enemy's guns, where he remained engaged hand to hand, until they were carried by the British, and where he was shot through the left arm, had a spear wound in his chest, and a ball through the right sleeve of his coat.

SEVENTY-SECOND BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY. Lieutenant **HARRY HAMMON LYSTER.**—For gallantly charging and breaking, singly, a skirmishing square of the retreating rebel army from Calpee, and killing two or three sepoy in the conflict. Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., reported that this act of bravery was witnessed by himself and by Lieutenant-Colonel Gall, C.B., of the 14th. Light Dragoons.

BENGAL VETERAN ESTABLISHMENT. Captains **GEORGE FORREST** and **WILLIAM RAYNOR.**—For gallant conduct in the defence of the magazine at Delhi, on the 11th. of May, 1857. (See page 123.)

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT, (BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.) Deputy-Assistant Commissary of Ordnance **JOHN BUCKLEY.**—For gallant conduct in the defence of the magazine at Delhi, on the 11th. of May, 1857. (See page 123.)

BENGAL ARMY, (UNATTACHED.) Ensign **PATRICK RODDY.**—Major-General Sir James Hope Grant, K.C.B., commanding Oude Force, bore testimony to the gallant conduct of this officer on several occasions. One instance was particularly mentioned. On the return from Kuthirga of the Kupperthulla Contingent on the 27th. of September, 1858, Ensign Roddy when engaged with the enemy, charged a rebel (armed with a percussion musket) whom the cavalry were afraid to approach, as each time they attempted to do so the rebel knelt and covered his assailant; this, however, did not deter this officer, who went boldly in, and when within six yards the man fired, killing Ensign Roddy's horse, and before he could get disengaged from the horse the rebel attempted to cut him down. Ensign Roddy seized him until he could get at his sword, when he ran his opponent through the body. He proved to be a subadar of the late 8th. Native Infantry,—a powerful man, and a most determined character.

LOODIANA REGIMENT. Sergeant-Major **PETER GILL.**—This non-commissioned officer conducted himself with gallantry at Benares, on the night of the 4th. of June, 1857. He volunteered with Sergeant-Major Rosamond, of the 37th. regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, to bring in Captain Brown, Pension Paymaster, and his family from a detached bungalow to the barracks, as already recorded at page 181, and saved the life of the quartermaster-sergeant of the 25th. regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in the early part of the evening, by cutting off the head of the sepoy who had just bayoneted him. Sergeant-Major Gill stated, that on the same night he faced a guard of twenty-seven men, with only a sergeant's sword; and it was also represented that he twice saved the life of Major Barrett, of the 27th. regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, when attacked by sepoy of his own regiment.

FIRST PUNJAB CAVALRY. Lieutenant **JOHN WATSON.**—Lieutenant Watson, on the 14th. of November, 1857, with his own squadron, and that under Captain (then Lieutenant) Probyn, came upon a body of the rebel

cavalry. The *ressaldar* in command of them,—a fine specimen of the Hindustani Mussulman—and backed up by some half-dozen equally brave men, rode out to the front. Lieutenant Watson singled out this fine-looking fellow, and attacked him. The *ressaldar* presented his pistol at Lieutenant Watson's breast at a yard's distance, and fired, but most providentially without effect; the ball must, by accident, have previously fallen out. Lieutenant Watson ran the man through with his sword, and dismounted him; but the native officer, nothing daunted, drew his tulwar, and with his sowsars renewed his attack upon Lieutenant Watson, who bravely defended himself until his own men joined in the *mêlée*, and utterly routed the party. In this rencontre Lieutenant Watson received a blow on the head from a tulwar, another on the left arm, which severed his chain gauntlet glove, a tulwar cut on his right arm, which fortunately only divided the sleeve of the jacket, but disabled the arm for some time; a bullet also passed through his coat, and he received a blow on his leg, which lamed him for some days afterwards.

SECOND PUNJAB CAVALRY. Captain DIGHTON MACNAGHTEN PROBYN, C.B.—Was distinguished for gallantry and daring throughout this campaign. At the battle of Agra, when his squadron charged the rebel infantry, he was some time separated from his men, and surrounded by five or six sepoys. He defended himself from the various cuts made at him, and before his own men had joined him, succeeded in cutting down two of his assailants. At another time, in single combat with a sepoy he was wounded in the wrist by the bayonet, and his horse also was slightly wounded; but, though the sepoy fought desperately, he cut him down. The same day he singled out a standard-bearer, and, in presence of a number of the enemy, killed him, and captured the standard. These were stated to be only a few of the gallant deeds of this brave young officer.

BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE. MR. ROSS LOWIS MANGLES, Assistant Magistrate at Patna, MR. THOMAS HENRY KAVANAGH, Assistant Commissioner in Oude, and MR. WILLIAM FRASER M'DONELL, Magistrate of Sarun.—(See page 145.)

MADRAS ENGINEERS. Lieutenant HARRY NORTH DALRYMPLE PRENDERGAST.—For conspicuous bravery on the 21st. of November, 1857, at Mundisore, in saving the life of Lieutenant G. Dew, 14th. Light Dragoons, at the risk of his own, by attempting to cut down a *Velaittee*, who covered him (Lieutenant Dew) with his piece, from only a few paces to the rear. Lieutenant Prendergast was wounded in this affair by the discharge of the piece, and would probably have been cut down had not the rebel been killed by Major Orr. He also distinguished himself by his gallantry in the actions at Rathghur and Betwa, when he was severely wounded. Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, in forwarding his recommendation to this officer, stated:—“Lieutenant Prendergast, Madras Engineers, was specially mentioned by Brigadier, now Sir Charles Stuart, for the gallant act at Mundisore, when he was severely wounded. Secondly, he was ‘specially mentioned’ by me when acting voluntarily as my aide-de-camp in the action before besieging Rathghur, on the Beena river, for gallant conduct. His horse was killed on that occasion. Thirdly, at the action of ‘The Betwa,’ he again voluntarily acted as my aide-de-camp, and distinguished himself by his bravery in the charge which I made with Captain Need’s Troop, the 14th. Light Dragoons,

against the left of the so-called Peishwah's Army, under Tantia Topce. He was severely wounded on that occasion."

FIRST MADRAS FUSILIERS. Sergeant **PATRICK MAHONEY**.—For distinguished gallantry, (whilst doing duty with the volunteer cavalry,) in aiding in the capture of the regimental colour of the 1st. Regiment Native Infantry, at Mungulwar, on the 21st. of September, 1857. Private **JOHN RYAN**.—In addition to the act described at page 166, (5th. Foot,) Private Ryan distinguished himself throughout the day by his intrepidity, and especially devoted himself to rescuing the wounded in the neighbourhood from being massacred. He was most anxious to visit every dooly. Private **THOMAS DUFFY**.—For his cool intrepidity and daring skill, whereby a twenty-four pounder gun was saved from falling into the hands of the enemy. Private **J. SMITH**.—For having been one of the first to try and enter the gateway on the north side of the Secunder Bagh. On the gateway being burst open, he was one of the first to enter, and was surrounded by the enemy. He received a sword-cut on the head, a bayonet wound on the left side, and a contusion from the butt end of a musket on the right shoulder, notwithstanding which he fought his way out and continued to perform his duties for the rest of the day. Elected by the private soldiers of the detachment, 1st. Madras Fusiliers.

NINETEENTH MADRAS NATIVE INFANTRY. Captain **HERBERT MACKWORTH CLOGSTOUN**.—For conspicuous bravery on the 15th. of January, 1859, in charging the rebels into Chichumbah with only eight men of his regiment, (the 2nd. Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent,) compelling them to re-enter the town, and finally to abandon their plunder. He was severely wounded himself, and lost seven out of the eight men who accompanied him.

THIRD BOMBAY EUROPEAN REGIMENT. Private **FREDERICK WHIRLPOOL**.—For gallantly volunteering on the 3rd. of April, 1858, in the attack of Jhansi, to return and carry away several killed and wounded, which he did twice under a very heavy fire from the wall; also for devoted bravery at the assault of Lohari, on the 2nd. of May, 1858, in rushing to the rescue of Lieutenant Doune, of the regiment, who was dangerously wounded. In this service Private Whirlpool received seventeen desperate wounds, one of which nearly severed his head from his body. The gallant example shewn by this man is considered to have greatly contributed to the success of the day.

THIRD BOMBAY LIGHT CAVALRY. Lieutenants **MOORE** and **MALCOLMSON**—Introduced in Persian Campaign, page 119.

TWENTIETH BOMBAY NATIVE INFANTRY. Captain **J. A. WOOD**.—Introduced in Persian Campaign, page 118.

TWENTY-FOURTH BOMBAY NATIVE INFANTRY. Lieutenant **WILLIAM ALEXANDER KERR**.—On the breaking out of a mutiny in the 27th. Bombay Native Infantry, in July, 1857, a party of the mutineers took up a position in the stronghold, or paga, near the town of Kolapore, and defended themselves to extremity. Lieutenant Kerr, of the Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse, took a prominent share of the attack on the position, on the 10th. of July, 1857, and at the moment when its capture was of great public importance, he made a dash at one of the gateways with some dis-

mounted horsemen, and forced an entrance by breaking down the gate. The attack was completely successful, and the defenders were either killed, wounded, or captured, a result that may with perfect justice be attributed to Lieutenant Kerr's dashing and devoted bravery.

INDIAN MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT. Hospital Apprentice **ARTHUR FITZGIBBON.**—(See page 189.)

INDIAN NAVAL BRIGADE. **MR. GEORGE BELL CHICKEN.**—For great gallantry on the 4th. of September, 1856, at Suhejee, near Peroo, in having charged into the middle of a considerable number of the rebels, who were preparing to rally and open fire upon the scattered pursuers. They were surrounded on all sides, but, fighting desperately, Mr. Chicken succeeded in killing five before he was cut down himself. He would have been cut to pieces had not some of the men of the 1st. Bengal Police and 8rd. Sikh Irregular Cavalry dashed into the crowd to his rescue, and routed it, after killing several of the enemy.

SECOND CHINESE WAR.

1856—1860.

THE second war against the Chinese arose from various acts of aggression; amongst which the seizure of the crew of the memorable lorcha named the Arrow, was the most prominent. The operations were at first confined to the navy and marines. Admiral Sir Michael Seymour pursued vigorous measures; he opened fire upon Canton in October, destroyed several Chinese junks on the 5th. of November, 1856, and the Bogue Forts, mounting upwards of four hundred guns, were captured on the 12th. and 13th. of that month. An attack was made on the suburbs of the city of Canton on the 12th. of January, 1857, when a detachment of the 59th., employed in conjunction with the naval forces, sustained a few casualties.

Passing over the expeditions which resulted in the destruction of the Chinese fleet of war-junks in the Canton waters, as belonging to the naval historian, the period approached when the Earl of Elgin arrived at Hong-Kong as the British Plenipotentiary, to negotiate with the Emperor, and if satisfactory terms were not conceded, to carry on the war with vigour. His lordship arrived at Hong-Kong early in July, 1857, and the news of the terrible Indian Mutiny having reached him at Singapore, a portion of the force selected for operations in China was, with a noble patriotism, at once

despatched to Calcutta, the Earl following them soon after with additional troops from Hong-Kong.

Lieutenant-General the Honourable Thomas Ashburnham, C.B., who had been appointed to the military command of the force destined for China, having left for Calcutta, was succeeded by Major-General (now Sir Charles Thomas) Van Straubenzee. Lord Elgin was not able to act effectively until December, in which month Commissioner Yeh was informed that the British and French governments were united in their determination to proceed against Canton until the demands required were conceded. Operations were eventually prosecuted with increased vigour, in consequence of the evasive replies of the Chinese Commissioners, which resulted in the

CAPTURE OF CANTON.

29TH. DECEMBER, 1857.

A RECONNOISSANCE was made on the 22nd. of December, 1857, by a body of British and French troops, to ascertain the exact position and strength of the forts to the north of Canton. A similar step was taken in the course of a day or two, to gain information regarding the eastern side of the city, and a proclamation was subsequently issued, notifying that the place, if not surrendered, would be bombarded and stormed.

After a cannonade, which commenced on the 28th. of December, 1857, the troops were embarked for Kupa Creek, at the south-east of the town, which was deemed the most convenient for landing the attacking force.* This was composed of British and French troops; the former had been formed into two brigades; the first, consisting of the first and second battalions of Royal Marine Light Infantry, was under Colonel

* The 59th. regiment, Royal Sappers and Miners, first landed, then the French Naval Brigade, followed by that of the Royal Marines, and later in the day by the British Naval Brigade. The numbers amounted to five thousand six hundred and seventy-nine, namely, eight hundred troops; Royal Marines, two thousand one hundred; Naval Brigade, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine; and French Naval Brigade, nine hundred and fifty. The *mot d'ordre*, or parole, throughout the operations was "France and England." Shortly after the landing, Lieutenant Hackett, of the 59th., aide-de-camp to Colonel Graham, whilst carrying an order, was surprised by a party of Chinese, who inhumanly beheaded him, and then made off. Two of them were shot, and a third was afterwards hanged.

Holloway, of that corps; the second, composed of Royal Engineers and Volunteer Company of Sappers, Royal Artillery, and Royal Marine Artillery, Provisional Battalion Royal Marines, the 59th. regiment, and the 38th. Madras Native Infantry, was commanded by Colonel Hope Graham, of the 59th. The artillery was under Colonel Dunlop.

The landing having been effected, the enemy was immediately attacked. The East or Linn Fort was soon gained, the Chinese, after a vigorous fire, having abandoned it and retreated to Gough's Fort. The cannonade continued all day, and throughout the following night, the firing from the ships being continued. On the 29th. the east wall of the city was escalated by the British and French, and after a considerable resistance, the enemy was driven along it and out of the eastern gate of the city, of which possession was at once taken. On this occasion the 59th., under Major Burmester, advanced as the covering party to the French Naval Brigade and Royal Marines. Major Luard, Brigade-Major to the second brigade, is stated to have been the first on the walls of Canton. The casualties were small; Ensign Bower and Lieutenant Shinkwin, of the 59th., were wounded, the former mortally.

For a week the allies occupied the walls between Magazine Hill and the south-east corner of the city, no descent being made into the streets. All this time everything appeared to be proceeding as usual, the inhabitants pursuing their avocations with the greatest unconcern, no offer of submission being made. This was soon changed; on the morning of the 5th. of January, the troops descended into the streets, when the governor of the city, the Tartar General, and the celebrated Commissioner Yeh were soon captured. The latter was subsequently sent to Calcutta.

After the capture of the Forts at the mouth of the Peiho, on the 20th. of May, 1858, a treaty was signed by the Chinese ministers at Tientsin, on the 26th. of June following, in conformity to the terms proposed by the allies.

CAPTURE OF THE TAKU FORTS.

21st. August, 1860.

THIS treaty the Chinese Government refused to ratify, and the British and French were resolved to obtain that result. In the first instance persuasion and diplomatic efforts were resorted to, but without success. Every attempt at negotiation having proved fruitless, recourse was again had to arms, Major-General Sir James Hope Grant, K.C.B., so distinguished during the Indian Mutiny, being appointed to the command, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General. On the 1st. of August the troops landed at Pehtang, which they quitted on the 12th., and on that morning Major-General Sir Robert Napier commanding the second division, encountered the enemy at Sin-ho. In this action the Armstrong guns were first used in war. The attack of the entrenched fortified camp of Tangku occurred on the 14th. of August, and on the 20th. orders were issued for the attack of the North Taku Forts, by a force composed of British and French troops, about fifteen hundred of each. The 44th., 67th., and Royal Marines, under Sir Robert Napier represented the British quota; there was however a heavy train of field artillery, comprising several eight-inch mortars and two Armstrong batteries. In the evening the gun-boats took up their positions, and the troops having crossed a flat and muddy plain, the night was employed in throwing up trenches and batteries. Such alacrity was shewn by the Chinese for the fight, that early in the morning of the 21st. of August they opened fire upon the troops an hour before the time fixed upon by the Allies; this was followed by a tremendous bombardment in reply, aided by the gun-boats, which pitched shell and rockets into the North Fort. The assault then took place.* The place was defended with great

* The storming party consisted of a wing of the 44th., under Lieutenant-Colonel Mac Mahon, and one of the 67th., under Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas, supported by the other wings of those two regiments and the Royal Marines, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gascoigne. A detachment of the latter, under Lieutenant-Colonel Travers, carried a pontoon bridge for crossing the wet ditches, and Major Graham, of the Royal Engineers, conducted the assault. The whole were commanded by Brigadier Reeves, who, although severely wounded in three places, did not quit the field until he had conducted his men into the fort.

determination, although the grand magazine had exploded from the fire of the British artillery. At length the regiments* before named, in conjunction with the French, gained a footing on the walls. Even then the Tartars fought with noble intrepidity, but eventually they endeavoured to take refuge in the next fort about half a mile distant, although few succeeded in the attempt. Their loss was at least three thousand; the British casualties were seventeen killed, and one hundred and fifty-eight wounded; their allies had about thirty killed and upwards of one hundred wounded. Four hundred guns were taken, and the capture of this strong fort caused the Chinese the same afternoon to surrender the others, together with the province of Pecheli, upon a cessation of hostilities being granted.

OCCUPATION OF PEKIN.

13TH. OCTOBER, 1860.

TIENTSIN was reached by the allies on the 6th. of September, when the Chinese authorities as usual endeavoured to

* The following officers and men gained the VICTORIA CROSS for acts of bravery performed on the occasion of the assault and capture of the North Taku Fort:—44th. regiment—Lieutenant ROBERT MONTRESOR ROGERS and Private JOHN M'DOUGALL. 67th. regiment—Lieutenant EDMUND HENRY LENON.—For distinguished gallantry in swimming the ditches, and entering the North Taku Fort by an embrasure during the assault. They were the first of the English established on the walls of the fort, which they entered in the order in which their names are here recorded, each one being assisted by the others to mount the embrasure. 67th. regiment—Lieutenant NATHANIEL BURSLEM and Private THOMAS LANE.—For similar gallantry, and for persevering in attempting during the assault, and before the entrance of the fort had been effected by any one, to enlarge an opening in the wall, through which they eventually entered, and, in doing so, were both severely wounded. 67th. regiment—Ensign JOHN WORTHY CHAPLIN.—For distinguished gallantry at the North Taku Fort. This officer was carrying the Queen's colour of the regiment, and first planted the colours on the breach made by the storming party, assisted by Private Lane, of the 67th., and subsequently on the cavalier of the fort, which he was the first to mount. In doing this he was severely wounded. Indian Medical Establishment.—Hospital Apprentice ARTHUR FITZGIBBON.—For having behaved with great coolness and courage at the capture of the North Taku Fort; he accompanied a wing of the 67th. regiment, when it took up a position within five hundred yards of the fort, and having quitted cover, he proceeded, under a very heavy fire, to attend to a dooly-bearer, whose wound he had been directed to bind up; and while the regiment was advancing under the enemy's fire, he ran across the open to attend to another wounded man, in doing which he was himself severely wounded.

gain time by negotiation. On arrival at the encamping ground, it was found occupied by a large Chinese army, while batteries had been hastily thrown up; Mr. Parkes, (accompanied by Lieutenant Anderson, of Fane's Irregular Horse, Mr. De Norman, and Mr. Bowlby, the special correspondent of "The Times," whose vigorous reports were of such universal interest, proceeded to Tang-chow to ascertain the reason of this threatening attitude. Mr. Loch, accompanied by Captain Brabazon, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, were afterwards despatched under a flag of truce to order them to return. Meanwhile the Chinese line opened fire, and an action ensued, when their troops, far superior in numbers, were dispersed, the enemy losing six hundred men, and seventy-five guns. This action was fought on the Chow-Ho on the 18th. of September, and another occurred on the 21st. of September, on which day the 1st. or King's Dragoon Guards performed "very excellent service."* The Chinese entrenched camp was taken, and they were driven back upon Peking. Nearly six hundred pieces of cannon were captured by the allies during these operations. Continuing the advance on that city, a portion of the French army occupied the famed Summer Palace of the Emperor. On the 7th. of October the Chinese were informed, that if the prisoners were not restored, and one of the gates of Peking delivered up, the city would be stormed.

* The late Lord Herbert, in his first speech in the House of Lords in moving the vote of thanks to the Forces in China, alluded to this service:—"The Tartar cavalry had posted themselves upon an eminence, which had a sudden fall at the foot of it, and in the deepest part they had made a ditch. They evidently thought our cavalry could not pass this ditch, and that they should be able to pick off our men as they came up with the greatest ease with their matchlocks. The spot has been described to me by an eye witness as what would be called, in hunting phraseology, "a very ugly place," one which very many would have looked at twice, and which very few would have gone at. The probability is that the majority of the field would have gone round, and attained their object in some other way. The 1st. Dragoon Guards however rode at it, and so successfully, that they cleared the place without more than one or two men getting out of the ranks. This struck dismay into the Tartars, who had no conception such a feat was possible, and they instantly scattered themselves all over the plain. A Chinese force afterwards attempted to clear the place, as our men had, but they utterly failed, and fell back into the ditch. It is said to have been singular to witness the great respect the enemy always paid to our cavalry, whether regulars or irregulars, but the alarm depicted in their countenances, and their sudden change of tactics whenever our Dragoon Guards afterwards came into the field, was something remarkable."

This was agreed to, and a force of two hundred French and British took peaceable possession of the gate at noon on the 13th. of October. This operation concluded the campaign. The crowning result was that the former treaty was ratified, a large sum of money was paid by the Chinese, and such prisoners as survived were released. Some of them, however, died from the savage treatment they experienced, and amongst them were Mr. De Norman, Lieutenant Anderson, Mr. Bowlby, and Captain Brabazon.*

MEDAL FOR SECOND CHINESE WAR.

ON the 6th. of March, 1861, the Queen was pleased to command that a medal should be bestowed upon all the officers

* Corps employed against Canton, in 1857, and the Taku Forts and Pekin, in 1860. Those present at CANTON, TAKU FORTS, PEKIN, (as shown by the figure 1,) have been authorised to bear the names of these places on their regimental colours; the 60th. being Rifles, have them on their appointments. The Artillery, Engineers, and Marines have a general motto, and do not receive such distinctions.—

corps.	Canton	Taku Forts.	Pekin.	
Royal Artillery a	1	1	1	
Madras Artillery .....	...	1	...	Two Companies.
Royal Engineers b.....	1	1	1	
Madras Engineers.....	...	1	...	Two Companies.
1st. King's Dragoon Guards ...	...	1	1	Two Squadrons.
1st. Sikh Irregular Cavalry, now 11th. Bengal Cavalry ...	...	1	1	Head-quarters.
Fane's Horse, now 19th. Bengal Cavalry ...	...	1	1	"
1st. batt. Military Train.....	...	1	1	"
1st. (Royal) Reg., 2nd. batt. ...	...	1	1	"
2nd. (Queen's) Reg., 1st. batt.	...	1	1	"
3rd. (Bufs) Reg., 1st. batt. ...	...	1	...	"
81st. Regiment .....	...	1	...	"
44th. " .....	...	1	...	"
59th. "	1	...	...	"
60th. " 2nd. batt. ....	...	1	1	"
67th. " .....	...	1	1	"
99th. " .....	...	...	1	"
Royal Marines c	1	1	...	
8th. Punjab Infantry, now 20th	...	1	1	Head-quarters.
15th. " now 22nd	...	1	1	"
88th. Madras Native Infantry d	1	...	...

a Three batteries at Canton, nine at Taku Forts, five at Pekin.

b Half a Company at Canton, two and a half Companies at Taku and Pekin.

c Three battalions at Canton, one at Taku Forts.

d Detachment of two officers and forty men; being so small a portion of the corps, the word CANTON was not authorised for the regiment.

and soldiers of Her Majesty's Army and the Indian Forces employed in the foregoing operations. The medal is similar to that granted for the first Chinese War, (page 121,) except that the date 1842, on the reverse, is omitted. The ribbon is the same, namely, scarlet with yellow edges. The clasps are of the same pattern as those for the Mutiny Medal, and are inscribed CANTON, 1857, TAKU FORTS, 1860, and PEKIN, 1860.* An additional clasp having thereon CHINA, 1842, was authorized for such of the recipients of the first medal as had been engaged in the second Chinese War.

THE Chinese Campaign brings the MEDALS OF THE BRITISH ARMY to a conclusion, and although this service cannot be regarded with the same absorbing interest attaching to the Indian Mutiny, yet it forms a glorious addition to the annals of War, being not only remarkable for the first effective employment of Armstrong guns, but also for the success of the sanitary measures adopted to preserve the health of the troops in so distant a quarter of the globe; and above all for the cordial union existing between the allied commanders, Sir Hope Grant and General Montauban. All must trust that the armies of France and England may never be otherwise employed than for the mutual glory of both countries, in the maintenance of one common cause, and in the promotion of the best interests of mankind.

* Clasps for FATSHAN, 1857, and TAKU FORTS, 1858, were authorized for the Navy and Marines, but are not specified above, as they were granted expressly for *Naval* operations.







