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Connaught Rangers. : containing an account of
the formation of the regiment in 1793, and of its
subsequent services to 1837**

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CONNAUGHT RANGERS. : CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE
FORMATION OF THE REGIMENT IN 1793, AND OF ITS
SUBSEQUENT SERVICES TO 1837 *****

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HISTORICAL RECORDS

OF THE

BRITISH ARMY.

PREPARED FOR PUBLICATION UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE ADJUTANT-
GENERAL.

THE

EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF FOOT;

OR,

CONNAUGHT RANGERS.

LONDON:
Printed by WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS,
14, Charing Cross.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HORSE-GUARDS,
1st January, 1836.

His Majesty has been pleased to command, that, with a view of doing the fullest justice to Regiments, as well as to Individuals who have distinguished themselves by their Bravery in Action with the Enemy, an Account of the Services of every Regiment in the British Army shall be published under the superintendence and direction of the Adjutant-General; and that this Account shall contain the following particulars, *viz.*,

— The Period and Circumstances of the Original Formation of the Regiment; The Stations at which it has been from time to time employed; The Battles, Sieges, and other Military Operations, in which it has been engaged, particularly specifying any Achievement it may have performed, and the Colours, Trophies, &c., it may have captured from the Enemy.

— The Names of the Officers and the number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, Killed or Wounded by the Enemy, specifying the Place and Date of the Action.

— The Names of those Officers, who, in consideration of their Gallant Services and Meritorious Conduct in Engagements with the Enemy, have been distinguished with Titles, Medals, or other Marks of His Majesty's gracious favour.

— The Names of all such Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates as may have specially signaled themselves in Action.

And,

— The Badges and Devices which the Regiment may have been permitted to bear, and the Causes on account of which such Badges or Devices, or any other Marks of Distinction, have been granted.

By Command of the Right Honourable
GENERAL LORD HILL,
Commanding-in-Chief.
JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

PREFACE.

The character and credit of the British Army must chiefly depend upon the zeal and ardour, by which all who enter into its service are animated, and consequently it is of the highest importance that any measure calculated to excite the spirit of emulation, by which alone great and gallant actions are achieved, should be adopted.

Nothing can more fully tend to the accomplishment of this desirable object, than a full display of the noble deeds with which the Military History of our country abounds. To hold forth these bright examples to the imitation of the youthful soldier, and thus to incite him to emulate the meritorious conduct of those who have preceded him in their honourable career, are among the motives that have given rise to the present publication.

The operations of the British Troops are, indeed, announced in the 'London Gazette,' from whence they are transferred into the public prints: the achievements of our armies are thus made known at the time of their occurrence, and receive the tribute of praise and admiration to which they are entitled. On extraordinary occasions, the Houses of Parliament have been in the habit of conferring on the Commanders, and the Officers and Troops acting under their orders, expressions of approbation and of thanks for their skill and bravery, and these testimonials, confirmed by the high honour of their Sovereign's Approbation, constitute the reward which the soldier most highly prizes.

It has not, however, until late years, been the practice (which appears to have long prevailed in some of the Continental armies) for British Regiments to keep regular records of their services and achievements. Hence some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining, particularly from the old Regiments, an authentic account of their origin and subsequent services.

This defect will now be remedied, in consequence of His Majesty having been pleased to command, that every Regiment shall in future keep a full and ample record of its services at home and abroad.

From the materials thus collected, the country will henceforth derive information as to the difficulties and privations which chequer the career of those who embrace the military profession. In Great Britain, where so large a number of persons are devoted to the active concerns of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and where these pursuits have, for so long a period, been undisturbed by the *presence of war*, which few other countries have escaped, comparatively little is known of the vicissitudes of active service, and of the casualties of climate, to which, even during peace, the British Troops are exposed in every part of the globe, with little or no interval of repose.

In their tranquil enjoyment of the blessings which the country derives from the industry and the enterprise of the agriculturist and the trader, its happy inhabitants may be supposed not often to reflect on the perilous duties of the soldier and the sailor,—on their sufferings,—and on the sacrifice of valuable life, by which so many national benefits are obtained and preserved.

The conduct of the British Troops, their valour, and endurance, have shone conspicuously under great and trying difficulties; and their character has been established in Continental warfare by the irresistible spirit with which they have effected debarkations in spite of the most formidable opposition, and by the gallantry and steadiness with which they have maintained their advantages against superior numbers.

In the official Reports made by the respective Commanders, ample justice has generally been done to the gallant exertions of the Corps employed; but the details of their services, and of acts of individual bravery, can only be fully given in the Annals of the various Regiments.

These Records are now preparing for publication, under His Majesty's special authority, by Mr. RICHARD CANNON, Principal Clerk of the Adjutant-General's Office; and while the perusal of them cannot fail to be useful and interesting to military men of every rank, it is considered that they will also afford entertainment and information to the general reader,

particularly to those who may have served in the Army, or who have relatives in the Service.

There exists in the breasts of most of those who have served, or are serving, in the Army, an *Esprit du Corps*—an attachment to every thing belonging to their Regiment; to such persons a narrative of the services of their own Corps cannot fail to prove interesting. Authentic accounts of the actions of the great,—the valiant,—the loyal, have always been of paramount interest with a brave and civilized people. Great Britain has produced a race of heroes who, in moments of danger and terror, have stood, “firm as the rocks of their native shore;” and when half the World has been arrayed against them, they have fought the battles of their Country with unshaken fortitude. It is presumed that a record of achievements in war,—victories so complete and surprising, gained by our countrymen,—our brothers—our fellow-citizens in arms,—a record which revives the memory of the brave, and brings their gallant deeds before us, will certainly prove acceptable to the public.

Biographical memoirs of the Colonels and other distinguished Officers, will be introduced in the Records of their respective Regiments, and the Honorary Distinctions which have, from time to time, been conferred upon each Regiment, as testifying the value and importance of its services, will be faithfully set forth.

As a convenient mode of Publication, the Record of each Regiment will be printed in a distinct number, so that when the whole shall be completed, the Parts may be bound up in numerical succession.

HISTORICAL RECORD
OF THE
EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT
OF FOOT,
OR,
CONNAUGHT RANGERS;
CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF
THE FORMATION OF THE REGIMENT
IN 1793,
AND OF
SUBSEQUENT SERVICES
TO 1837.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS,
14, CHARING CROSS.

1838.

THE
EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT
OF FOOT,
OR
CONNAUGHT RANGERS,
BEARS ON ITS COLOURS
THE HARP AND CROWN,
WITH THE MOTTO
“*QUIS SEPARABIT?*”

AND THE FOLLOWING INSCRIPTIONS:—

“Egypt”——“Talavera”——“Busaco”——“Fuentes d’Onor”——
“Ciudad Rodrigo”——“Badajoz”——“Salamanca”——
“Vittoria”——“Nivelle”——“Orthes”——
“Toulouse”——and——“Peninsula.”

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EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF FOOT (CONNAUGHT RANGERS.)

HISTORICAL RECORD
OF THE
EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF FOOT,
OR
CONNAUGHT RANGERS.

1793

When the breaking out of the war with France in 1793 occasioned considerable additions to be made to the British army, this regiment was raised in Ireland, under commission bearing date 25th September, 1793, by Colonel the Honourable Thomas de Burgh (afterwards Earl of Clanricarde). Being recruited chiefly from the province of Connaught, it assumed, as its distinctive appellation, the name of “CONNAUGHT RANGERS;” and when the new-levied regiments were numbered from Seventy-Eight upwards, received for its number EIGHTY-EIGHT. Its facings were yellow, and it bore on its colours and appointments a harp and crown, with the motto “Quis separabit?”

1794

It was not long before the active services of the new regiment were called for in the field: in the summer of 1794 a reinforcement of seven thousand men, under the command of Major-General the Earl of Moira, was sent to join the army of the Duke of York in Flanders; and of this force the EIGHTY-EIGHTH Regiment, one thousand strong, and commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, formed part. The expedition landed at Ostend on the 26th of June, at which time the Duke of York, pressed by superior numbers, was retiring upon Antwerp; and the Earl of Moira resolved not to attempt the defence of Ostend, but to endeavour to join his Royal Highness. After a

tedious and difficult march, in the face of a superior and victorious enemy, whose troops were already overrunning the country in all directions, his Lordship arrived at ALOST, where he was attacked by the French, on the 6th of July, with great fury; the enemy was, however, repulsed; the steadiness and valour of the troops, with the skill of their leader, overcame all difficulties, and the junction between Lord Moira's corps and the army under his Royal Highness the Duke of York was accomplished at Malines, on the 9th of July, when the EIGHTY-EIGHTH was formed in brigade with the Fifteenth, Fifty-third, and Fifty-Fourth Regiments.

In the harassing operations of the autumn of 1794, and in the disastrous winter campaign and retreat which followed, the EIGHTY-EIGHTH had a full share. For some time it formed part of the garrison of Bergen-op-Zoom, where it was reviewed by the Prince of Orange and some Hessian officers of high rank, and received much commendation for its appearance and efficiency. When Bergen-op-Zoom was considered no longer tenable, the EIGHTY-EIGHTH was withdrawn in the night by boats, under the command of Lieutenant (afterwards Admiral Sir Home) Popham, and proceeded to join the army near Nimeguen; in which fortress it was also subsequently placed in garrison, but was withdrawn a few nights before the surrender. It was then formed in brigade with the Eighth, Thirty-Seventh, Forty-Fourth, and Fifty-Seventh Regiments, under the command of Major-General de Burgh, and stationed near the Waal, to defend the passage of that river.

On the 27th of November, 1794, General John Reid was appointed Colonel of the Regiment, in succession to Major-General de Burgh, who was removed to the Sixty-Sixth Regiment.

1795

The Waal having become frozen so as to bear an army with its *matériel*, the EIGHTY-EIGHTH retired across the Leek, and the men, being exposed to the storms of a severe winter, endured great hardships. Robert Brown states in his Journal (7th January, 1795), "Nearly half the army are sick, and the other half much fatigued with hard duty; this is now the tenth night since any of us had a night's rest." The enemy continuing to advance in overwhelming numbers, the army retreated during the night of the 14th of January, through a country covered with ice and snow. On the subsequent days, numbers of the men, exhausted with fatigue and want of food, were

unable to proceed, and many were frozen to death by the road-side. The EIGHTY-EIGHTH proceeded to Deventer, the capital of a district in the province of Overyssel; from whence the Regiment marched on the 27th of January, and, continuing its route for several days across a region of ice and snow, arrived in the Duchy of Bremen.

In April the Regiment embarked for England; after its arrival it went into quarters at Norwich, and proceeded to fill up its thinned ranks with recruits from Ireland.

In the autumn of 1795, the EIGHTY-EIGHTH was ordered to form a part of the expedition under Major-General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, destined for the reduction of the French West India Islands, and accordingly embarked under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel (now Viscount) Beresford. The disasters which attended the sailing of this expedition form a sad page in the naval history of England, and were not easily obliterated from the memory of the survivors. Various circumstances co-operated to delay the fleet, under Admiral Christian, till a very late period of the year, and it had scarcely quitted port when it encountered a hurricane by which it was completely dispersed. Many of the ships foundered at sea; some returned disabled into English ports; some were taken by the enemy, and a small part only were able to weather the storm and proceed to their original destination. The dispersion of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH Regiment was as complete as that of the fleet; two companies, commanded by Captain Trotter, were all that reached the West Indies; of the others, some were in the captured ships, some in those which put back to England, and a crazy transport, in which one division under Captain Vandeleur was embarked, was actually blown through the Straits of Gibraltar as far into the Mediterranean as Carthage. Here the vessel was frapped together, and with great difficulty navigated back to Gibraltar, where the men were removed out of her, and on loosening the frapping the transport fell to pieces.

1796

The two companies which reached the West Indies, after being employed in the reduction of Grenada and the siege of St. Lucie, returned to England in the autumn of 1796, when the whole battalion was again assembled, and embarked under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Beresford for Jersey,

where its numbers were once more completed to a full establishment, by recruits from Ireland.

1799

On the 1st of January, 1799, it sailed from Portsmouth for the East Indies, still commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Beresford, and arrived at Bombay 10th June, 1800.

1800

The next active service of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH was with the expedition which the government of India fitted out, under the command of Major-General Sir David Baird, in 1800, to co-operate with the army under Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in the expulsion of the French from Egypt.

1801

The troops sailed from India in December, and arrived at Cosseir on the Red Sea in June, 1801. On this occasion, in the fourteen days' march across what is called the "Long Desert" from Cosseir on the Red Sea to Kenna on the Nile, the EIGHTY-EIGHTH formed the van of Sir David Baird's army, preceding the rest of the troops a day's march, and it was thus the first British regiment to tread this dangerous route.

From Kenna it sailed in boats down the Nile, and reached Grand Cairo on the day on which that fortress surrendered to the British troops under Major-General (afterwards Lord) Hutchinson.

1803

On the final evacuation of Egypt by the English, the EIGHTY-EIGHTH, instead of returning to India, as had been originally intended, proceeded to England in order to be reduced, but arrived at Portsmouth on the very day that the war with France was renewed, the 5th of May, 1803, and was consequently saved from that fate. Its numbers being then much weakened by time and casualties, and its effective strength still more so by the ophthalmia, which the soldiers had contracted in Egypt, the corps was ordered into quarters in Kent and Sussex, where it remained three years.

Amongst the measures of defence taken at this time by the government to secure the country against the invasion with which it was threatened by Buonaparte, a general order was issued from the Horse-Guards on the 2nd of December, 1803, commanding that (in case of the enemy's effecting a landing in any part of the United Kingdom) all officers below the rank of general officers, and not attached to any particular regiment, should report themselves in person to the general officer commanding the district in which they might happen to reside; and requesting all general officers not employed on the staff to transmit immediately their addresses to the Adjutant-General. The Colonel of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH, the Veteran GENERAL REID, was then in his 82nd year; yet he immediately obeyed the summons, and transmitted his address in a letter so spirited as to deserve a place in the memoirs of the regiment which he commanded, and upon which his gallantry reflected honour.

“London, 6th December, 1803.

“SIR,—In obedience to the orders of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, expressed in the London Gazette of Saturday last, for all General Officers not employed on the Staff to report to you their address, I have the honour to inform you, that I am to be found at No. 7, Woodstock Street, near Oxford Street; that I am an old man, in the 82nd year of my age, and have become very deaf and infirm, but I am still ready, if my services be accepted, to use my feeble arm in defence of my King and Country, having had the good fortune on former occasions to have been repeatedly successful in action against our perfidious enemies, on whom, I thank God, I never turned my back.

“I have, &c.,
(Signed) “JOHN REID, General,
“Colonel of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH Regiment.

“To the Adjutant-General.”

1804

A second battalion was formed in 1804, and a statement of its services is given at the end of this record.

1805

In 1805, the regiment being then quartered in East Bourne barracks, together with the Derby Militia and a detachment of the Tenth Hussars, the whole under the command of Lieut.-Colonel the Honourable Alexander Duff, of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH, a quarrel unfortunately occurred between the soldiers of the two corps, which might have led to very serious results; but which that officer, with a degree of tact and knowledge of the nature and feelings of a British soldier that were highly creditable to him, not only rendered innoxious, but converted into a source of eventual benefit to the regiment.

The result of this conduct on the part of the commanding officer was the making of the two regiments such attached friends, that when, a short time after, the Derby Militia was permitted to furnish three hundred and fifty men to regiments of the line, more than two hundred of the number volunteered for the "CONNAUGHT RANGERS," although they were beset by the officers and recruiting-parties of many English regiments, who naturally, but vainly, hoped to gain the preference over a corps then exclusively Irish. The volunteers from the Derby Militia proved as good and gallant soldiers as any in the army, and a very large portion of them were killed in the various actions in which the regiment was afterwards engaged.

1806

It was about this period that His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief ordered Sir John Moore's improved system of drill to be adopted throughout the army: under the active superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel Duff, the EIGHTY-EIGHTH was quickly perfected in the new system, and was, in all respects, in the highest state of discipline. The commander of the district, Major-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, was reviewing Major-General Sir Brent Spencer's brigade, to which the EIGHTY-EIGHTH belonged, in Crowhurst Park, near Hastings, when he received an express for the regiment to march on the following day to Portsmouth, and join the expedition under Brigadier-General Robert Craufurd. When the review was over, Sir Arthur made known the orders he had received, and addressed the regiment in very flattering terms, concluding a short and animated speech with these words:—"I wish to God I was going with you!—I am sure you

will do your duty—ay—and distinguish yourselves too.” He then took leave amidst the loud cheers of the corps.

1807

The expedition^[1] sailed from Falmouth on the 12th of November, 1806, and, after remaining at St. Jago, in the Cape de Verde Islands, from the 14th of December, 1806, to the 11th of January, 1807, arrived in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on the 22nd of March following. Here the EIGHTY-EIGHTH landed in marching order, and was for the first time inspected by Brigadier-General Craufurd, who expressed himself in terms of approbation of its general appearance. From the Cape the expedition sailed again on the 6th of April; called at St. Helena on the 21st, to complete its stock of water and provisions; and, quitting that island on the 26th, arrived on the 14th of June at *Monte Video*, then occupied by the British troops under Lieutenant-General Whitelocke, who had arrived there in May, preceding, and now assumed the command of the whole British force in South America.

On the 26th of June the army arrived off Ensenada da Baragon, a port on the river Plata, about thirty-two miles distant from Buenos Ayres, and landed on the 28th without firing a shot. The Thirty-Sixth and EIGHTY-EIGHTH regiments were brigaded together under the orders of Brigadier-General the Honourable W. Lumley. On the 29th the troops moved forward; the light brigade, composed of the rifle corps and nine light infantry companies, formed the advance, which was supported by Brigadier-General Lumley's brigade, and followed by the other corps in succession. On the 1st of July the army was concentrated near the village of Reduction, about seven miles from Buenos Ayres, from whence it again advanced on the following day, crossed the Chuelo, a rivulet, by a ford called the Chico, and traversed the low ground on the opposite bank, at the extremity of which stands the city of *Buenos Ayres*.

Hitherto the enemy had offered only a very feeble resistance, which the discharge of a few round shot was sufficient to overcome; but when the right column, commanded by Major-General Leveson Gower, arrived near the Coral de Miserere, the Spaniards displayed a formidable body of infantry and cavalry, supported by a brigade of guns, with others in reserve. Brigadier-General Craufurd, placing himself at the head of his brigade, consisting of the Ninety-Fifth Rifles and light battalion, immediately made

a vigorous charge; drove the enemy back in confusion; captured nine guns and a howitzer; and, profiting by the panic which had seized his opponents, pursued them into the very suburbs of the city, where his career of victory terminated, and Major-General Leveson Gower ordered the troops, first to halt, and then to take up a position for the night about a mile in the rear, near the principal slaughtering-place of the town. During the advance into the town, Captain William Parker Carroll, with his company, took a tilted waggon loaded with bread, and an eight-pounder brass gun, on which EIGHTY-EIGHTH was immediately scored with the point of a soldier's bayonet, to mark it as a regimental prize.

The troops remained under arms during the night, exposed to heavy and incessant torrents of rain. In the morning Lieutenant-General Whitelocke summoned the governor to surrender; the Spaniards, however, made an attack upon the piquets, in which the EIGHTY-EIGHTH, which had relieved the rifle corps, lost about twenty men killed and wounded. The assault of the town was now determined upon, and the morning of the 5th fixed for carrying it into execution. For this service the EIGHTY-EIGHTH regiment was divided into wings, the right being commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Duff, and the left by Major Vandeleur, who were directed to enter the town separately by two different streets, and, having gained the banks of the river on the opposite side of the city, to possess themselves of the houses and form on the flat roofs; but what further steps they were to take, or what they were to do after so forming, was not stated.

At half-past six o'clock on the morning of the 5th of July the attack commenced: the right wing of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH, formed in sections, advanced at a rapid pace through several streets unmolested, and indeed without encountering, or even seeing, a single human being. A death-like silence reigned throughout the town, or was interrupted only by the measured tread of those who were most at a loss to comprehend the meaning of the apparent solitude and desertion that surrounded them. At length a few detached shots seemed to give a prearranged signal, at which the entire population of a vast town was to burst from its concealment, and in an instant the flat roofs of the houses swarmed with a mass of musqueteers, who poured a deadly, and almost unerring, fire upon the British soldiers. Under any circumstances the combat between men exposed in an open street, and adversaries ensconced behind the parapets of the

houses on each side, must have been an unequal one; but the British troops were for some time absolutely defenceless in the midst of their enemies, having been positively ordered to advance with unloaded arms.^[2]

Lieutenant-Colonel Duff, however, penetrated as far as a church on the right-hand side of the street in which his column had been directed to establish itself; but the strength of the barricaded doors defied all attempts to force an entrance. His situation now became desperate; to remain stationary was to expose himself and his little band to certain massacre, unmitigated even by the being able to sell their lives dearly; to advance was nearly as pregnant with destruction; and even returning, independent of the repugnance every British officer feels to the very idea of retreat, was “as bad as to go on.” Lieutenant-Colonel Duff’s resolution was as prompt as the necessity was urgent; he made up his mind, on the instant, to hazard every thing while there was the most distant chance of success, and determined to push on; a determination which was received by his men with shouts, and seconded by them as if every individual soldier had felt himself personally responsible for the issue of the contest. With the few brave companions that survived, he succeeded in making his way into a cross street, and forcing open two houses, the doors of which were not so ponderous, or so well secured as those of the church: the houses, however, were not carried till after a severe struggle, in which all the men that defended them were put to death: and even when taken they afforded the captors but little shelter, being lower than the surrounding buildings, and, consequently, commanded on every side. At length, after a vain and murderous contest of four hours’ duration, but not until the last round of ammunition was expended, Lieutenant-Colonel Duff and his few remaining men were reduced to the necessity of surrendering prisoners of war.

The left wing of the regiment, under Major Vandeleur, had been, in the mean time, engaged in a contest equally murderous, equally hopeless, and equally unfortunate. It had penetrated a considerable way into one of the main streets of the town before a single enemy appeared: two mounted videttes were at length observed retiring slowly, and, as they retired, constantly looking up to the tops of the houses, evidently giving directions to the armed men, who were as yet concealed behind the parapets. Major Vandeleur ordered his men to advance in double-quick time; a terrific shout now burst from behind the parapets, and, in an instant, a dreadful fire of

musketry, accompanied by hand-grenades and other missiles, carried death through the British ranks. Revenge or even resistance was out of the question; nevertheless the men remained undismayed, and continued to press on. A deep trench with a parapet cut across the street stopped them but for a moment; they carried it at the point of the bayonet, though with immense loss, and, finally, surmounting every obstacle, succeeded in reaching the river, where they found themselves exposed to an enfilading fire from the guns of the citadel, at about three hundred yards' distance: they broke open a house, but it afforded no protection, the yard being surrounded by other parapeted houses, from whence an incessant and destructive fire was poured upon them; artillery was brought against them, and a large body of troops surrounded them in a *cul-de-sac*, from which either advance or retreat was impracticable. For three hours and a half did this devoted little band protract the hopeless struggle, and not until they were nearly annihilated, and until the firing had ceased on every other point, and until, like their comrades under Colonel Duff, they had expended the last ball cartridge that could be found even in the pouches of their dead or dying companions, did they adopt the sad alternative of surrender.

Thus ended the fatal 5th of July, 1807, the first and only occasion on which the EIGHTY-EIGHTH sustained a defeat. They had the consolation, however, of knowing, that all that men *could* do they *had* done, and of reflecting on many individual acts of devoted bravery highly honourable to the corps. Lieutenant Robert Nickle (late Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-Sixth) led the advance of Brigadier-General Craufurd's division column into the town, and fell, dangerously wounded, after having given repeated proofs of cool intrepidity united with the most daring courage. Lieutenant William Mackie (now Major, and late Captain, in the Ninety-Fourth Regiment) was severely wounded in the thigh, but, although fainting from loss of blood, continued at the head of his men, until a second bullet struck him across the spine, and stretched him, to all appearance, dead upon the ground; contrary to every expectation, however, though to the unfeigned delight of his comrades in arms, he survived, to gather fresh laurels in the Peninsula. Lieutenant George Bury also distinguished himself by vanquishing, in single combat, a Spanish officer of grenadiers. Serjeant-Major William Bone, for his gallant conduct on the same occasion, was recommended by Lieutenant-Colonel Duff for an ensigncy, to which he was promoted, and died a Captain in the Royal African regiment.

When the regiment was ordered for embarkation, Captain Oates, who was doing duty with the first, though in fact belonging to the second battalion, volunteered and received the permission of his Royal Highness the Duke of York to accompany the regiment; being a supernumerary he was attached to the Thirty-Eighth, a company of which he commanded in the attack on the Plaza de Toros.

Some of the other divisions of the army had met with less opposition than this regiment; the *Plaza de Toros*, a strong post on the enemy's right, and the *Residencia*, a good post on their left, were taken; at the same time part of the army had gained an advanced position opposite the enemy's centre; but these advantages had cost two thousand five hundred men in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

The loss of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH on this occasion amounted to twenty officers, and two hundred and twenty non-commissioned officers and privates killed and wounded.

Officers killed.

Lieutenant Thompson	Ensign M'Gregor
" Hale	Assist. Surgeon Ferguson

Wounded.

Major Iremonger	Lieut. Adair	Lieut. Bury
Captain M'Pherson	" R. Nickle	" Mackie
" Dunne	" Graydon	" Gregg
" Chisholme	" Whittle	Adj. Robertson
" Seton	" Stewart	
" Peshall	" Buller	

On the following morning Lieutenant-General Whitelocke consented, at the instance of the Spanish commander, to desist from further hostilities, and to evacuate the place, on condition of having the captured regiments released.

The conduct of the Spanish towards the EIGHTY-EIGHTH, after its surrender, was marked by much kindness, and few instances occurred of officers being plundered. Captain M'Gregor was robbed of his gold watch by a black soldier, but recovered it again three days afterwards, upon pointing out the man to a Spanish officer. The same officer was afterwards introduced by Captain Parker Carroll, who remained in the country as one

of the British hostages, to General Liniers, and invited by the General to breakfast. The room in which he was received was decorated with coloured drawings of the different corps of militia and volunteers which had been raised within the last few months, and whose officers appeared to be of all hues and colours, from the real jet black to the mulatto, tawny, and even the pale mestee. The General, who entered freely into conversation with his guest, asked Captain M'Gregor what he thought of the troops by whose portraitures he was surrounded?—receiving, of course, a complimentary answer, he replied, “Ay, it is *I* who have done all this for them. Those Spaniards knew nothing of military tactics until I arrived amongst them.” He spoke in terms of high praise of Brigadier-General Beresford, and said they were indebted to that officer for teaching them how to defend the town.

On the 10th of July the EIGHTY-EIGHTH re-embarked at Buenos Ayres, and descended the River Plate to Monte Video, at which place it arrived on the 18th; on the 8th of August it sailed with the first division of the army for England, and, after a tedious and boisterous passage, made Spithead on the 5th, and landed at Portsmouth on the 8th of November, 1807. During the voyage it lost two officers by death, Lieutenant Lawson and Ensign Jackson.

In February, 1807, while the regiment was abroad engaged in the arduous services just detailed, its Colonel, General John Reid,^[3] died, and was succeeded in the command by W. Carr Beresford, at that time Senior Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, with the rank of Colonel in the army. Such an instance of promotion is unusual in the service at the present period, and must be considered, therefore, as highly complimentary, not only to Colonel Beresford, but also to the regiment of which he had been for so many years the acting commander.

1808.

Soon after its arrival in England the battalion was marched into Sussex, and from thence to Ashford in Kent. From Ashford it was moved in the spring of 1808 to Maldon, in Essex, where it received a draft of four hundred men from the second battalion; this detachment had unfortunately contracted the ophthalmia in Hilsa barracks, and, notwithstanding all the precautions that were taken to prevent the contagion spreading, upwards of

two hundred men were in a short time afflicted with the disease; nor was it until towards October that the battalion again became quite effective.

On the 28th of December the EIGHTY-EIGHTH sailed from Falmouth for the Peninsula, but encountered, in the Bay of Biscay, a gale of three weeks' duration, by which the transports on board which it was embarked, were at length forced into Cork, and detained there until the 21st of February following. While at Cork, Colonel Duff, to the great regret both of officers and soldiers, quitted the regiment, in consequence of the recent death of his uncle the Earl of Fife, and the command devolved on Major Vandeleur.

1809

The original destination of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH was Cadiz, off which city it arrived on the 6th of March, 1809; but the Spanish Government refusing to receive any British troops into the fortress, it was ordered to Lisbon, where it landed on the 13th, and being brigaded with the Eighty-Seventh, was marched, early in April, to Coimbra. About this time, two of its non-commissioned officers, Serjeant-Major Nicholas Torrence, and Quarter-Master Serjeant William Hill, were promoted to commissions in the Portuguese army, of which the Colonel of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH (Lieutenant-General Beresford) was Commander-in-Chief, with the rank of Field Marshal.

When the combined British and Portuguese army moved from Lisbon to the north of Portugal to expel Marshal Soult from Oporto, the EIGHTY-EIGHTH was one of the regiments attached to the Portuguese army under Marshal Beresford, destined to act upon the Upper Douro and in the province of Tras os Montes, and intercept the retreat of the French. The march upon Amarante, the passage of the Douro, and the occupation of Oporto, are justly ranked high among the many brilliant achievements of the Duke of Wellington: nevertheless, the very nature of the service in which the EIGHTY-EIGHTH was engaged unquestionably tended to put to severe trial the discipline of every corps employed in it. The rapidity and length of the marches; the very unfavourable state of the weather; the obstacles presented by the nature of the country in the Tras os Montes, where the men were frequently obliged to use torch-light to avoid the risk of being dashed to pieces in the craggy paths they were obliged to traverse; the hospitality of the peasantry, who, totally ignorant of the imperious

demands of military duty, were loud in commiserating and anxious to alleviate the hard fate of their deliverers thus compelled to march through their country in such inclement weather, and at such unseasonable hours; all offered temptations to straggling, which it is not at all wonderful that the men in many instances yielded to. The best-regulated army during a campaign, even if carried on under the most favourable circumstances, always becomes more or less relaxed in its discipline; and when it is considered that the wreck of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH regiment, after its capture at Buenos Ayres, was made up by drafts from the second battalion, that a few short months, only, were allowed it to recruit and re-organize before it was again employed in Portugal, it may be matter of regret, but certainly not of surprise, that it did not form an exception to the general rule. In fact many men were left behind, and some period of repose was necessary to remedy these irregularities, but that repose could not be obtained; for towards the end of June the whole disposable British force was marched into Spain, and on the 27th and 28th of July was fought the battle of TALAVERA DE LA REYNA.

The post of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH, on the first day, was in the wood on the river Alberche, and its conduct was much praised by Colonel Donkin, who commanded the brigade. It retired in line under a heavy fire, protecting by its steady front the advanced troops, who were greatly out-numbered by the enemy. During the retreat the soldiers were forbidden to fire unless they could *cover their man*. Corporal Thomas Kelly, of the fourth company, was the first who pulled a trigger; going up to the Adjutant, Lieutenant Stewart, and pointing out a French officer, he said, "Do you see that officer standing by the olive-tree in front of me? He is a dangerous man, and has been giving directions to his soldiers that *won't sarve us*; four of the company have been hit already, but if you will allow me I think I could *do for him*." "Try, then, Kelly," was the reply;—he fired; the French officer fell, and the men, disconcerted by the loss of their leader, ceased to harass the regiment, which continued its retreat through the wood, and took post upon a hill on the left of the allied army, which was the key of the position. The hill was steep and rugged towards the enemy, but on the other side it was of smoother ascent; the French, however, resolved to attack this post.

The sun was set, and the shades of night had gathered over the hostile armies, when suddenly a body of French troops was seen advancing boldly to the attack, and in an instant the regiments were engaged in a sharp

conflict. Colonel Donkin's brigade beat the enemy in front, and the Twenty-Ninth Regiment, by a gallant charge, drove back part of the Ninth French Regiment. The enemy returned to the attack; the fighting became vehement; "and in the darkness the opposing flashes of the musketry showed with what a spirit the struggle was maintained: the combatants were scarcely twenty yards asunder, and for a time the event seemed doubtful; but soon the well-known shout of the British soldier was heard, rising above the din of arms, and the enemy's broken troops were driven once more into the ravine below."^[4] The fighting now ceased; and the bivouac fires blazed up on both sides.

At day-break on the 28th the combat was renewed; a burst of artillery rattled round the height and swept away the English by whole sections; the roar of musketry succeeded, and the hill sparkled with fire. At length, unable to sustain the increasing fury of the British, and having lost above fifteen hundred men in the space of forty minutes, the French retired in disorder to their own lines.

About two o'clock the enemy again advanced; their commander "gave the signal for battle, and eighty pieces of artillery immediately sent a tempest of bullets before the light troops, who, coming on with the swiftness and violence of a hail-storm, were closely followed by the broad black columns in all the majesty of war. The English regiments, putting the French skirmishers aside, met the advancing columns with loud shouts, and breaking in on their front, and lapping their flanks with fire, and giving them no respite, pushed them back with a terrible carnage."^[5] The attack was, however, soon renewed; a fierce conflict raged along the whole front, and the EIGHTY-EIGHTH nobly maintained its post on the hill on the left; it had no opportunity of gaining distinction in close fight, but displayed great steadiness in sustaining a heavy fire of artillery. The French at length relaxed their efforts, the fire of the British grew hotter, and their loud and confident shouts—sure augury of success—were heard along the whole line; finally the French retreated without venturing another attack.

The loss of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH in killed and wounded amounted to six officers and one hundred and thirty non-commissioned officers and privates. The officers were Captains Blake, Graydon, and Whittle, and Lieutenant M'Carthy killed; and Captain Browne and Lieutenant Whitelaw wounded.

In the movement upon Almaraz the EIGHTY-EIGHTH joined Brigadier-General Craufurd's brigade. In this position, very appropriately named by the soldiers "Hungry Hill," it suffered much from the tardy and defective supply of rations; a situation the more trying to the men from its contrast to the exuberant plenty they had recently enjoyed in the north of Portugal. Subsequently, the regiment occupied, for some time, the town of Campo Mayor, where Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Wallace joined and took the command of the battalion, which received, also, a detachment of three hundred men from the second battalion. Advantage was immediately taken of the regiments becoming, even for a short time stationary, to commence a system of drilling necessary for the re-establishment of that discipline which, during the incessant activity of the preceding months, had unavoidably been somewhat neglected. The task required great zeal and firmness, activity and energy; but Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace showed himself fully competent to it, and had the satisfaction and honour of rendering his corps, what it afterwards was acknowledged to be, one of the finest service regiments in the Peninsular army. At Campo Mayor, also, the EIGHTY-EIGHTH set the example, which was speedily followed by other regiments, of forming a regimental mess; indeed, a marked friendliness and cordiality reigned throughout the corps.

About this time Major Vandeleur died,^[6] and Colonel Donkin, who commanded the brigade, quitted the army, addressing previous to his departure a letter to Colonel Wallace, from which the following are extracts:

"The distinguished bravery of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH Regiment at Talavera, I shall ever reflect upon with admiration; and this splendid quality has been set off, first, by the utmost patience under the greatest fatigues and privations, and latterly, by the most exemplary behaviour while in a state of repose.

"I request you will be pleased to accept for yourself and your gallant corps, my warmest acknowledgments and best wishes, and convey to it my sincere assurance that should the chance of service ever place it again under my command, it will be one of the highest gratifications that I can receive."

Towards the end of the year (1809), the EIGHTY-EIGHTH removed from Campo Mayor, and occupied the town of Pinhel in the province of Beira: it was brigaded with the Forty-Fifth and Seventy-Fourth, under Colonel Henry Mackinnon, and formed part of the third (or what was afterwards known by the appellation of the “fighting”) division of the army commanded by Lieutenant-General Picton.

1810

The advance of Marshal Massena in the summer of 1810, 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 of France on the towers of Lisbon; the successes with which his first operations were attended; the reduction one after another of Ciudad Rodrigo and Almeida, belong to the general history of the Peninsular war, into which the particular memoirs of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH regiment must glide on to the night of the 26th of September, the eve of the battle of BUSACO.

On that night the combined British and Portuguese armies were assembled in line, on the ridge of a lofty and precipitous range of hills, taking its denomination from the village and convent of Busaco. The Second division, under Lieutenant-General Hill, formed the right; the Light division, commanded by Brigadier-General Craufurd, was posted on the left near the convent; the Third division was in the centre, while the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth occupied the intermediate spaces, and the First, together with the cavalry, were in reserve in the rear of the left. In their front, within little more than half a cannon shot distance, lay the army of Massena. The weather was calm and fine, and the dark mountains rising on either side were crowned with innumerable fires. The French were apparently all bustle and gaiety, and following their usual avocations with as much sang froid as if employed in preparing for a review, not a battle. Along the whole British line not a fire was to be seen; the soldiers in stern silence, examined their flints, cleaned their locks and barrels, and then stretched themselves on the ground to rest, each with his firelock within his grasp. In their rear, unsheltered by any covering but his cloak, lay their distinguished leader. During the night the French light troops, dropping by twos and threes into the lowest part of the valley, endeavoured to ascend the woody dells and hollows, and establish themselves near the British piquets.

An hour before day on the 27th of September, Lord Wellington passed 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 huzza, except when closing with the enemy; but wherever he was recognised, his presence was felt as the sure presage of 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, next to impossible. As the light appeared, the fire of musketry commenced in the deep hollows which separated the two armies. Shortly afterwards two French columns, throwing forward a cloud of skirmishers, emerged from the hollow beneath.

On the left, Marshal Ney advanced against the Light division under Brigadier-General Craufurd, and, in spite of the fire of the riflemen, broke through all opposition, and mounted the crest of the ridge, to remain there, however, only for a moment, before the bayonets of the Forty-Third, Fifty-Second, and Ninety-Fifth drove him down again in confusion, leaving the ground covered with dead and wounded, and the French General Simon, who led the attack, together with many other officers and soldiers, prisoners.

In the mean time the left centre of the British army was assailed with equal impetuosity by the second corps of Massena's army under General Reynier. The disposition of the Third division was as follows:—four companies of the Forty-Fifth and EIGHTY-EIGHTH occupied the crest of the hill to the left; the Seventy-Fourth was considerably to the right of these two battalions, the Eighth Portuguese a little to the right and rear, the Fifth and Eighty-Third British were to the left of all, and the Ninth and Twenty-First Portuguese on a rising ground to the right of the division. Major-General Lightburne and Colonel Mackinnon commanded the two British Brigades, and Colonel Champelmond the Portuguese, the whole division being under the orders of Major-General Picton. Lord Wellington, stationed on a rising ground near the EIGHTY-EIGHTH, had a full view of these dispositions.

The advance of Reynier's corps was made with the impetuous rush on which the French troops so much depend, and a crowd of sharpshooters pressed forward in front of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH; Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace

saw he was about to be attacked by a column; a misty cloud had settled on the mountain, and he sent Captain Dunne to observe the movements of the enemy on his right, which was a little exposed.

The light troops, after a severe struggle, succeeded in driving back the enemy, but were repulsed themselves in turn. Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace with the utmost coolness, took two men from each of his battalion companies, and placing them under the command of Lieutenant Mackie, reinforced the advance, and thus for some time again kept the French in check; at length, however, they were compelled to retire before the overwhelming force that pressed upon them. The situation was in the highest degree critical, and demanded decision and coolness; the French light troops were rushing on with loud shouts, closely followed by a column of infantry; General Picton was not within reach at the instant, and the EIGHTY-EIGHTH was without orders. At this moment Colonel Wallace addressed his men.

“The time so long wished for by you and by me is at length arrived; you have now an opportunity of distinguishing yourselves. Be cool, be steady, but above all, pay attention to my word of command—you know it well. You see how these Frenchmen press on; let them do so; when they reach a little nearer us I will order you to advance to that mount—look at it lest you might mistake what I say. Now, mind what I tell you; when you arrive at that spot, I will charge, and I have now only to add, *the rest* must be done by yourselves—press on them to the muzzle—I say, CONNAUGHT RANGERS! press on the rascals!”

This animating address was received by the men, not with shouts and hurrahs, but still better, with a deep and silent attention, indicating firmness of decision and earnestness of purpose.

The regiment was drawn up in line, and many men had already fallen; the colours carried by Ensigns Joseph Owgan and William Grattan, were pierced by numerous bullets, and three of the colour-serjeants were wounded, when Captain Dunne returned, and reported to Colonel Wallace, that besides the mass in his front, which was only the advance of a column about to assail him, a body of riflemen had occupied a cluster of rocks on

the right of the regiment, and the main body of the enemy was moving towards an open space which separated the EIGHTY-EIGHTH from the Forty-Fifth regiment. Cool and unruffled amongst the dangers that surrounded him, Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace asked Captain Dunne if he thought half the battalion would be sufficient to do the business. "No," was the reply, "you will want every man you can bring forward." "Very well," said Colonel Wallace, "I am ready—Soldiers; mind what I have said to you—I have nothing more to add—it now rests with yourselves."

Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace then threw the battalion into column right in front, but had scarcely reached the rocks, when a murderous fire was opened upon him; without losing his presence of mind for a moment, he filed the grenadiers and two battalion companies out of the column, ordering them to carry the rocks at all hazards, while with the remainder of the battalion he pressed on against the main body of the enemy.

The Eighth Portuguese regiment had not yet opened its fire; it was too distant: four companies of the Forty-Fifth were engaged in an unequal combat, bravely but ineffectually disputing every inch of ground with a far superior force by which they were assailed: their brave commander, Major Gwynne, had already fallen, and these companies were on the very brink of being annihilated, when the EIGHTY-EIGHTH rushed to their assistance, and the two corps precipitated themselves into the midst of the French column, consisting of their Second, Fourth, and Thirty-Sixth regiments, and Irish brigade, and forming the advance of Reynier's division; they received one dreadful discharge of musketry, but only one; before a second could be thrown in, they had passed through the French column, and completely overthrowing it, drove it down the mountain side with a mighty clamour and confusion, covering the ground with the dead and dying, even to the bottom of the valley.

In the mean time, the three companies of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH which had been detached to drive the French riflemen from the rocks on the right, had been engaged in a severe and desperate struggle. In the advance they were exposed to the deliberate aim of practised marksmen ranged amphitheatrically rank above rank, and protected by the rocks of which they had just taken possession; arrived at the point of contest, both officers and men were soon engaged in a hand-to-hand fight. The French defended themselves with more than usual desperation, for they were aware that

escape was out of the question, and that they had no alternative between repelling their assailants and being slain on the spot, or hurled headlong down the precipitous rocks on which they had established themselves. Twenty minutes, however, sufficed to decide the question, and to teach the heroes of Marengo and Austerlitz^[7] that, with every advantage of position on their side, they must yield to the *Rangers of Connaught*.

During this short but arduous conflict Captain Dansey was severely wounded, and Captain Dunne had a hair-breadth escape of swelling the return of killed. He had made a cut with his sabre at one of the French riflemen, but struck short, the man being above the reach of his weapon; the Frenchman's bayonet, on the other hand, was within a few inches of Captain Dunne's breast, and his finger on the trigger; one word was shouted by Captain Dunne—it was the name of a serjeant in the regiment, "BRAZEL!" He heard the call through all the din of battle, and rushing forwards, although he fell upon his face in making the lunge, buried his halberd in the Frenchman's body, and rescued his officer from certain death.

Lord Wellington, who had been a near spectator of the achievements of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH, bestowed the warmest encomiums on the regiment. He galloped up to it, and taking Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace by the hand, said, "Wallace, I never saw a more gallant charge than that just now made by your regiment." In his public despatches he repeated the expressions of approbation which he had used during the heat of the combat, as the following extracts will show:—

"One division of French infantry arrived at the top of the ridge, when it was attacked in the most gallant manner by the EIGHTY-EIGHTH Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace."... "In these attacks Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, &c. &c., distinguished themselves."... "I have also to mention in a particular manner, the conduct of Captain Dansey of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH Regiment."... "And I beg to assure your Lordship, that I never witnessed a more gallant attack than that made by the EIGHTY-EIGHTH, Forty-Fifth, and Eighth Portuguese regiments, on the enemy's division which reached the ridge of the Sierra."

The Colonel of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH, Marshal Beresford, joined in the praises bestowed upon his regiment, and recognised the faces of some of the veteran soldiers who had served in India, Egypt, and South America: these men crowded around him with that affectionate familiarity which the high-wrought feelings of such a moment, the sense of a community in past dangers, from which rank gave no protection, and a companionship in present safety, sometimes permitted even from the private soldier to the general.

The cluster of rocks, so lately the scene of deadly conflict, presented a singular spectacle even to those whom use had familiarized with such sights. At their foot many of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH were stretched on the field, while in the chasms were to be seen numerous Frenchmen still in the very attitude in which death had overtaken them; some reclining backwards against a crag as if asleep, others leaning forwards over a projecting stone, as in the act of firing; while at the foot of the precipice, on the further side, were many who had been dashed to pieces in their vain endeavours to escape.

The instances of individual bravery displayed by the officers and men of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH at *Busaco* were numerous. Colonel Wallace, finding the charger on which he was mounted at the commencement of the day, was terrified by the firing, and reared frequently, at once abandoned his horse, and fought for some time on foot at the head of his men. Captain Dansey, who commanded one of the companies that attacked the rocks, and who was severely wounded, distinguished himself so as not only to obtain the immediate commendation of his Colonel and the admiration of his comrades, but was also particularly noticed in the despatches of the Commander-in-Chief. Lieutenant William Mackie, to whom Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace confided the command of the battalion-men sent early in the day to support the light infantry, displayed all the courage and coolness necessary in so critical a moment; he was frequently nearly surrounded by the enemy, but escaped unhurt, and, on rejoining the regiment, was loudly cheered by the men. Lieutenant Heppenstall, a young officer, whose first appearance under fire was on this occasion, was frequently mixed with the enemy's riflemen, and shot two of them, one an officer. Lieutenant William Nickle, serving with the light company, was deliberately singled out by a Frenchman whose third shot passed through his body, but without killing

him; as he was proceeding to the rear the same Frenchman sent a fourth shot after him, which knocked off his cap, cheering at the same time. "Get on, Nickle," said Heppenstall, "I'll stop that fellow's crowing." He waited quietly till the man approached within sure distance, and then revenged his wounded comrade by shooting the Frenchman dead. Corporal Thomas Kelly, of the fourth company, (the same man who shot the French officer in the retreat through the wood near the Alberche at Talavera,) was severely wounded in the thigh at the commencement of the charge against the French column, but continued to run with his company down the hill, until he fell through exhaustion and loss of blood.

The loss of the regiment at Busaco amounted to nine officers and one hundred and twenty-four non-commissioned officers and privates killed and wounded. The officers killed were Major Silver, Lieutenant H. Johnston, and Ensign Leonard; the wounded, Major Macgregor, Captains Dansey, M'Dermot, and Bury; and Lieutenants Fitzpatrick and Nickle.

Unable to overcome the allied army in combat, the French commander turned its flank; when Lord Wellington retired to the celebrated lines of TORRES VEDRAS, where he opposed a resistance which compelled the French Marshal, notwithstanding his superior numbers, to relinquish his design upon Lisbon. The EIGHTY-EIGHTH formed part of the troops which occupied the town and lines of Torres Vedras. The weather was unusually wet, and the army being but indifferently supplied with the materials necessary for the construction of good huts, suffered much from the inclemency of the season; yet, notwithstanding the fatigues of the severe campaign it had gone through, the unfavourableness of the weather to health, and the living principally on salted provisions, of which the rations served out to the army chiefly consisted, the regiment continued in the most effective state. The French, however, suffered much greater privations, and eventually they were forced to retire.

On the 14th of November, Marshal Massena (Prince of Esling) left his position during the night, and took the road to Santarem. This operation was performed under cover of a dark and stormy night, and the enemy effectually succeeded in deceiving the British piquets by substituting *straw figures*, in place of his veteran tirailleurs, admirably appointed with caps and accoutrements, and by this ruse succeeded in effecting his movement

without loss; verifying an old remark, that “*men of straw*,” by putting on a good appearance, often deceive their neighbours.

The allied army moved forward; the head-quarters were established at Cartago, and the third division occupied the village of Togarro. The French commander was subsequently forced to retire from his position.

1811

In the pursuit of Massena towards the frontiers of Portugal, the Third division was not much engaged with the enemy, but the continual marches to turn the flanks of the French army subjected it to great fatigue. In the course of these marches and constant skirmishes, the regiment lost a most intelligent and enterprising officer, Lieutenant Heppenstall, already mentioned; he fell in the action of FOZ-D'ARONCE, on the 15th of March, 1811. He was buried at the foot of a pine, near the spot where he fell, under the direction of Dr. Arthur Stewart.

In the action at *Sabugal*, the EIGHTY-EIGHTH, though present, was not actually engaged, a severe storm of snow and hail, which fell just at the moment the Third division, having issued from the woods on the enemy's right, was about to charge, completely hiding the French corps (General Reynier's) from view, and giving its commander an opportunity of retiring unattacked.

On the first two days of *Fuentes d'Onor*, it was in position, but on the third and decisive day of that glorious battle it had a brilliant opportunity of distinguishing itself, and earning another honorary inscription for its colours.

The village of *Fuentes d'Onor*, which is situated on some low ground, with an old chapel and a few buildings on a craggy eminence at one end, had been the scene of a long, protracted, and sanguinary contest on the 3rd of May; the lower part of the village had been several times taken and retaken, and during the night each army occupied that part of the village which had remained in its possession when darkness and mutual exhaustion put a temporary stop to the battle. The following day was wholly passed in reconnoitering and manœuvres; the British force in *Fuentes d'Onor* was considerably reinforced from the First division, and amongst other regiments sent to aid in its defence were the Seventy-First and Seventy-

Ninth. Soon after day-break on the 5th, the attack was recommenced by the French with increased numbers and renewed fury. Lord Wellington observing the serious efforts of Massena upon this point, and fully appreciating its importance, ordered the Twenty-Fourth, Forty-Fifth, Seventy-Fourth, and EIGHTY-EIGHTH British, together with the Ninth and Twenty-First Portuguese regiments, to its support.

It was now about half-past twelve o'clock; the combat in the village had lasted without intermission for eight hours during a day of oppressive heat, and our ammunition was nearly expended. The Highlanders were driven to the church-yard at the top of the town, where they were fighting with the French grenadiers over the tomb-stones and graves, while the Ninth French light infantry had penetrated as far as the chapel, only a short distance from our line, and were preparing to débouche upon our centre. Lord Wellington was on the spot, and surveyed what was passing with the immovable coolness which always characterized him; the troops in the town were nearly worn out in the contest and about to retire, when the EIGHTY-EIGHTH was ordered to their support, and changed the face of affairs. Colonel the Honourable Edward Pakenham, who was in the hottest of the fire, had inquired what regiments were in reserve; and when the EIGHTY-EIGHTH was named amongst others, asked, "Is Wallace with the EIGHTY-EIGHTH?" and on being replied to in the affirmative, said, "Tell him to come down then, and drive these fellows back; he will do the thing properly."

The battalion was ordered to advance in column of sections, left in front, in double-quick time. As it passed down the road leading to the chapel it was warmly cheered by the troops lying at each side the wall, but the soldiers gave no cheer, no reply; they were placed, and they felt it, in a situation of great distinction; they were about to fight not only under the eye of their own general and his army, but in full view, also, of the French army; their feelings were wound up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, but there was no huzzaing, no noise, or talking in the ranks; the men, headed by their brave Colonel, stepped together at a smart pace under a very heavy fire of artillery and musketry, as steady and as silent as if on parade. The company which led this attack was commanded by Ensign William Grattan. When they came within sight of the French Ninth regiment, which was drawn up at the corner of the chapel ready to receive them, he turned round to observe the state of his men; the soldiers understood his look and action, and replied

to it by a cheer, the first they had given, and which, so given, showed plainly that their hearts were in a right state.

The enemy had not remained idle spectators of this movement; a battery of eight pounders advanced at a gallop on the opposite side of the river, and opened a heavy fire on the EIGHTY-EIGHTH, hoping to annihilate it, or at least to check its progress and cripple its efforts, but the battalion, regardless of the grape which was showered upon it, continued to press on, and, in fact, suffered but slightly from the cannonade to which it was exposed. Arrived within a few yards of the chapel they were met by the Ninth French regiment, supported by some hundreds of the Imperial Guard, who rushed on with their usual impetuosity and bravery, uttering loud shouts and throwing in their fire as they advanced; the EIGHTY-EIGHTH replied with the bayonet, and rapidly closing with their enemies, so totally overthrew them, that they were not able to rally afterwards. The exhausted but brave troops that had been so seriously engaged all the morning, now joined in the pursuit, and in less than fifteen minutes from the time the EIGHTY-EIGHTH commenced its attack there was not a French combatant in the village: their whole force was driven across the rivulet, and many of the British in their pursuit fell on the French side of the stream.

About one hundred and fifty of the Old French Guard in their flight ran down a street which was one of the few that had escaped the fury of the morning attack, and the further end of which, unknown to them, had been barricaded by our troops the night before. Shut up thus in a complete *cul-de-sac*, the result may be easily imagined;—it was a frightful slaughter, but it was unavoidable. Troops advancing to assault a town, flushed, indeed, with victory, but uncertain whether that victory may not be wrenched the next minute from their grasp, have no time to deliberate. Some of the French Guard sought a vain refuge in bursting open the houses and ascending the chimneys, but their enemies were too close at their heels for them to succeed. This attack was headed by Lieutenant George Johnston, who, not satisfied with clearing one street, immediately proceeded to the next, where the enemy still made a show of resistance, and at length carried away by feelings very natural at such a moment, he climbed up to the top of a stone cross, erected in a square at the river's edge, and taking off his hat waved it in defiance towards the enemy. The French, however, made no further effort to recover the place, but confined themselves to a heavy

cannonade which they continued to pour into the streets, utterly regardless of its murderous effects upon their own wounded. From this cannonade the men of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH were ordered by Colonel the Honourable Edward Pakenham to shelter themselves, when they took a position behind a wall in the rear of the chapel, and soon afterwards evacuated the town, which was occupied by the light division under Brigadier-General Robert Craufurd.

When the EIGHTY-EIGHTH was ordered by Colonel Mackinnon to resume its place in brigade, the enemy's fire had ceased, but as soon as they were seen in motion, it recommenced with double fury; the wall was knocked down in several places, and one round shot passed between Colonel Pakenham and Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, who were on horseback close to each other. It carried away the top of the wall, one of the stones striking Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace on the head and knocking his hat off, but doing him no further injury, though, for the moment, his men believed he had been killed. The regiment then quitted the place by companies in file as the safest way to avoid the effects of the cannonade: the companies returned, left in front. Colonel Pakenham, with his hat shot through the leaf, and his hand wrapped up in a pocket handkerchief, called out to Ensign Grattan as he passed at the head of the foremost company, to know where he was going, and why he left the village. Being told that it was in consequence of orders from Colonel Mackinnon, Colonel Pakenham replied, "I did not observe your *number*. Do as you are directed; your regiment has done enough for this day; but you may tell whatever troops you meet, that each man may as well bring a keg of ammunition under his arm, for those rascals shall never get possession of the town as long as I have life." By four o'clock in the afternoon the regiment had joined its brigade.

The conduct of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH at Fuentes d'Onor (as at Busaco) obtained the particular notice of Lord Wellington, who, in his despatch containing the account of that battle, says, "On one of these occasions, the EIGHTY-EIGHTH, with the Seventy-First and Seventy-Ninth, under the command of Colonel Mackinnon, charged the enemy, and drove them through the village. Colonel Mackinnon has reported particularly the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace and Lieutenant and Adjutant Stewart of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH regiment."

The loss of the regiment was not so great as might have been expected from the brilliancy and seriousness of the affair in which it had been

engaged. This comparatively small loss is to be attributed to the great steadiness and regularity of the men in their different attacks, and to the rapidity with which, on all occasions, they closed with their adversaries. Only one officer, Captain Irwin, was killed, and four wounded, viz. Lieutenants Stewart, Macalpin, and Halket, and Ensign Owgan. Of non-commissioned officers and privates, seven were killed and fifty-three wounded.

For a few days after the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, the EIGHTY-EIGHTH occupied the village of Navez de Aver, and was then ordered to the south to join the forces engaged in the siege of Badajoz. No opportunity occurred during this siege for the regiment to distinguish itself as a body, but many detached instances of intrepidity were displayed by the men as circumstances gave them an opportunity. Amongst others, on the day before the first assault on St. Christoval (the 5th of June), Private Edmund Man, of the grenadier company, was employed in repairing a damaged embrasure in one of the batteries against the castle. He was sitting outside the embrasure, pegging in a fascine, when Colonel Fletcher, the commanding engineer, who, though fearless of any danger as far as regarded himself, was particularly tenacious of allowing the soldiers to expose themselves unnecessarily, called to him, "Come in, my fine fellow, and you will do your work as well, or nearly so at all events." "It's hardly worth while, Colonel," replied Man, "I am just finished, and they cannot hit me, for they have been trying it hard this quarter of an hour." The words were scarcely out of the brave fellow's mouth, when a round shot cut him in two, the French cannoniers cheering loudly at the same time at the accuracy of their practice.

When the siege of Badajoz was raised in the month of June, the EIGHTY-EIGHTH proceeded to quarters in Campo Mayor, where the second battalion, which had joined the army on the advance from the lines of Torres Vedras, was drafted into the first, making it a fine effective corps, numbering upwards of one thousand bayonets. The staff of the second battalion then returned to England to recruit.

In the autumn of this year the regiment was selected to support the outposts of the army against the attacks of the French garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo, and was cantoned in the villages of El Bodon, La Encina, and Pastores. The French had been in the habit of plundering the country

around, and successful in several of their excursions previous to the arrival of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH. A few nights after the regiment occupied Pastores, its outposts were attempted by a party from the garrison, which was immediately repulsed with loss, and its commander killed on the spot by Corporal John Walsh of the light infantry company. It was the first and also the last attempt the enemy made on the EIGHTY-EIGHTH during its stay in the neighbourhood.

The blockade of Ciudad Rodrigo was completed on the 5th of September, and preparations for the siege commenced, when the junction of Marshal Marmont and Count Dorsenne obliged Lord Wellington to abandon the design for a time. On the 25th of the same month, the third division was attacked at El Bodon by General Montbrun, and fell back upon Fuente Guinaldo, in good order and with little loss, although the distance was eight miles, and the retreat was made in the face of a powerful artillery and cavalry force. The EIGHTY-EIGHTH suffered but slightly in this affair, and occupied for its winter-quarters, or rather quarters of repose, the village of Aldea da Ponte.

1812

In the depth of the ensuing winter the army was suddenly called from its cantonments to the siege of *Ciudad Rodrigo*, the investment of which fortress was effected on the 8th of January, 1812. The service of the trenches was carried on by the first, third, fourth, and light divisions alternately, each taking the duty for four-and-twenty hours. The weather was severe, and the troops without covering, but the men were in high health and spirits, and the siege was prosecuted with so much vigour, that on the 19th of the same month, two practicable breaches having been made in the body of the place, Lord Wellington determined to carry it by storm.

The third and light divisions had the honour to be selected for this service; the latter was directed to attack the left or smaller breach, while the assault of the grand breach was confided to the former. The fourth division was in reserve. It was half-past six in the evening when the orders for storming the town arrived; Colonel Wallace was absent from the army on account of ill-health, and the command of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH devolved upon Major Thompson. A few minutes before the brigade was formed for the attack, Major-General Mackinnon sent for Major Thompson, and told

him, he wished the forlorn hope to be led by a subaltern officer of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH; adding, that in the event of such officer surviving, he should be recommended for, and as a matter of course would obtain, a company. Major Thompson felt the distinguished compliment to the EIGHTY-EIGHTH which this intimation of the General's wish conveyed, and calling his officers together, informed them of it. Lieutenant William Mackie, then *senior-lieutenant*, instantly stepped forward, and dropping his sword, said, "Major, I am ready for that service." "Go then," replied the Major, taking him by the hand, "Go, and God bless you!" The soldiers, who were close at hand, heard what passed, and some difficulty arose in selecting, out of the numbers who pressed forward claiming on some pretence or other the preference in danger, the twenty to which the Forlorn Hope was limited. The selection, however, was quickly made from the company which Lieutenant Mackie commanded.

The regiment was formed in sections, right in front, and everything in readiness to obey the signal gun for the advance, when Lieutenant-General Picton and Major-General Mackinnon appeared accompanied by their staff. Long harangues are seldom made to British soldiers, and in the present instance Lieutenant-General Picton's words were few, but at the same time too animating, and too characteristic of himself, not to be recorded verbatim. They were, "RANGERS OF CONNAUGHT! It is not my intention to expend any powder this evening: we will do this business with the cold iron."

The troops then entered the trenches with Major-General Mackinnon at their head; on leaving the approaches they advanced rapidly over the rugged ground leading to the breach, many of the men carrying bags filled with grass to throw into the ditch and break the descent. Arrived at the foot of the breach they speedily mounted, but met with a very gallant resistance, and many men and officers fell: amongst the latter was the commander of the Brigade, Major-General Mackinnon, who was killed with many others by an explosion of gunpowder in the moment of victory. On each side the breach was a twenty-four pounder, every discharge from which swept it with a raking fire. Major Thompson of the Seventy-Fourth (acting engineer), observing the destruction occasioned by these guns, ordered the few men who were next at hand to storm the one on the left; the nearest men happened to be three of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH, Brazel, who saved Captain

Dunne's life at Busaco, Kelly and Swan. Beneath them and the gun was a deep retrenchment, which would have rendered it impossible for them to reach it in time to anticipate its next fatal discharge, if they were encumbered with their firelocks. Without a moment's hesitation they threw aside the heavier weapon, and armed only with their bayonets, leaped the interposing barrier, rushed up to the muzzle of the piece, and after a short but terrific combat (in which Swan lost his arm by the stroke of a sabre) put all the French cannoniers to death and silenced the gun. The troops on the breach were now safe from the havock which had a few minutes before been so fatal to their comrades, and in half an hour the town was carried.

Lieutenant Mackie, guided by the fugitives of the garrison, was the first to arrive with his party at the gates of the citadel, where the enemy inquired for a General Officer to receive their surrender. The Lieutenant being a Grenadier officer, pointed to his epaulettes as a guarantee of their safety in surrendering to him, and the gate was immediately opened. The officer commanding the advance of the light division coming up at the moment, the governor and his staff were conducted to Lord Wellington, who had by this time reached the ramparts.

Lieutenant Faris was engaged during the assault in a desperate hand-to-hand conflict. Two French grenadiers, observing him far in advance of his men, attacked him. One fired and immediately ran away, his bullet passing through the Lieutenant's coat; the other then fired, wounded him slightly in the thigh, and immediately closed upon him with the bayonet, making a thrust at the body, which Lieutenant Faris parried with his sabre, but received a severe wound in the leg; a personal struggle then took place, from which Lieutenant F. at length succeeded in disengaging himself, and killed his adversary by a sabre cut on the head. By this time he was completely exhausted, and was obliged to be carried into the next house. His wounds, however, though severe, were neither of them dangerous, and he soon recovered.

The loss of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH before *Ciudad Rodrigo* was one officer, Lieutenant Beresford, and twenty rank and file killed; four Lieutenants, Flack, Armstrong, Johnston, and W. Kingsmill, two serjeants, and fifty-four rank and file wounded. Lord Wellington in his despatches notices the third division and this regiment in the following words,—

“The conduct of all parts of the Third Division in these operations, which they performed with so much gallantry and exactness on the evening of the 19th in the dark, affords the strongest proofs of the abilities of Lieutenant-General Picton and Major-General Mackinnon, &c.” And again: “It is but justice to the third division, to report that the men who performed the sap belonged to the Forty-Fifth, Seventy-Fourth, and EIGHTY-EIGHTH Regiments.”

After the reduction of Ciudad Rodrigo, the regiment occupied the village of Albergeria until the middle of February, when it marched towards the South to join the forces in Alentejo, and act against the fortress of *Badajoz*. In this siege the duty of the trenches was performed by the third, fourth, and sixth divisions, about sixteen thousand strong, while the French garrison amounted to six thousand. The place was invested on the 16th of March, and the trenches opened the same night. On the night of the 19th the garrison made a sortie with two thousand men against the right of the trenches with great gallantry, and at first with considerable success, but were finally driven back to the town with loss. In that part of the British line which faced the advanced fort called La Picurina, were two batteries in a forward state, occupied by a party of the Forty-Fifth and EIGHTY-EIGHTH, under the command of Captain Hogan of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH. The trenches were in such a state from the rain which had fallen almost incessantly from the commencement of the siege, that the working parties were up to their knees in water, and it was deemed right to keep the covering troops as much as possible out of the wet ground. About half an hour before the usual time of relieving the guard of the trenches, Ensigns Darcy and Grattan of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH, although the smoke of the French batteries combined with a heavy fog rendered it impossible to distinguish objects at any distance, thought they observed symptoms of the enemy's meditating a sortie from the Picurina Fort. Without waiting for orders, they instantly directed the working party to throw down their tools and resume their arms; in the next moment, and before many of the men were in readiness to act, the French made a rush at the battery No. 2, but were received at the point of the bayonet, by the few assembled men of the Forty-Fifth and EIGHTY-EIGHTH, and thus the readiness and presence of mind of two young officers, and the firmness of a handful of brave men, preserved the half finished works from destruction. Some of the soldiers pursued the repulsed enemy as far as the

glacis of the town, and two privates of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH, Kelly of the fourth company (who has been already mentioned for his conduct at Talavera, Busaco, and Ciudad Rodrigo) and M'Gowan of the grenadiers particularly distinguished themselves.

On the 24th the regiment lost one Lieutenant (North) killed, and had another Lieutenant (Stewart) wounded, by the fire of the place. On the evening of the 25th it was determined to storm the Picurina redoubt; five hundred men of the third division were ordered upon that duty, and amongst them a detachment of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH, commanded by Captain Oates and Lieutenant George Johnston. The latter officer was a volunteer; it was not his tour of duty in the trenches, and he still carried his arm in a sling from the effects of his wound at Ciudad Rodrigo; but the moment he heard that Captain Oates, who was the Captain of his company, was to be of the storming party, he determined to join him. The first attack was made at the gorge of the redoubt, but the defences were too strong and the resistance too obstinate even for troops accustomed to victory; repulsed there, however, and with severe loss, they did not abandon the attack in despair; gliding round the flanks and faces of the work, they sought for, and at length obtained, an entry by scaling the ramparts. In one of these attempts the ladders proving too short, Captain Oates observing that the ditch though very deep was narrow, called out, "Come, boys, though the ladders are too short to mount *up* the ditch, let us try our hand with them across it." In a few minutes three ladders were pitched from the glacis into the mouth of an embrasure, and across them, in spite of a severe fire of musketry and grape. Captain Oates led the way into the redoubt; here he soon fell, disabled by a severe wound, and Lieutenant Johnston was killed within a few paces of him; in fact, of fifteen officers who were with the party not one escaped unhurt.

During the further progress of the siege, the regiment lost a field-officer, Major Thompson, who was killed in the trenches on the night of the 28th, and on the same night Brevet-Major Murphy was wounded. In the final assault on the 6th of April, the escalade of the castle was the duty allotted to the third division. Lieutenant Whitelaw of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH volunteered to lead the advance of twenty men, but less fortunate than his brother officer, Lieutenant Mackie at Ciudad Rodrigo, fell at the moment of victory; Captain Lindsay of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH was also killed while in the act of

raising a ladder for his company to escalate the castle wall; three other Lieutenants were killed (Mansfield, Cotton, and Macalpine); and one Captain (Peshall) and four Lieutenants (Faris, Armstrong, Davern, and Grattan) wounded. Mr. Thomas Martin, eldest son of Richard Martin, Esq., many years M.P. for Galway, who had joined the regiment as a volunteer soon after the opening of the trenches and accompanied the grenadiers in the assault, was also wounded in the shoulder. The total loss of the regiment before Badajoz, during the sieges in June, 1811, and in March and April, 1812, amounted to eight officers, five serjeants, and forty-two rank and file killed; and eight officers, ten serjeants, and one hundred and sixty-six rank and file wounded.

After the fall of *Badajoz*, the regiment returned to the frontiers of Beira, where it remained till the army again took the field in June. At the battle of *Salamanca*, (22nd July) the EIGHTY-EIGHTH, together with the Forty-Fifth and Seventy-Fourth, formed the right brigade of the third division, which was posted on the right of the army, opposite to the Seventh French division, under General Bonnet. Lieutenant-General Picton being at this time absent from the field on account of ill-health, the division was commanded by Major-General the Honourable Edward Pakenham, the brigade by Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Wallace of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH, and the EIGHTY-EIGHTH itself by Major Seton, who had succeeded to that rank upon the death of Major Thompson in the trenches at Badajoz. It was five in the afternoon, when Lord Wellington rode up and desired Major-General the Hon. E. Pakenham to move the third division forward, and carry the heights and guns in his front. The division was at this time formed in open column, right in front, facing a hill behind which the French were posted, and on which were erected two batteries. The colours were just uncased, and the bayonets fixed, when Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace addressed a few animating words to the men, explaining their situation, and cautioning them to be aware of the enemy's cavalry, which was watching them closely, and hanging on their flank: to the officers he said, "Gentlemen, the regiment is on this day, as it generally is on such occasions, tolerably strong, and (pointing to the batteries which crowned the hill in front) we are likely to have a good deal of noise about our ears. I would recommend you to place yourselves in the centre and front of your companies, which will prevent any mistake."

The brigade now moved forward in one column, the Forty-Fifth leading, followed immediately by the EIGHTY-EIGHTH; the enemy opened a heavy fire from fourteen guns, which was replied to by a brigade of nine-pounders firing over the heads of the advancing column. When the smoke cleared away, Bonnet's division was perceived advancing rapidly round the face of the hill, as if determined to anticipate attack; Major-General Pakenham now rode up to Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace and ordered him to wheel the brigade into line without halting, a manœuvre which evidently disconcerted the enemy, who nevertheless continued to advance with drums beating and keeping up a heavy fire of musketry. In spite of the enemy's fusillade, Major-General Pakenham, Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, and Majors Seton and Murphy, remained at the head of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH, which formed the centre of the brigade, and continued to advance steadily in line with firelocks on the rest. As the British advanced, the fire of the enemy slackened, and they seemed inclined to give way, when several of their officers advanced in front to animate the men, and one officer of the Twenty-Second, (the leading regiment of the French column,) seizing a firelock, ran out in front of his men and shot Major Murphy of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH through the heart. At the same moment a ball struck the pole of the King's colour, cutting it nearly in two, and taking the epaulette off the shoulder of Lieutenant D'Arcy who carried it. The men now, for the first time, became impatient, and called out for revenge; Major-General Pakenham cheered, and desired Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace to *let them loose*; the men rushed into the midst of the fire, and a close and desperate, but short, conflict took place. The deep and ponderous column, so formidable in attack, was now completely overthrown, and at the mercy of its assailants; many of the French were killed and wounded, and the broken column pursued for about a quarter of a mile through an extensive but thinly-planted wood of cork-trees. At this moment a shout in the rear caused the pursuers to expect to have a charge of French cavalry to repel, but they were agreeably disappointed by having Major-General Le Marchant's brigade of heavy cavalry to greet, instead of a fresh enemy to resist. The French could not withstand this new attack, and the whole column, originally seven thousand strong, was cut to pieces or captured, together with two eagles and eleven pieces of cannon.

Owing to the previous casualties at Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, only four Captains were present with the regiment at Salamanca, and of these,

one (Captain Mackie) acted as Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, and when the heavy brigade charged, joined them in the attack. Two others (Murphy, brevet-major, and Hogan) were killed, and the fourth (Captain Adair) so severely wounded, as to survive the effects only a few months. Captain Tryon of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH, D.A.A.G., was likewise severely wounded. The EIGHTY-EIGHTH had also four Lieutenants (Meade, Nickle, Grattan, and Kingsmill) wounded; one serjeant and eighteen rank and file killed, and one serjeant and one hundred and nine rank and file wounded; the total of casualties amounting to seven officers and one hundred and twenty-nine non-commissioned officers and privates.

After the battle of Salamanca the EIGHTY-EIGHTH formed part of the corps which occupied Madrid during Lord Wellington's march to Burgos, and on the evacuation of that capital in October following, returned to quarters in Portugal, where it received a strong detachment of the Second battalion, which again raised its effective strength to near one thousand rank and file. For the first time, also, since its arrival in the Peninsula, it was furnished with tents in common with the other regiments.

1813

On the 16th of May, 1813, the EIGHTY-EIGHTH broke up from its cantonments at Leomel, and joined in the general advance of the army into Spain, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Macpherson. In the course of the march an accident occurred both annoying and prejudicial to the regiment. In order to facilitate the movements of the army, to render the column of march less encumbered, and to lessen the fatigue of the troops, it was customary, when not in the presence of the enemy, to proceed either by brigades or single corps: Major-General Sir Thomas Brisbane's brigade, of which the EIGHTY-EIGHTH formed part, moved by regiments. The EIGHTY-EIGHTH, on the route from Leomel to St. Jean de Pasquera, arrived at a spot where the road branched off in different directions, one leading to its proper point of destination, the other descending into the steep and precipitous country which forms the left bank of the Douro. By some unaccountable ignorance or misconception on the part of its guide, the regiment took the wrong road, and after struggling for some time through a series of rugged defiles, found itself at a late hour in the evening embedded in the mountains, and as distant from St. Jean de Pasquera as it had been when starting from its cantonments at Leomel. Some men died of the heat and

fatigue, but the *esprit de corps* sustained the regiment through the long and severe forced march, across a country deeply intersected with ravines, thickly covered with gum cistus, and traversable only by goat-paths, by which it rejoined its division.

On the 27th of May the regiment entered Spain, and on the 20th of June, it was posted near the river Bayas, when dispositions were made for attacking the enemy in his position in front of Vittoria.

The troops were under arms an hour before daylight on the 21st, and the third and seventh divisions were destined to attack the enemy's centre; but the French, having weakened their centre to support their flanks, which were first attacked, the centre column of the allied army did not meet with serious opposition. In front of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH the enemy occupied a hill of considerable elevation, from which he was forced by that regiment, while the Forty-Fifth and Seventy-Fourth made flank movements round its base, the French retiring to a second hill in the rear of their former position. The EIGHTY-EIGHTH, which had hitherto been in column, now deployed into line, and notwithstanding a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, continued to advance, till the enemy having rallied and brought up fresh troops, there was momentary halt by order of Sir Thomas Brisbane, who commanded the brigade. At this instant Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton coming up, and feeling displeased at the halt, made use of some harsh expressions to the EIGHTY-EIGHTH as the leading corps, which led to an immediate explanation from Sir Thomas Brisbane, when the regiment again moved forward and headed the brigade in the attack upon the town of Vittoria. During the day the EIGHTY-EIGHTH charged several times, but the enemy never waited to receive them, and it was generally observed among the soldiers, that so far as this regiment was concerned, King Joseph's army at Vittoria proved decidedly the worst fighting army they had encountered.

The loss of the regiment at Vittoria was one officer, Ensign Saunders, and thirty rank and file killed; four officers, Captain M'Dermott, and Lieutenants Flood, Fitzpatrick, and Faris; two serjeants, and one hundred and ninety-five rank and file wounded; in all, two hundred and thirty-two.

The expressions used by Sir Thomas Picton became afterwards the subject of remonstrance, and even of a memorial to the Duke of Wellington. The result was that, after due explanations, a letter satisfactory to the

regiment was addressed by Sir Thomas Picton to Sir Thomas Brisbane, as Commander of the brigade, declaring that, after the many instances of gallantry he had witnessed in the EIGHTY-EIGHTH, it could never have been his intention to cast any reflections on that corps, by words uttered in a moment of irritation, and adding, that his divisional order after the battle should be received as a sufficient proof of this. The following is an extract of that order:—

“Division Orders, 23rd June, 1813.

“Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton congratulates Major-General the Honourable Sir C. Colville, Major-General Brisbane, and Major-General Power, upon the conspicuous services rendered by the brigades under their several commands towards the brilliant success of the 21st of June instant. He requests to assure the commanding officers, officers, non-commissioned officers and men of their corps and regiments, that their conduct did not fail to excite his warm admiration, and to increase the confidence he has always felt in the command of the third division,” &c.

On the 28th of July, two companies of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH had an opportunity of earning distinction for themselves and their corps under the immediate eye of the whole third division, as well as of a strong and select body of the French. The attempt of Marshal Soult to raise the siege of Pampeluna, which had been invested by the Duke of Wellington’s army shortly after the battle of Vittoria, and the series of actions which took place between the covering army and that of Soult in the passes of the Pyrenees between the 25th and 30th of July, which ended in the complete repulse of the French, gave rise to the display of British valour with a splendour never exceeded in the annals of war. The allied army was posted immediately in front of Pampeluna, the right in front of the village of Huarte, the third division being to the right, and those of Lieutenant-General Cole, and Major-General the Honourable E. Pakenham, together with the Spaniards, to the left. The main efforts of Soult during the day were directed against the allied left, but about five in the afternoon, some of his tirailleurs were pushed forward as if to feel the countenance of the third division, and ascertain whether its position would be seriously defended or not. The light

company of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH, commanded by Captain Robert Nickle (late Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-Sixth Foot) was ordered to drive them back, which it speedily accomplished: a select body of French, headed by an officer of the staff, who had volunteered for that service, now advanced to support the repulsed tirailleurs, and two battalion companies of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH hurried to the assistance of their comrades. The skirmish, fought in sight of the two armies, took almost the type of a national trial of skill and courage; the French rushed forward with their characteristic impetuosity, shouting "Vive l'Empereur;" the CONNAUGHT RANGERS, accompanied by the cheers of their division, met them with the bayonet, and overthrew them at the first onset. The French commanding officer was left on the field mortally wounded; Captain Nickle, as soon as the conflict was decided, went up to render any assistance in his power to his fallen antagonist, and, finding him already dead, tied his handkerchief on the point of his sabre, and waving it towards the retreating French, beckoned to them to return for the body of their officer, which they did, and carried him off to render the last honours to his remains.

During the movements of the succeeding day, when the allied army resumed the offensive, a heavy column of French infantry was routed by Major-General Brisbane's brigade, and the greater part made prisoners by the Forty-Fifth, Seventy-Fourth, and EIGHTY-EIGHTH. After this the third division re-occupied the pass of Roncesvalles, where it remained till the 8th of August, when Major-General Brisbane's brigade was relieved by Colonel Downie's brigade of Spaniards, and proceeded by the valley of Los Alduides to the pass of Maya.

On the 31st of August the whole of the third division crossed the frontiers of France, and Major-General Brisbane's brigade occupied the pass of Echalar, replacing there the Seventh division, which had proceeded to reinforce the troops before St. Sebastian; on the 4th, however, it returned to the pass of Maya, and on the 15th resumed its old position near the village of Erisoun, and remained in the valley of Bastan till the 7th of October, when, in consequence of the left of the army having crossed the Bidassoa and entered France, the EIGHTY-EIGHTH and the rest of the division moved to the village of Zagarramundi to the right and in front of the pass of Echalar.

During this interval (9th of September, 1813) Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor joined the regiment, and superseded Lieutenant-Colonel Macpherson in the

command.

The colours of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH bear testimony that it had its share on the 10th of November, in the storming of the formidable lines which the French had erected on the river *Nivelle*, and in the various actions which took place on the banks of the *Nive*, between the 9th and 13th of December; but on neither of these occasions had it the good fortune to come into actual contact with the enemy. On the 17th of December it went into cantonments in the village of Urcuray, situated on the high road leading from Bayonne to St. Jean Pied de Port, and the adjacent hamlets, where it remained till the army again moved forward in February following.

1814

In the battle of *Orthes*, 28th of February 1814, the third division was directed to attack the heights on which the enemy's centre and left stood, and the EIGHTY-EIGHTH had once more an opportunity of distinguishing itself, when its loss was more severe than on any other occasion, except the siege of Badajoz. The Fifty-Second led the attack; the EIGHTY-EIGHTH advanced on the right; the heights were carried, and the regiment advancing in pursuit, its left flank was charged by a body of French cavalry, which it entirely overthrew, killing, wounding, or taking prisoners the whole detachment, which was hemmed in in a narrow road, and precluded from all retreat. In this battle, Captain Oates's conduct was particularly noticed, and procured for him the Brevet rank of Major in the army. The loss of the battalion was three officers, Captain M'Dermott, Lieutenant Moriarty, and Ensign Reynolds, five Serjeants and thirty-six Rank and File killed; and eleven Officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, Captains Oates and Bunworth, Lieutenants Fitzpatrick, Davern, Faris, Creswell, Holland, and Stewart, Ensign M'Intosh, Ensign and Adjutant Mitchell, thirteen Serjeants, and two hundred and one Rank and File wounded. Total, two hundred and seventy-seven.

After this severe action the regiment was placed in cantonments until the 13th of March, when it again took the field, and was present on the 4th of April, at the battle of *Toulouse*. Although only three companies of the regiment were engaged on this occasion, they had the good fortune to perform a critical and important service, in supporting the Forty-Fifth and Seventy-Fourth when engaged with very unequal numbers of the enemy.

The Light Infantry Company, in particular, suffered, and its Captain, R. Nickle, was severely wounded: the loss of the three companies in killed, was equal to that of the whole battalion at Vittoria, amounting to one Serjeant and twenty-nine Men; the wounded were Captain Nickle and Lieutenant Poole, one Serjeant, and fifty-three Rank and File.

The Serjeant who fell at Toulouse, was much regretted by the whole corps; his name was Thorpe, and he was Serjeant-Major of the battalion. He had been originally Drum-Major, in which capacity he was present at the battle of Busaco: on that occasion, when ordered with the band and drummers, to the rear, he entreated his commanding officer to allow him to join his company, and having obtained permission he fell into the ranks, behaving with the utmost gallantry throughout that memorable day. This, and other instances of his courage, induced Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace to consider him qualified for a higher situation, and to remove him from the band into the line. He had for some time been recommended for a commission, to which the Gazette which arrived from England a few days after his death, contained his appointment.

The peace of Paris in 1814, having put an end to the war on the Continent, the EIGHTY-EIGHTH Regiment was among the corps ordered to proceed to America, where hostilities were still raging. It embarked in the Gironde on the 15th of June, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Macpherson, and, without returning to England, sailed direct to Quebec, where it arrived on the 3rd of August following. The unfortunate failure of the combined military and naval operations on Lake Champlain and at Plattsburgh put a stop to active hostilities in Canada, and the EIGHTY-EIGHTH had only one opportunity of coming into contact with the enemy, viz., at the passage of the Savannah, where the light company, under Captain Nickle, distinguished itself.

If, however, the period of its stay in Canada was barren of laurels to the EIGHTY-EIGHTH, it gave the regiment an opportunity of displaying qualities which, if not so dazzling and brilliant, are equally valuable in, and honourable to the soldier, namely, firm discipline and unshakeable fidelity to his king, his country, and his colours. The extent to which desertion prevailed amongst the British troops in America, is unhappily but too well known; but although the EIGHTY-EIGHTH was stationed on the banks of the river Richelieu, within a few hours' sail of the province of Vermont;

although the men were considerably in debt to their officers, and under stoppages to pay off an incumbrance, of which desertion would at once have relieved them; although tempting rewards awaited such as should reach the American territory, which could be done without the slightest risk; although American ships were daily arriving and departing, and the facilities were such that, if so disposed, the whole battalion might have deserted in a night, the EIGHTY-EIGHTH *did not lose one man by desertion*, during the whole eleven months that it remained in Canada!!

1815

This honourable conduct of the men of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH did not go unnoticed or unrewarded; their reward was exemption from the painful duty of being present when the extreme sentence of martial law was executed upon deserters from other regiments. The following is a copy of the brigade order on one occasion of the kind, more than nine months after the arrival of the regiment in America.

“St. John’s, May 19, 1815.

“No men having deserted from Major Green’s artillery, or from the EIGHTY-EIGHTH regiment, they will not be required to attend at Chambly for the purpose of witnessing the execution of the sentence of a General Court Martial on several deserters.”

The subject was again honourably adverted to by Major-General Brisbane, in a letter addressed to the regiment in Brigade Orders, when, in consequence of the escape of Napoleon from Elba, and the prospect of renewed and active warfare in Europe, it had been ordered to return to England.

“B. O.

“Major-General Sir Thomas Brisbane was much pleased this day with the general appearance and movements of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH Regiment. He cannot refrain from expressing how much, and how sincerely he regrets losing a regiment with which he has so long served, and which has conducted itself so creditably since its arrival in this country; but he confidently looks forward to have it again in

his brigade. The circumstance of the regiment *never having lost a man by desertion* is highly honourable to it, and can never be forgotten by the Major-General.

(Signed) "J. CAMPBELL,
"Brigade-Major.

"*St. John's, May 26, 1815.*"

On the 29th of May the regiment marched from St. John's, reached William Henry on the 1st of June, where it embarked in small craft, and arrived at Trois Rivieres on the 4th. At Trois Rivieres it was shifted into transports, reached Quebec on the 8th, sailed again on the 10th, and arrived at Spithead on the 15th of July.

The battle of Waterloo had decided the contest in Europe before the arrival of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH; nevertheless the regiment was ordered to proceed, without disembarking, to Flanders. After two days' stay, therefore, at Spithead, it sailed again on the 17th, and landed at Ostend on the 21st of July. From thence it proceeded towards Paris, and on the 12th of August took up its quarters at St. Denis, and was once more attached to Sir Thomas Brisbane's brigade. In December following it was removed to that of Sir John Keane, on which occasion Major-General Brisbane caused the following letter to be addressed to Colonel Wallace, who had again taken command of the regiment.

"*Paris, Dec. 17, 1815.*"

"SIR,

"I am directed by Major-General Sir T. Brisbane to express to you, and to request that you will communicate to the regiment under your command, the very sincere regret he feels in losing the EIGHTY-EIGHTH regiment from his brigade: but he begs to assure them that his best wishes accompany them, and he will always be happy to have again under his command a regiment that was surpassed by none, either for gallantry in the field, or orderly conduct in quarters, during the seven years they have been with him.

“I have, &c.

“J. CAMPBELL,

“Brigade-Major.

“To COLONEL WALLACE,
Commanding the Eighty-Eighth Regiment.”

1816

1817

From January, 1816, to the end of the spring, 1817, the EIGHTY-EIGHTH was in garrison at Valenciennes, when it returned to Great Britain, and was quartered in Edinburgh about two years. Some time after its arrival in Scotland, a letter was received from Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles Colville, who had frequently had it under his command, as part of the third division, in the Peninsula, and more recently during its stay at Valenciennes, “expressing his hearty wish for the honour and well-being of the regiment in whatever situation it may be placed, and requesting the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, to accept his thanks for the ready attention paid to his orders during the period the regiment was under his command.”

1818

During the period of repose at Edinburgh, it occurred to Colonel Wallace to establish an *Order of Merit* in the regiment, by conferring some honorary mark of distinction on the non-commissioned officers and privates, proportioned to their regimental character, length of service, and the number of general engagements in which they had been present. This was, however, a design which could not be carried into execution without the consent and approbation of the Commander-in-Chief, which Colonel Wallace applied for in the following letter:—

“*Edinburgh Castle, June 4, 1818.*

“SIR,

“I have the honour to state, that some of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH Regiment have served in twelve different general actions, and have been two, three, and four times wounded, have been a long time in the regiment, and always conducted themselves well in the field and in quarters. I am anxious to bestow upon them some mark of distinction for their good conduct, as an encouragement to them and others in future.

“I shall be much obliged to you if you will obtain His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief’s permission for me to give such men medals as a testimony of their merit.

“I have, &c.,
 “J. A. WALLACE,
 “Colonel Commanding.

“To the Adjutant-General.”

The answer of the Commander-in-Chief, communicated in a letter from Sir Henry Torrens, dated 28th of the same month, sanctioned Colonel Wallace’s plan, leaving it to his “discretion to grant such testimonials in the case alluded to, as he might deem essential to the good of the regiment.” The proper authority thus obtained, Colonel Wallace’s intentions were carried into effect without delay. Silver medals of three distinct classes were struck at the expense of the officers of the regiment. The first class was bestowed on men who had been present in twelve general actions, and consisted of a Maltese cross on which the names of the twelve actions were stamped. The second class was given to those who had served in from six to eleven general actions, and the third to such as had served in any number less than six. The name of the man to whom it was given was engraved on each medal. The total number distributed was,—

	Serjeants,	Corporals,	Drummers,	Privates.
First Class,	13	6	6	45
Second Class,	7	9	3	126
Third Class,	19	10	3	185
	—	—	—	—
	39	25	12	356

On the 11th of March, 1819, Lieutenant-General Sir Gordon Drummond, G.C.B., was appointed Colonel of the Regiment, in succession to Lieut.-Gen. Viscount Beresford, who was removed to the Sixty-Ninth Regiment.

In the summer of 1819, the EIGHTY-EIGHTH moved from Edinburgh to Hull, sending detachments to Manchester and Stockport. In August of the same year, Colonel Wallace, after more than fourteen years' service with the regiment, was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and was succeeded in the command by Lieutenant-Colonel James Ferguson.

During the time the regiment was quartered at Hull, the manufacturing districts of England were in a high state of discontent, and attempts were made to circulate inflammatory publications amongst the military. Private James Tracy, of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH, being tampered with for this purpose, received the papers, but, instead of distributing them amongst his comrades, instantly gave them up to his commanding officer, Major Nickle, furnishing, at the same time, such information as led to the apprehension and conviction of the man from whom he had received them. For this conduct Tracy received a liberal reward, as well as the approbation of Lieutenant-General Sir John Byng, commanding the district, which was conveyed to him through a letter to Colonel Ferguson.

1821

1822

1823

From Hull the EIGHTY-EIGHTH removed to Chester, and from thence, in the summer of 1821, to Liverpool, where it embarked for Ireland, landed at Dublin, and proceeded to Enniskillen, where it took up its head-quarters, furnishing sixteen officers' detachments. In July, 1822, it moved from Enniskillen to Castlebar in Connaught, where it remained, again furnishing fifteen officers' detachments, till December, 1823, when it marched to barracks at Naas. On quitting Castlebar it received a very flattering address from the magistrates and resident gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood.

1824

On the 16th of January, 1824, Lieutenant-General Sir Gordon Drummond was removed to the Seventy-First regiment, and the Colonelcy of the

EIGHTY-EIGHTH was conferred upon Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Frederick Campbell, K.C.B., G.C.H.

1825

It was February, 1825, before the last detachment joined from Connaught, when the regiment, once more united, removed to Dublin, occupying first the Richmond, and subsequently the Royal barracks. While the EIGHTY-EIGHTH remained in Dublin, orders were issued for increasing the establishments of regiments from eight to ten companies. The zealous exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Ferguson, aided by the high popularity the corps enjoyed, enabled the EIGHTY-EIGHTH to complete its numbers in little more than six weeks, and to be the first regiment reported as complete to the Commander-in-Chief, a circumstance honourably noticed in a letter from the Adjutant-General of the Forces to Major-General Sir Colquhoun Grant, then commanding the garrison of Dublin, under date of 20th of June, 1825. "I have it in command," says the letter of the Adjutant-General, "to express His Royal Highness's approbation of the zeal manifested by Lieutenant-Colonel Ferguson, the commanding officer, in thus rapidly raising the augmentation, and which being the first instance of completion yet reported, is most creditable to that officer, and the corps under his command."

In the latter part of the summer of 1825, the regiment removed to Templemore, furnishing fourteen detachments in the counties of Tipperary and Limerick. Here Lieutenant-Colonel O'Malley joined on the 10th of August, and took the command in place of Lieutenant-Colonel Ferguson, who had been removed to the Fifty-Second Regiment. In September it received orders for the Mediterranean, embarked by divisions at Cork on the 7th and 21st of October and 12th of December, 1825, and proceeded to Corfu, where the last division arrived on the 27th of January, 1826.

1828

During the year 1828 the regiment furnished several detachments to the neighbouring islands of Ithaca, Cerigo, Calamos, and Santa Maura; the detachment in the last-named island suffered severely from a malignant fever which raged during the months of June, July, and August, and carried off thirty-six men out of seventy-five, of which it originally consisted. On the 19th of September, the head-quarters were removed to Cephalonia, on

which occasion Major-General Woodford took leave of it in the following very flattering terms:—

“GARRISON ORDERS.

“*Brigade-Major’s Office, Corfu,*
“*Sept. 18th, 1828.*”

“Major-General Woodford will not allow the EIGHTY-EIGHTH regiment to embark without his expressing the satisfaction he feels at the invariably good conduct the regiment has maintained in the garrison. Its interior order and general soldier-like appearance sufficiently evince the assiduous attention which has been bestowed on the regulation and discipline of the corps. The Major-General feels this tribute to be due to Lieutenant-Colonel O’Malley, and he requests he will communicate his sentiments to the regiment.”

1830

In April, 1830, the EIGHTY-EIGHTH again returned to Corfu, where it remained until September, 1831, when it was removed to Vido, and continued there until December, 1831, when it again proceeded to Corfu. The reserve companies remained in Ireland from 1825, to April, 1830, when they embarked for England.

From the time of its original formation, the EIGHTY-EIGHTH regiment had, as stated at the commencement of the Record, borne on its colours and appointments a device, consisting of a Harp and Crown, with the motto “*Quis separabit?*” No direct authority appears to have authorised this appropriation of a badge and motto, but use had sanctioned it, and the recollection of the fields of glory in which it had waved before the enemy, endeared it to the sympathies of the officers and men. In an official design for a new stand of colours preparing for the regiment towards the end of 1830, this device and motto were omitted. Colonel O’Malley immediately wrote to the Adjutant-General representing the case, and the strong wishes of the regiment for its retention, for the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief. His application was successful, and obtained distinct authority for the corps to continue the use of the badge to which it was so strongly and so

reasonably attached. The Adjutant-General, in a letter dated from the Horse-Guards, 30th of December, 1830, says—

“Sir,

“I have had the honour to submit to the General Commanding-in-Chief your letter of the 22nd instant with its enclosures, and am directed to acquaint you, that under the circumstances therein stated, his Lordship has been pleased to obtain his Majesty’s permission, that the EIGHTY-EIGHTH Regiment, or ‘CONNAUGHT RANGERS,’ may retain on its colours and appointments the HARP and CROWN, with the motto ‘*Quis separabit?*’ in addition to the badges and devices which it has been authorized to bear in commemoration of its distinguished services on various occasions.

“I have, &c.,

“JOHN MACDONALD, A.G.

“*Colonel O’Malley, Eighty-Eighth Regiment.*”

The EIGHTY-EIGHTH regiment having been omitted among the regiments authorised to bear, as an honorary distinction, the word “*Pyrenees*” on its Colours, the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel O’Malley, in the year 1830, made the most strenuous exertions to obtain this additional honour for the regiment, in commemoration of its services in the actions in the Pyrenees, as narrated at [pages 52, &c.](#); and testimonials of its gallant conduct on the occasions in question, were furnished by Major-General Sir Thomas Brisbane, who commanded the brigade of which the EIGHTY-EIGHTH formed a part,—by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Frederick Stovin, who acted as Assistant-Adjutant-General to the third division,—and by Lieutenant-Colonel James Campbell, who was Major of Brigade.

This omission occurred in consequence of the officer who commanded the regiment on the occasion alluded to, not having received a medal for that service, perhaps owing to an accident, or clerical error at the time; but, as Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, who commanded the third division, fell in the battle of Waterloo, the requisite form of recommendation for honours of this description could not be procured, and the General Commanding-in-Chief did not feel himself justified in

departing from the general rule which had been established, as the ground on which these distinctions should be submitted for the King's approval. This honorary inscription is, consequently, not borne on the colours of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH regiment, for its services in the Pyrenees.

1831

On the 20th October, 1831, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Frederick Campbell, K.C.B., was removed to the Twenty-Fifth regiment, and Major-General Sir John Alexander Wallace, Bart. and K.C.B., who had commanded the regiment in many of the arduous campaigns during the Peninsular war, was appointed to the Colonelcy of the CONNAUGHT RANGERS.

The EIGHTY-EIGHTH regiment continued in Corfu from the year 1830 to 1836, furnishing occasionally working parties for the island of Vido, and detachments to Santa Maura, and the other islands: the detachment to Santa Maura in April, 1832, continued there ten months, and consisted of two Captains, three Subalterns, one Assistant-Surgeon, six Serjeants, two Drummers, and one hundred and fifty Rank and File.

To those persons interested in the well-being of the corps, and who recollect the extent of sickness and mortality experienced by a former detachment at this station, and of not more than half the strength, in the year 1828, it will be gratifying to know, that not more than two deaths took place, neither of which was caused by climate, one of them was accidental drowning, and the other the consequence of *delirium tremens*; indeed, such was the health of this detachment, that the hospital was, for the greater part of the time, unoccupied during its stay at Santa Maura.

From the period of the return of the regiment from the Island of Cephalonia to Corfu, Major-General Sir Alexander Woodford, in making his half-yearly inspections, expressed in every instance his approbation of the corps, more especially in June, 1831, when he addressed a letter, of which the following is a copy, to Major O'Hara, then Commanding Officer, upon whom, and the regiment altogether, the sentiments expressed by the Major-General reflect much credit:—

“Corfu, 6th June, 1831.

“Sir,

“Having now inspected the EIGHTY-EIGHTH regiment, twice within six months, and having on both occasions found it in high order, I have a satisfactory duty to perform, in desiring you will communicate to the regiment my approbation of its soldier-like appearance, its interior order, and its general steadiness under arms.

“I beg you will intimate to the Officers, that their attention to their duties, and to the good order and management of their companies, is very apparent; and that, from the direction thus given to the men, in the care and keeping of their arms, accoutrements, and appointments, and in everything relating to their equipment and personal appearance, arise, in my opinion, the good humour and contentment, and consequent regularity and discipline, which characterise the regiment.

“To the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, I desire you will state, that I am perfectly satisfied with them, individually, as clean, smart, and well-behaved soldiers, and collectively as a corps, highly creditable to the King’s service.

“In conveying these observations to the EIGHTY-EIGHTH regiment assembled on parade, you will, Sir, receive yourself the best testimony I can give, to the care and attention with which you have discharged your own superior duties.

“I have, &c.
(Signed) “A. WOODFORD,
“Major-General.

*“To Major O’Hara, Commanding
Eighty-Eighth Regiment.”*

Nothing of importance connected with the history of the regiment, occurred from the date of its return to Corfu, with the exception of the melancholy circumstance of Captain the Honourable Charles Gustavus Monckton having been assassinated by a villain, private James Clarke, on the 9th August, 1831, under the impression, as it is believed, that his being accidentally met out of barracks at a late hour of the night, by Captain Monckton, when in the act of committing felony, might tend to his conviction thereof.

The constitution of a regiment is such that the acts of individuals, more or less, reflect honour or disgrace on the whole corps, and much of the fame and high character to which the EIGHTY-EIGHTH regiment has claim, would perhaps be tarnished, if grounds existed for imagining that any other individual belonging to it was concerned in this diabolical act; the feelings evinced by the soldiers of the regiment, particularly those of the company to which the assassin belonged, when forgetful of the forbearance due to religion and to the laws, they were with difficulty restrained from taking vengeance, as well as their subsequent conduct in requesting to be permitted to subscribe one dollar (4s. 4d.) per man, to erect a monument to the memory of their much-lamented officer, and thereby make known to posterity, their horror and indignation at the disgraceful occurrence, are convincing proofs that no other soldier was implicated in this disgraceful transaction.

The request of the regiment was acquiesced in; at the same time it was deemed prudent to limit the subscription of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, to one day's pay each, with which a monument has been erected in the military burial-ground of Corfu.

The following notification was made to the regiment on this occasion:—

“Corfu, 15th March, 1833.

“The Colonel commanding has much pleasure in announcing to the regiment, that the Monument to the memory of the late Honourable Captain Monckton has been completed, and now stands over the grave of that much-lamented officer, in the military burial-ground of this garrison. This mark of esteem and regard for the deceased reflects much credit and honour upon the regiment, more especially, as the expense attending it has been paid by the voluntary subscriptions of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers who generously offered one dollar per man towards it, which Colonel O'Malley feels quite assured they would as cheerfully have paid, if necessary, and if permitted to do so, as they have readily contributed one day's pay, to which it was deemed prudent to limit their contribution.”

The monument bears the following inscription in English, and in Greek, viz.:—

SACRED
To the Memory of
THE HONOURABLE CHARLES GUSTAVUS MONCKTON,
Late Captain in
His Majesty's Eighty-Eighth Regiment (or Connaught Rangers),
Who died by the hand of an Assassin, on the 9th August, 1831,
Aged Twenty-Six years.
This Monument is erected by the Non-Commissioned Officers and Private
Soldiers of the Regiment, in testimony of their respect and regard
for this most lamented young Officer, and to record their
abhorrence of the atrocious act by which he was
deprived of life.
The feeling of grief and indignation, strongly and universally expressed
by the Regiment, was only moderated on witnessing the prompt
punishment of the murderer, Private James Clarke, who
was executed on the 11th August, 1831.

1833

It may be here told, in further justice to the feelings of the men of the company to which this assassin Clarke belonged, that such was the horror of the wretch's memory amongst them, that not one of those soldiers could be prevailed with, unless positively ordered, to receive, and do duty with the arms and accoutrements which had been in his charge, and this having come to the knowledge of the Commanding Officer, in March, 1833, when a draft of men was received from the reserve companies, which made it necessary to bring in use some spare arms and accoutrements, Colonel O'Malley (in proof of his acquiescence in the feeling) caused the accoutrements and appointments in question to be cut in pieces on the parade of the regiment, and the objectionable firelock was delivered into the Ordnance stores in exchange for another.

1834

The ceremony of presenting new colours to the regiment, took place at Corfu on the 27th of February, 1834, *the anniversary of the battle of Orthes*, in which the EIGHTY-EIGHTH regiment bore a distinguished part, and suffered a severe loss in officers and men.

The presentation of colours, which is under any circumstances interesting, caused on the present occasion an unusual excitement, it being

known that they were to be given by Lady Woodford, the wife of Major-General Sir Alexander Woodford, commanding the troops in the Ionian Islands. A vast concourse of people, with all the beauty and fashion of the place, assembled at an early hour on the esplanade of the citadel, which is finely situated, commanding a view of the rugged and snow-topped mountains of Albania, of the sea, and of the fertile hills of the island covered with olives, and green with the opening vegetation of an early spring. The fineness of the day was in unison with the beauty of the scenery, and nature herself seemed to smile on the expected ceremony. The Lord High Commissioner, Lord Nugent, the President of the Senate, and the Senators with their families, and the nobility and gentry of the island, honoured the corps with their presence.

The regiment being assembled and drawn up in line, at about eleven o'clock Lady Woodford arrived in her carriage, attended by the Major-General and his Staff on horseback; and on her Ladyship's descending in front of the line, the regiment presented arms, the band playing "God save the King." The grenadier company then moved from the right, and drew up facing the centre of the battalion: having opened its ranks, it presented arms to the old colours, of which it took charge, and escorted them to the citadel, the regiment presenting arms to them. Shortly afterwards the grenadiers returned with the new colours, which had been consecrated on the previous Sunday, and had remained in the garrison chapel. These were delivered by the Rev. Charles Küper to the Major and senior Captain, by whom they were borne to the parade, where those officers placed themselves on either side of Lady Woodford, continuing to hold the colours unfurled. The grenadiers having resumed their place on the right of the line, the regiment formed three sides of a square, leaving the fourth open to the public. During this formation, in order that a suitable impression might be made on their young minds, the school children of the regiment (boys and girls), neatly and uniformly dressed in green, moved into the square.

Ensigns Herbert and Honeywood, upon whom the honour of receiving the colours devolved, were then ordered to advance towards Lady Woodford, when her Ladyship delivered the colours to those officers, with the following exhortation:—

“Gentlemen,

“Receive and guard with fidelity, in every danger, these Colours which I have the honour of presenting to you! May the Almighty protect and prosper you in this sacred duty, and may you live to be distinguished in your country’s service!”

At this moment a light breeze expanded the Colours, emblazoned with the names of the many battles in which the corps had borne a distinguished part, and a simultaneous burst of admiration and applause issued forth from the numerous spectators.

The Ensigns then moved to their places in the line of Officers; as they advanced, the regiment presented arms, the band playing “God save the King.”

The Major-General then stepped forward and addressed the regiment in the following terms:—

“Colonel O’Malley, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH regiment, I have witnessed the presentation of your Colours with peculiar interest and satisfaction.

“To a regiment whose bravery in the field has ever been conspicuous, few words can be necessary on this occasion; but as your Colours are a sacred pledge which binds you to your duty and your country, I cannot pass over in silence a ceremony which calls forth every warm and honourable feeling that ought to animate a soldier’s breast.

“This day, the anniversary of the battle of Orthes, reminds us of a period when the valour and discipline of the British arms rendered it everywhere triumphant, under that great commander who led it from victory to victory.

“In those active and arduous campaigns, the EIGHTY-EIGHTH regiment, from first to last, bore a most distinguished part, under the command of that gallant officer who is now your Colonel^[8].

“The records of its meritorious services in those hard fought battles, emblazoned on these colours which are now confided to your

trust, will be to you a proud memorial of the past, and a stimulus for days to come.

“There are other corps, too, in this command, who equally shared in those glorious successes, and in reverting to their own gallant conduct, they will attest, and they can well appreciate the ardour and gallantry of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH.

“Nor can I pass over a fact not less honourable to the corps than even brilliant achievements in the field, I allude to the campaign in Canada, where the inducement to desertion was great, but where your men, without one single exception, spurned every attempt to seduce them from their colours and their duty; a memorable instance of their love of country, and of their fidelity to the service, which rendered them worthy of their native land, and an honour to the British army.

“Colonel, Officers, and Soldiers,

“The good spirit and discipline which pervade your ranks are the best presages of your future conduct, wherever you may be called.

“In your hands, Sir, warmly supported as you are by the officers around you, with your vigilance, your perseverance, and your zeal for the welfare of the regiment, I feel persuaded that its reputation and high name will ever be nobly maintained.

“With respect to you, Soldiers, there never was a period when the country had stronger claims on your attachment; when the regulations of the service so carefully provide for your maintenance, your comfort, and your protection, while serving; your support and honourable retirement, when age and infirmity render you incapable of active duty; and I may say, with confidence, there never was a time when the British soldiers were more sensible of the advantages they enjoy—more firm in their allegiance—more faithfully devoted to their King and country.

“And whenever your services shall again be required to encounter the enemies of our country in the field, need I say to the CONNAUGHT RANGERS, by these Colours you must stand or fall—with these Colours you must conquer or perish?”

The Commanding Officer, Colonel O'Malley, replied to the Major-General as follows:—

“It becomes my duty for the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH, to return thanks to you, Lady Woodford, and to you, Sir Alexander, for the honour done to us this day; in performing which duty, I feel, with much regret, how very incapable I am to do justice to the occasion, or to the grateful feelings towards you, which animate me and every individual of the regiment.

“RANGERS! the Colours you have just received have been in my possession above two years, in which I have watched over them with a constant and anxious desire to witness their delivery to you. Unavoidable circumstances have hitherto prevented this, more especially, which we all have viewed with deep sympathy and regret, the long and severe indisposition of Lady Woodford. We have now, however, thanks to the Almighty, the great satisfaction to see her Ladyship on this parade in renewed health and strength; under any circumstances you would receive with pleasure and honour throughout your lives, those Colours, borne as they are on the old and wounded poles which accompanied the regiment through many successful and triumphant battles, and with the only remaining fragments of the old Colours attached to them; but tenfold will be your satisfaction in having received them through the hands of Lady Woodford, a circumstance in itself which could not fail to insure them your respect and devotion; of this I was fully aware, when in your name I solicited her Ladyship to present those Colours.

“In reference to them, identified as they are with the history and gallant achievements of the regiment, I might, and would say much, and that without a fear of the charge being made against me, of sounding my own praises, (for, unhappily, I had no share in the deeds of glory to which I allude); but my feelings, excited by the very impressive address that the Major-General has had the goodness to make to us, and by the interesting presentation of the Colours by Lady Woodford, altogether unfit me for the task.

“To gain the good opinion and the confidence of those General Officers under whose orders we may serve, should at all times be our study; to succeed must in any case be gratifying; but in the instance of so very distinguished an officer as Sir Alexander Woodford, who so

thoroughly knows what a British soldier is and ought to be; and after a period of seven years, in which we have served under his orders, in the course of which he has acquired an intimate knowledge of us as a regiment, it is flattering and grateful in the extreme to me, as it is to you, Officers and Soldiers, to have heard the Major-General speak as he has done of the good spirit and discipline which pervade our ranks.

“We owe it to ourselves never to be unmindful of this address, and I pray you to recollect what I have frequently impressed on you, that not only by bravery in war can the honour of your Colours be upheld, but also by a steady perseverance in good and regular conduct, and let us ever bear in mind, that valour without discipline is of no avail.”

The square was then reduced, and the regiment being in line, fired a *feu de joie*, the drums beating a point of war between each fire, and at the close the band played “God save the King;” after which the regiment gave three hearty cheers in honour of the occasion. The regiment then broke into column and marched past, the Officers saluting, and the line being re-formed, opened its ranks, advanced, and again presented arms.

At two o’clock, the whole of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers, with their families, were provided with an excellent dinner on the parade in the citadel.

The Service Companies embarked from Corfu on board the Barosa troop ship, under command of Major Eden, on 29th July, 1836, and landed at Portsmouth the 23rd of September, where they joined the Depôt Companies after a separation of nearly eleven years, those companies having arrived only *two* days previously from Ireland.

The Depôt Companies after being moved from Ireland to Languard Fort and Harwich in 1830, continued to occupy those quarters until July, 1832, when they moved to Chatham, leaving a detachment of one company at Harwich, under command of Captain Orr; on the 1st January, 1833, Major O’Hara joined and assumed the command of the depôt, Major Eden having proceeded to join the Service Companies, and in this year the depôt moved to Sheerness, where Captain Orr’s detachment joined in June from Harwich, on quitting which place Captain Orr received a letter expressive of the admiration of the Mayor, Justices, and Inhabitants, of the good conduct of

the detachment, of which letter and of Captain Orr's reply, the following are copies, viz.:—

“Harwich, 12th June, 1833.

“Sir,—By the desire of the Mayor and Justices of this Borough, and on behalf of the inhabitants at large, I have to communicate to you the expression of their admiration of the conduct of the detachment of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH Regiment under your command, during their long services on this station, as having been of the most exemplary and praiseworthy description. I beg to assure you how much gratified I am by the honour of this instrumentality.

“Believe me, Sir, very respectfully, yours,
(Signed) “B. CHAPMAN, T. C.”

“A correct copy of the testimonial of good conduct of a detachment of EIGHTY-EIGHTH Regiment, under the command of Captain Orr.

(Signed) “GEORGE GRAHAM, Mayor.

“To Captain Orr, Commanding 88th Foot.”

“Harwich, 12th June, 1833.

“Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, conveying the kind expression of the Mayor, Justices, and Inhabitants at large, on the conduct of the detachment under my command, and am much gratified that their constant good conduct should have called forth the approbation of those among whom they have so long been quartered, requesting you to accept my best thanks for the handsome manner you have communicated their sentiments to me.

“Believe me, Sir,
“Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) “MARTIN ORR, Capt. 88th regt.

“To B. Chapman, Esq., Town Clerk.”

In June, 1834, the depôt marched in *two* divisions from Sheerness, and returned to Chatham, where, soon after, one of those incidental riots took place between some soldiers and some of the seamen and labourers in the Dock-yard, which, as in most cases of the kind, originated from some trifling cause, and was in the first instance considered of no importance; but unhappily it shortly after assumed a more grave and serious form, as very frequent opportunities were taken to grossly insult and assault the soldiers, who, though fully impressed with that good sense of discipline which commands forbearance, were forced in self-defence to retaliate. Again, on the 21st August, after the races, an altercation took place between some soldiers and sailors, the origin of which could not be ascertained, but the sailors were joined by a vast rabble of the lowest kind, who aided in seriously maltreating the soldiers, whose numbers being comparatively few, acted alone in self-defence, until some of the well-disposed of the inhabitants ran to the barracks and gave notice to the guard of what was passing: when the soldiers in barracks were made aware of it, they rushed therefrom to the aid of their comrades, some of whom they met, in appearance frightfully maimed, the consequences of which might have been most serious, had not the Officers of the depôt hurried forward and arrested the advance of the soldiers, who in obedience to orders immediately returned to the barracks. In the course of this proceeding, no interference was made by the civil authorities, nor on the following day when a party of seamen in a state of intoxication, accompanied by a vast rabble armed with bludgeons, and preceded by persons with musical instruments, marched up to the barrack-gate and called for the soldiers of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH, to come out for fight, and decide the affray of the previous day, a challenge which no doubt would have been readily accepted, more especially as the men were termed cowards, &c. had not the serjeant of the barrack-guard and his men done their duty by keeping their comrades within the walls, until the Commanding Officer and Officers were made aware of what was passing, and ordered the barrack-gates to be closed, and thus terminated this threatened fight. A detailed report of these proceedings was made by the Officer commanding the depôt to the Commandant of Chatham, and a complaint against the military having been forwarded in the name of the inhabitants of that place, a Court of Enquiry of *five* Officers (Major Dubourdieu of the Provisional Battalion, President) was assembled on the 1st September for the investigation of the complaints, of which due notice

was given to the complainants, with an invitation to attend and support the charges they had preferred: notwithstanding which, not one individual appeared before the court; and however blameable the civil authorities may be considered for their non-interference to check the scenes which took place, it may be justly inferred that no guilt could be established against the military, more especially, as such a report was made for the General Commanding-in-Chief's information, as brought a letter from the Adjutant-General, expressive of Lord Hill's satisfaction at the exertions of Major O'Hara and that of the Non-Commissioned Officers, in supporting his exertions to prevent and stop the irregular proceedings which took place, of which letter the following is a copy, viz.:—

“Horse-Guards, 20th September, 1834.

“Sir,—Having had the honour to submit to the General Commanding-in-Chief, your letter of the 5th inst., and that of Major O'Hara of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH Regiment therewith received, I have it in command to say, that Lord Hill learns with great satisfaction from the detailed explanation which the Major has submitted on the present occasion, that he did not fail to exert himself to the very utmost to prevent and put a stop to the irregular proceedings to which that explanation alludes; and that his Lordship's satisfaction is greatly enhanced, from learning, also, that the Non-Commissioned Officers of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH did their duty in supporting their Commanding Officer's exertions on that occasion, as the contrary line of conduct had been calumniously imputed to them.

“I have the honour to be, Sir,
“Your very obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) “JOHN MACDONALD, Adjt.-Gen.

*“To Colonel Sir Leonard Greenwell,
K.C.H., Chatham.”*

The depôt marched in two divisions to Dover, on the 6th and 8th of September, and arrived on the 10th and 12th. They occupied the Western Height Barracks, giving a detachment to the Castle until the 3rd of January, 1835, when the entire of the depôt were moved to the Castle. Soon after its arrival in Dover it actively assisted with the Artillery in extinguishing a fire,

for which the thanks of the inhabitants were received; and after being quartered in Dover for eleven months, it embarked for Ireland in the Messenger steamer, the 5th August. The feeling of the inhabitants at its departure will be best understood by reading the following description thereof, extracted from the "Dover Telegraph," which, with a letter from the Magistrates, and a garrison order, on the occasion, sufficiently refute the calumny cast on the corps when at Chatham.

From the Dover Telegraph.

DEPARTURE OF THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH.

The official documents which follow this article, so justly embody the sentiments of the chief civil and military authorities of the town and garrison, on the uniform good conduct of the depôt companies of the CONNAUGHT RANGERS, since they have been stationed here, as to leave us but the alternative of referring to our humble testimony in their favour on the first arrival of their route for Ireland.

That the inhabitants of all ranks fully concur in these testimonies, is best proved by the voices of the *thousands* assembled to greet them with a farewell cheer. At five o'clock on Wednesday evening, the depôt marched from their quarters in the Castle through the town to the new cross wall, where they were immediately embarked on board the Messenger steamer, and from that hour till nearly half-past eight, the piers and quays were literally crowded with the largest concourse of persons witnessed there for many years. During the flowing of the tide the brass band gave their final entertainment, by performing several national and appropriate airs in their acknowledged excellent style, and considerable amusement was afforded to those near the vessel by the leave-takings of the soldiers' female friends, most of whom seemed more desirous of taking leave to accompany them. At nearly half-past eight the Messenger was warped into the middle of the harbour, and presently afterwards the paddle wheels were in motion. At this moment the most perfect silence was observed by the troops, an arrangement that seemed necessary for every order being distinctly heard, relative to navigating in the harbour a vessel of eight hundred tons, propelled by machinery of two hundred horse power. But no sooner had she passed the boom-house jetties, than the cheers of the troops burst forth in a genuine Hibernian hurra, which was immediately answered most cordially

by the multitude assembled on the piers, and continued for some minutes. The band played “Rule Britannia” as the ship glided majestically to sea, and in a few minutes the CONNAUGHT RANGERS were out of sight and progressing towards their native land.

1835

We have entered more into detail than is usual on the embarkation of a single corps, but the peculiarly disadvantageous circumstances under which the EIGHTY-EIGHTH arrived at Dover, thus contrasted with the interest excited by their departure, after a stay of nearly twelve months amongst us, we think may warrant our doing so, as a proof that the odium attached to the corps at Chatham was undeserved. We now turn cheerfully to the documents before alluded to, the communication from the town clerk, and the garrison order of Colonel Arnold, viz.:—

“Dover, 3rd August, 1835.

“Sir,—I am directed by the Mayor and Magistrates to express to you their regret that the town is shortly to be deprived of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH depôt under your command. When the peculiar circumstances attending its removal to this town are taken into consideration, the Mayor and Magistrates deem it but an act of justice to the regiment, to state their great satisfaction with the general good conduct of all parties connected with it during the period it has been stationed in this garrison.

“I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) “G. W. LEDGER, Town-Clerk.

*“To Major O’Hara, Commanding Depôt
Eighty-Eighth Regiment, Dover Castle.”*

“Dover Castle, 4th August, 1835.

“Sir,—I have received with much satisfaction your letter of the 3rd inst. expressive of the regret of the Mayor and Magistrates at our departure from this garrison. In the present instance its value is much enhanced from the circumstance to which it refers, and their favourable opinion is the best refutation to those unfounded

calumnies which were disseminated to our disadvantage at Chatham. Here we have found no unjust prejudice; on the contrary, we are much indebted to the inhabitants for their invariable kindness and attention, and we feel a pride and satisfaction in having elicited this testimony of approbation from so highly respectable a body as the Mayor and Magistrates of Dover, to whom, as well as to the inhabitants, we sincerely bid farewell.

“I have the honour to be, Sir,
“Your obedient servant,
(Signed) “ROBERT O’HARA, Major 88th,
“Commanding Depôt.

“To Mr. G. W. Ledger, Town-Clerk, Dover.”

Copy of a Garrison Order issued by the Commanding Officer at Dover, on the departure of the depôt of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH regiment:—

“Dover, 3rd August, 1835.

“The depôt of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH regiment being about to embark for Cork, Colonel Arnold cannot suffer it to leave Dover without expressing his high sense of its excellent and exemplary conduct since it has been stationed here, and which he has frequently had much satisfaction in reporting to his Lordship the General Commanding-in-Chief. By its correct and soldier-like behaviour, the depôt of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH regiment has fully supported in garrison the high character which that distinguished corps has always maintained in the field, and conciliated the respect and regard of the inhabitants generally, by whom Colonel Arnold is confident its departure will be greatly regretted, and he sincerely wishes the depôt health and prosperity.

(Signed) “T. B. ARNOLD, Colonel,
“Royal Engineers, Commg. the Garr.”

On the arrival of the Messenger steamer at the Cove of Cork, orders were received to convey the depôt to Kinsale, where it disembarked the 10th September, and went into barracks at Charles Fort, from which a company was detached to Bandon on the 14th. On the 6th October, the depôt was inspected by Major-General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, K.C.B., commanding the southern district, who expressed himself highly satisfied with it in every particular. On 19th October, Assistant-Surgeon Douse, Lieutenant Mackie, with one serjeant, and twenty-one privates, proceeded to Spike Island, where (with the exception of Surgeon Douse, promoted to the 14th foot, who was replaced by Assistant-Surgeon Dalmage) they remained until the 9th February, 1836, when they embarked in the Bristol freight ship to join the service companies at Corfu. On the 31st March, a company was detached to Dunmanway.

The depôt received the route for Nenagh, and two companies, with head-quarters, marched from Charles Fort on the 19th of April, detaching, *en route*, a company to Killaloe, and relieved the depôt of the 27th regiment at Nenagh, on the 27th. The companies at Bandon and Dunmanway joined head-quarters on the 12th May, and the depôt was inspected by Major-General Sir James Douglas, K.C.B., commanding the south-western district, on the 14th, who was pleased to say, "he had seen no depôt of which he should make a more favourable report."

A letter, of which the following is a copy, was received by Captain Rutherford, commanding the detachment at Bandon, on his departure from that town:—

"Bandon, 2nd May, 1836.

"Sir,—We the undersigned inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Bandon, having learned with regret that you are about to be removed with the detachment under your command of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH regiment, consider it but justice to express to you before your departure, our perfect satisfaction at the regular and strict propriety of conduct of the men of your distinguished corps while they have been stationed here, now upwards of seven months; thus proving to their friends at home, as they have often done to their enemies abroad, what can be effected by uniform steadiness and high discipline.

“We beg you to accept and express to your men, our very best wishes for yours and their happiness and success, and the great satisfaction we shall feel, should the CONNAUGHT RANGERS at any future period be quartered among us.”

Signed by the Honourable WM. BERNARD, Provost of Bandon, eight Magistrates, ten Clergymen, and one hundred and forty-eight of the most respectable and influential inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood.

To the foregoing Captain Rutherford made the following reply:—

“To the Provost, Magistrates, Clergymen, and Inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Bandon.

“Bandon, 3rd May, 1836.

“Gentlemen,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your very flattering address of the 2nd inst.

“That the conduct of the men of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH regiment, since they have been quartered here, has elicited the approbation of so numerous and highly respectable a body of the inhabitants, is to me, as I am sure it will be to every officer of the corps, a source of the greatest gratification.

“The regret you express at the departure of the detachment, and the satisfaction it would afford, should the CONNAUGHT RANGERS at any future period return to Bandon, must be fully participated in by every individual who has had the good fortune to be stationed here, where the officers have received such general and friendly attention, and where the men have witnessed such cordiality and good feeling.

“With a deep sense of the honour you have conferred, not only on me, but the EIGHTY-EIGHTH regiment if generally,

“I have the honour to remain,

“Your very obedient humble servant,

(Signed) “H. W. RUTHERFORD,

“Capt. 88th, Commandg. Detach.”

The dépôt marched from Nenagh to Buttivant on the 9th June, where it arrived on the 14th, and received orders to hold itself in readiness to embark for England, which it did in September following, on board the Athol troop ship, and joined the service companies at Portsmouth, on the 23rd of that month, when they landed from Corfu.

1837

The regiment continued to do duty in the garrison of Portsmouth nearly eleven months, in the course of which time it was twice inspected by Major-General Sir Thomas M'Mahon, K.C.B., who, on each occasion, expressed his most unqualified approbation of it in every particular, and his intention to report accordingly to the General Commanding-in-Chief. Whilst at Portsmouth the regiment discharged nine serjeants and ninety-two rank and file, most of them after long service, worn out and unfit for further service; those numbers were, however, recruited in the course of fourteen weeks, forty-one of whom were chosen from disbanded soldiers of Evans's legion on their return from Spain, and the regiment discontinued to recruit. It marched for Weedon Barracks, Northamptonshire, in three divisions, on the 14th, 15th, and 16th August, 1837, and on the 20th of September, it was inspected by Lord Hill, General Commanding-in-Chief, when his Lordship was pleased to express himself in high terms of approbation. After a stay of only seven weeks at this most desirable station, it again marched in four divisions into Lancashire, on 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, of October, to Bolton (head-quarters), Wigan, Haydock Loch, and Liverpool.

The EIGHTY-EIGHTH, or CONNAUGHT RANGERS, though comparatively a young regiment, has performed much arduous service. A few months after it was embodied, it was engaged in operations against the enemy in Flanders and Holland, and shared in all the difficulties and privations of a winter campaign in 1794. A portion of the corps was afterwards employed in active operations in the West Indies. In a few years it appeared on the shores of India; and it formed the van of the Indian army through the deserts of Egypt. In South America the CONNAUGHT RANGERS performed their duty as gallant soldiers: and throughout the Peninsular campaigns their services are associated with the *Third Division* of the British army, which was eminently distinguished for gallantry. After a series of victories in Europe, the services of the regiment were transferred to North America, where it was distinguished for a praiseworthy national feeling, which is

inherent in brave men, and was evinced by the absence of desertion. Its services may be estimated from the circumstance, that in a period of six years it lost forty-three Officers, twenty-eight of whom fell in the field; the remainder died from wounds, from the effects of climate, or from fatigue; and its loss in Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates during the same period, and from the same causes, was above two thousand. Since the termination of the war, this regiment, whether on home service, or in garrison abroad, has been eminent for good conduct; and its past services furnish a laudable incentive to perseverance in well-doing, to all who have the honour of being enrolled under its Colours.

In compiling this Record of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH Regiment, or CONNAUGHT RANGERS, in conformity to the King's Command, as conveyed in the General Orders of the Army, great credit is due to Colonel O'Malley, who, with much diligence, has obtained a very circumstantial and correct statement of the services of the regiment; and Colonel O'Malley has acknowledged his obligations for much valuable information which has been furnished to him by the late Captain Robertson, and several other Officers who formerly served in the regiment;—particularly by Lieutenant Grattan, who served with the regiment in the Peninsular Campaigns and in North America, and has evinced the most indefatigable zeal and perseverance in contributing to the completion of this Memoir.

SECOND BATTALION OF THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

This battalion was composed of recruits raised in Ireland, for limited service, under the authority of the Additional Force Act, which passed 4th of July, 1804, and was placed on the establishment of the army, December 25th of the same year. It was formed at Dumfries, in Scotland, in November, 1805, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel John Alexander Wallace, embarked at Leith for the Thames, and landing at Gravesend, marched into Sussex, where it occupied various quarters, and furnished, from time to time, reinforcements for the First Battalion. In January, 1807, it returned to Ireland, and was quartered principally in Connaught, where it recruited numerous volunteers from the Irish militia regiments.

In the summer of 1809 it embarked from Cork for Lisbon; but on its arrival, and subsequent inspection there, it was sent, in consequence of the youth of the men, to Gibraltar, and did duty in that garrison for a few months. From Gibraltar it was ordered, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, to Cadiz, in which city it was quartered during the operations against Fort Matagorda. After the reduction of that fort it was encamped for two or three months in the Isla de Leon, under the command of Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel) Macpherson, and assisted in the construction of the lines thrown up for the defence of that island against the French. A short time before Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham engaged in the expedition which led to the battle of Barossa, the Second Battalion of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH was ordered again to Lisbon, where Colonel Taylor resumed the command.

In the pursuit of Massena's army from the lines of Torres Vedras, the second battalion, under the command of Major Dunne, was attached to the third division of the army. It was engaged in the action at Sabugal, and was present in the operations of the army down to the storming of Badajoz, after which, it furnished, as formerly stated, a large draft of men to the First Battalion and returned to England. In the end of 1813 it was ordered to Ireland, for the greater facility of recruiting. The very liberal encouragement

which Lieutenant-General Lord Beresford afforded to this service, enabled Major Dunne to obtain a number of volunteers from the Irish militia; the liberality of the Colonel, and the judicious management of the Commanding Officer, were so successful, that in two months the battalion was increased from one hundred and forty to eight hundred strong. It continued in Ireland, furnishing occasional drafts to the First Battalion until January, 1816, when it was finally reduced at Clare Castle, after transferring all the men who were fit for service to the 1st battalion, then quartered in France.

SUCCESSION OF FIELD OFFICERS;
THE
NAMES OF OFFICERS, &c., KILLED AND WOUNDED;
WITH A
LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, &c.,
WHO HAVE RECEIVED MEDALS FOR MERITORIOUS
SERVICE.

SUCCESSION OF FIELD OFFICERS.

COLONELS.

	Date of Appointment.	Date of Removal, &c.
The Honourable John Thomas De Burgh, afterwards Major- General the Earl of Clanricarde	} } Sept. 25th, 1793. }	{ { Removed to the 66th Regt., 27th Nov. 1794. {
General John Reid	Nov. 27th, 1794.	Died in 1807.
Colonel William Carr Beresford, now General Viscount Beresford	} } Feb. 9th, 1807. }	{ { Removed to the 16th regiment of foot in 1819. {
Lieut.-General Sir Gordon Drummond, G.C.B.	} } Mar. 11th, 1819. }	{ { Removed to the 71st regiment of foot in 1824. {
Lieut.-General Sir Henry Fred. Campbell, K.C.B.	} } Jan. 16th, 1824. }	{ { Removed to the 25th regiment of foot in 1831. {
Lieut.-General Sir John Alexander Wallace, Bt. and K.C.B.	} } Oct. 20th, 1831. }	

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

	Date of Appointment.	Date of Removal, &c.
Robert Brownrigg	September 25, 1793.	Coldstream Guards.
Frederick Keppell	March 28, 1794.	49th foot.
Wentworth Serle	June 21, 1795.	To half-pay.
Wm. Carr Beresford	September 16, 1795.	Promoted to the Colonelcy in 1807.
Alexander Duff	April 14, 1798.	To half-pay.
John Alex. Wallace	February 6, 1805.	Promoted to Major-General, 1819.
John Taylor	May 18, 1809.	To half-pay.
James Ferguson	August 12, 1819.	To 52nd foot.
George N. O'Malley	June 2, 1825.	

MAJORS.

	Date of Appointment.	Date of Promotion or Removal.
J. T. Harvey Elwes	March 28, 1794.	To 4th foot.
Alexander Duff	March 28, 1794.	To Lieut.-Col. 88th.
Alexander Houstoun	July 15, 1795.	To 57th foot.
F. W. Buller	June 27, 1796.	To half-pay.
Daniel Hoghton	April, 1798.	To 8th foot.
Richard Vandeleur	April 1, 1804.	Died in Portugal, 1809.
William Ironmonger	September 18, 1804.	To 2nd foot.
John Silver	September 19, 1804.	Killed at Busaco, 1810.
Daniel Colquhoun	November 23, 1804.	To 7th garrison batt.
Christopher Vowell	March 10, 1810.	Retired.
R. B. M'Pherson	March 17, 1808.	To half-pay.
R. B. M'Gregor	November 23, 1809.	To half-pay.
John Dunne	October 25, 1810.	To half-pay.
Joseph Thompson	August 4, 1811.	Killed at Badajoz.
W. C. Seton	October 30, 1812.	To half-pay.
C. M. Graham	November 28, 1816.	Retired.
R. N. Nickle	November 28, 1822.	To Lieut.-Col. in 1825.
Henry Heathcote	October 6, 1825.	Died in 1829.
Harris Hailes	May 25, 1826.	To Lieut.-Col. 28th foot.
William Onslow	February 15, 1827.	To half-pay.
Robert O'Hara	May 14, 1829.	To Lieut.-Col. unatt.
W. H. Eden	July 2, 1829.	
William Mackie	Nov. 10, 1837.	

RETURN of the NAMES of the OFFICERS, and the Number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH, Killed and Wounded by the Enemy, at the Places and Dates specified.

Place and Date of Action.	Officers' Names.		Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.			
	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.		Wounded.	
			Serjts.	R.&F.	Serjts.	R.&F.
BUENOS AYRES 5th July, 1807.	Lieut. Thompson " Hale Ensign M'Gregor Asst.-Sur. Fergusson	Major Ironmonger Capt. M'Pherson " Dunn " Chisholm " Seton " Peshall Lieut. Adair " R. Nickle " Graydon " Whittle " Stewart " Buller " Mackie " Gregg " Bury Adjut. Robertson	—	100	—	120
TALAVERA, 27th and 28th July, 1809	Capt. Blake Lieut. Graydon " Whittle " Mc. Carthy	Capt. Brown Lieut. Whitelaw	3	22	12	93
BUSACO, 27th Sept. 1810.	Major Silver Lieut. Johnston(1) Ensign Leonard	Maj. R. B. M'Gregor Capt M'Dermott " G. H. Dansey " Bury Lieut. W. Nickle " Fitzpatrick	1	29	2	92
FOZ-D'ARRONCE, 15th March, 1811.	Lieut. Heppenstall	0	0	0	0
FUENTES D'ONOR, 5th May, 1811.	Capt. Irwin	Lieut. Stewart " M'Alpin " Halket Ensign Owgan	1	6	3	50

CIUDAD RODRIGO, 19th January, 1812.	Lieut. Beresford	Lieut. W. Flack " Armstrong " W. Kingsmill " Johnston	—	20	2	54
BADAJOS, 24th March, to 6th April, 1812.	Major Thompson Capt. Lindsay Lieut. North " Johnston(2) " Mansfield " Cottom " Mc. Alpin " Whitelaw	Brev.-Major Murphy Capt. Peshall Lieut. Stewart " Faris Capt. Oates Lieut. Armstrong " Davern Ensign Grattan	5	42	10	166
SALAMANCA, 22d July, 1812.	Brev.-Major Murphy Capt. Hogan	Capt. Adair Lieut. Nickle, Wm. " Meade " Grattan " Kingsmill	1	18	1	109
VITTORIA, 21st June, 1813.	Ensign Saunders	Capt. M'Dermott Lieut. Flood " Fitzpatrick " Faris	—	30	2	195
ORTHES, 27th Feb. 1814.	Capt. Mc. Dermott Lieut. Moriarty Ensign Reynolds	Colonel Taylor Capt. Oates " Bunworth Lieut. Fitzpatrick " Davern " Faris " Creswell " Holland " Stewart Ensign M'Intosh Lt. & Adj. Mitchell	5	36	13	201
TOULOUSE, 10th April, 1814	Capt. Robert Nickle Lieut. Poole	1 —	29 —	1 —	53 —
			17	332	46	1133

RETURN of OFFICERS of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH, or CONNAUGHT RANGERS,
who died of Wounds, Fatigue, &c., from 1807 to 1814.

Rank and Name.	Place and Date of Decease.
Major Vandeleur	Died at Campo Mayor in 1809.
Captain Brown	" Pinhel in 1810.
Lieut. Shaw }	"
" Lawson }	sea when returning from South America in 1807.
" Smith	" Salamanca in 1812.
" Rutledge	" Lesan in 1813.
Ensign Jackson	" sea, proceeding to South America, in 1807.
" Hall	" Madeira in 1808.
" Fawcett	" near Salamanca in 1812.
Asst.-Surgeon Cunningham	" at Lisbon in 1811.
Paymaster Rogers	" Belem in 1812.
Captain Adair	After lingering upwards of two years, died in consequence of a severe wound received at Salamanca.
Lieut. Stewart	Died immediately after his return from South America.
Ensign M'Gregor	" at Portsmouth, after landing from Cadiz.
" Hacket	" Berry-head soon after his return from Portugal.
ABSTRACT.	—Killed, 28 —Died Abroad, 11 —Died in England, 4. —Total, 43.

RETURN of the OFFICERS who, in consideration of their gallant services and meritorious conduct in engagements with the Enemy, have been distinguished with Titles, Medals, or other marks of His Majesty's gracious favour.

Rank and Names.	The nature of the gallant services or meritorious conduct of the Officers.	The Titles, Medals, or other marks of His Majesty's gracious favour.
Lt.-Col. Beresford " Duff Major Houghton Captain Vandeleur " Silver " Beresford " Trotter " M'Gregor Lieut. Blake " Murphy " Browne " Canilac " Oates " Atkinson " Irwin " Adair " M'Dougall Ensign Rogers Adj. Thompson Surgeon M'Gregor Asst.-Surg. Taunry	For their services in the Indian army which crossed the Desert to Egypt in 1801.	A Medal from the Grand Seignor.
Lieut.-Gen. Viscount Beresford	For his distinguished conduct at Corunna, Busaco, Albuera, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelles, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse.	A Cross and Seven Clasps, and appointed G.C.B, K.G., Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Grand Cross, Tower & Sword, St. Ferdinand, and of Merit, and of St. Hernunegeld and St. Fernando.
Lt.-Gn. J. A. Wallace	In command of the regiment at the actions of Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Salamanca.	A Medal and two Clasps, and appointed C.B.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Taylor	In command of the regiment at the actions of Nivelles, Orthes, and Toulouse.	A Medal and two Clasps, and appointed C.B.

Col. James Fergusson	In command of the advance of the light division at Badajoz, when Captain in the 43rd regiment.	A Medal.
Col. Geo. O'Malley	For services as a Subaltern in the 13th regiment with the army in Egypt in 1801. For commanding Second Battalion 44th regiment in the battle of Waterloo in 1815.	A Medal from the Grand Seignor. A Medal, and appointed C.B.
Lt.-Col. Rt. Barclay Macpherson	In command of the regiment at Vittoria and Orthes.	A Medal and one Clasp, and appointed C.B. and K.H.
Major W. C. Seton	In command of the regiment at Badajoz and Salamanca	A Medal and one Clasp, and appointed C.B.
Lt.-Col. C. Tryon	Assistant-Adjutant-General with the army in the Pyrenees.	A Medal.
Major B. Murphy	For his distinguished services at Buenos Ayres in 1807, on the staff of the army.	Received the Brevet rank of Major in the army.
" G. H. Dansey	For his conduct in the action at Busaco, 27th Sept., 1810.	Ditto.
" R. N. Nickle	In command of the light battalion of the third division at Nivelles.	The Brevet rank of Major, a Medal, and appointed K.H.
" John Stewart	For his distinguished services at Fuentes d'Onor, on the 3rd and 5th May, 1811.	Received the Brevet rank of Major in the Army.
" Oates	For services in the Field.	Received the Brevet rank of Major in the army, and appointed to the third class of the Royal Hanoverian Order.
" Mackie	For services in the Field.	Appointed to the third class of the Royal Hanoverian Order.
Lt. & Adj. D. Souter	As Lieutenant in the 71st Light Infantry at Waterloo.	A Medal.
Paym. P. V. Robinson	As Paymaster in the Second Battalion 69th regiment at Waterloo.	A Medal.

RETURN of the Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Privates of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, or CONNAUGHT RANGERS, who received Medals under the sanction of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, per Adjutant-General's Letter, dated the 20th day of June, 1818, for their Services during the Peninsular War from the year 1809 to the year 1814.

FIRST CLASS.—FOR TWELVE GENERAL ACTIONS.			
Rank and Names.	Rank and Names.	Rank and Names.	Rank and Names.
SERGEANTS.	CORPORALS.	PRIVATES.	PRIVATES.
1 James Birds	John Phair	Fras. Connolly	Wm. Milton
Pat. Brazell	6 Law. Redmond	Pat. Curren	Alex. Mancur
James Bowmer		10 Pat. Doras	Pat. Muldoon
Pat. Carmody	DRUMMERS.	Bryan Farrell	30 Jas. O'Flanagan
5 Pat. Cawly	1 Jas. Baxter	Edwd. Freill	Wm. Oldershaw
Alex Coleman	Mat. Durinan	Bern. Faris	Pat. Philbin
Martin Conway	Pat. Fox	Thos. Heffron	Hugh Rogers
Benj. Corbett	Pat. Leonard	15 Alex. Hogg	Owen Reilly
Edw. Irwin	Jas. Mackenzie	Thos. Hodges	35 Thos. Shea
10 John Husband	6 Fras. White	Henry Joyce	Wm. Salisbury
Mich. O'Neill		Timy. Kelly	Geo. Taplin
Sj-M Spellacy	PRIVATES.	Edwd. King	Patt. Tumond
13 Barth. Flanagan	1 Law. Barclay	20 Dan. Leonard	Wm. Walker
	Darby Burns	Law. Leonard	40 John Webb
CORPORALS.	Chas. Boyle	Dan. Logan	Bryan M'Cullen
1 Pat. Boyle	Patt. Brennan	Sam. Langsdale	Patrick Hopkins
Pat. Cooney	5 Wm. Bowles	John Lloyd	Mich. Bradley
Wm. Lyons	Wm. Brearton	25 Pat. M'Laughlin	John Mears
John Nutsford	Rob. Cahill ^[9]	Luke M'Gann	45 John Croucher

SECOND CLASS.—FROM SEVEN TO ELEVEN GENERAL ACTIONS.

Rank and Names.	Rank and Names.	Rank and Names.	Rank and Names.
SERJEANTS.	PRIVATES.	PRIVATES.	PRIVATES.
1 Irwin Beatty	Rich. Bryan	John Farragher	90 Rob. M'Grath
B. Dumphy	15 Peter Burke	Maur.Fitzgerald	John M'Manus
Rd. Gardner	Rob. Craige	Mich. Finen	Owen M'Gown
Sam. Kennedy	Miche Campbell	55 Thos. Flanagan	Thos. M'Cann
5 John M'Manus	Js. Cavanagh(1)	John Fallon	Wm. Maclean
Moses Martin	Dan. Crowley	John Fitzpatrick	95 Wm. Mawn
7 Thos. Moore.	20 Peter Caffray	Pat. Farrill	Law. Mahon
	John Carroll	Jas. Gaven	Patt. Morgan
CORPORALS.	Js. Cavanagh(2)	60 Martin Gillan	John Meolieu
1 Jas. Brazell	Patt. Corcoran	Bern. Gray	Philex Murphy
Jn.Cunningham	Jas. Carter	Jas. Gaffney	100 Mich. Maxwell
Andw. Dykes	25 Peter Connors	John Glancey	Owen Mulvey
Mich. Flynn	Mich. Connors	John Grady	Pat. Newell
5 Thos.Heneseey	John Coyne	65 Pat. Hearns	Mich. O'Brien
Wm. Irwine	Martin Chasty	Andrew Holmes	John O'Connor
Thos. Smith	Rt.Chandlehouse	John Higgins	105 Th. O'Laughlin
John Yates	30 Mich. Conroy	Hen. Hailey	Wm. Rochford
9 John Hannah.	John Cahill	Pat. House	Patt. Reilly
	Jas. Craddock	70 Mich. Hussy	Hugh Rourke
DRUMMERS.	Mich. Dawson	Pat. Horn	Dudley Scanlon
Jacob Cooe	Thos. Dailey	Mich. Hearne	110 John Shannon
Isaac Cooe	35 Hugh Daly	Pat. Kearns	John Scaunell
3 Jas. Gough.	Patt. Dignan	John Kilmartin	John Stewart
	Jos. Dwyer	75 John Kelly	Alex. Shannon
PRIVATES.	John Darcy	Tim. Kelly	Mich. Suckling
Jas. Anderson	Pat. Darcy	Jas. Kerso	115 Phil. Sullivan
Wm. Anderson	40 John Davis	Wm. Karsons	Ths. Sweeny(1)
Denis Barry	Mich. Devine	John Killerlane	Jon. Thompson
John Burke	Jas. Devine	80 John Kurrijan	James Treacy
5 Andrew Burns	Miles Durcan	Owen Kilroy	Daniel Tighe
Wm. Barlow	John Dougherty	Owen Lynch	120 Thos. Wilson
Robt. Barry	45 Geo. Dowlan	Peter M'Coy	Mich. Walsh(1)
Jas. Brien	John Dundon	Henry M'Manus	Denis Wardock
Pat. Boyle	John Donovan	85 Hugh M'Guire	Robt. Will
10 Rob. Beatty	George Eyres	Ed. M'Cormick	Alex. Williams
Thos. Byrne	John Farrell(1)	Thos. M'Kenna	125 Thos.Wiltshire
Hen. Bell	50 John Farrell(2)	Hugh M'Mahon	126 Francis Walsh

Pat. Belton

John Farrell(3)

Philip M'Carty

THIRD CLASS.—FROM ONE TO SIX GENERAL ACTIONS..

Rank and Names.	Rank and Names.	Rank and Names.	Rank and Names.
SERJEANTS.	PRIVATES.	PRIVATES.	PRIVATES.
1 Sj-M B. O'Neill	1 James Anker	John Cox	John Hughes
Qm-S W. Smith	Andrew Arrago	40 Pat. Crowley	Mich. Harris
M. Babington	Wm. Archer	Antony Dailey	Tim. Hand
John Gillis	John Boyland	Jas. Doughert	80 Edw. Howell
5 John Ingham	5 Hen. Burke	Pat. Dalton	And. Hill
John Little	Thos. Burnett	Dav. Dunwoody	Thos. Hill
Edw. M'Nulty	Edw. Brennan	45 David Dunnon	Thos. Higgins
Thos. Mullen	Thos. Burns	Mich. Doyle	Thomas Holmes
Peter Moran	Thomas Bowles	Pat. Devine	85 David Hennessy
10 Thos. Mills	10 Hugh Brady	Fergus Devine	Mau. Hunt
Pat. Minaghan	Thomas Beckitt	Wm. Daniels	Pat. Hennessy
John Nicholson	Andw. Brady	50 Dan. Dowde	John Hennessy
John O'Brien	Jos. Brennan	Jas. Donovan	Mau. Hennessy
Geo. Phair	Wm. Burke	Mich. Dunn	90 Denis Hartt
Thos. Power	15 Ridmd. Barry	Wm. Dalton	Rich. Jones
Pat. Prior	Mich. Brien	Pat. Dailey	Rob. Irwine
Pat. Shaughnessy	Steph. Burgoy	55 Pat. Duffin	Wm. Kearney
Jas. Smith	John Brennan	Jas. Dunleavy	James Kelly
19 Charles Lewis.	John Connolly	Wm. Elliott	95 Henry Kerr
	20 John Carlton	Thos. Flynne	James Kilfoyle
	Pat. Clarke	Jas. Flynne	Bart. Kilbride
	Thos. Corrigan	60 Mich. Fahey	James Knight
CORPORALS.	Mich. Carty	Thomas Faris	Henry Knight
1 James Costello	Hen. Clarke	James Fox	100 Philip Lanagan
John Feeney	25 John Compton	Hugh Fay	Christ. Loughry
Pat. Hearne	Thos. Castiloe	Luke Flanagan	Tun. Lanagan
Peter Higgins	Pat. Croughan	65 Pat. Farilly	Christ. Lee
5 Ter. Kelly	Steph. Cuddy	Rd. Foley	John Leeson
Jas. Kelly	Bern. Cumerford	Pat. Fitzgerald	105 Sl. Lewismooore
Jas. Reynolds	30 Barth. Cullen	Mich. Fitzgibbon	Lau. Lane
Pat. Shaughnessy	James Chambers	Pat. Glancy	Thos. Little
Wm. Tupper	Bernard Cuffe	70 Corn. Grogan	John Lyster
10 Wm. Waters.	Pat. Connors	Peter Garrick	Wm. Lewis
	Dan. Crowley	Pat. Gallagher	110 Wm. Loughhead
	35 Thos. Connell	Thos. Grady	W. M'Chestny
DRUMMERS.	Martin Connolly	Wm. Gordon	Chs. M'Dermott
Jas. Arkwell	Farrell Cunniffe	75 And. Gorman	Hugh M'Mahon
Alex. Douglas			

3	Jas. Ogilvie		Pat. Conway		Wm. Hannah		M. M'Laughlin
115	Thos. M'Cue		Denis Murphy		Wm. Pendleton		Francis Sims
	Alex. M'Kerker		Hugh Moore		Edw. Quinn	170	John Smith
	Mich. M'Nama	135	Lau. Mahony		James Quinn		John Tobin
	Ow. M'Dermott		Wm. Moffet		Thos. Rafferty		Mich. Travers
	John M'Ilgun		John Murphy	155	Jn. Richardson		Wm. Travers
120	Jas. M'Gowan		Benj. Mann		Edw. Rattigan		John Thomond
	John M'Cullen		Pat. Matthews		John Robinson	175	Nich. White
	Jas. M'Dermott	140	Bern. Newman		Bern. Rooney		Patt. Wynne
	Thos. M'Cale		Jas. Neale		John Reilly(1)		Peter Ward
	Jas. M'Intosh		Wm. Neyland	160	Edw. Ring		Peter Wynne
125	Sam. M'Connell		Mich. Newell		Thos. Ross		James Waller
	Pat. M'Conville		Dav. Needham		Thos. Regan	180	Denis Woods
	Pat. M'Murren	145	Edw. O'Brien		John Reardon		Owen White
	Thos. M'Grath		John Powell		Patt. Sheridan		Thos. Ward
	Jere. M'Carthy		Wm. Phibbs	165	Mich. Swift		Mich. Walsh
130	Thos. M'Keal		Jas. Price		Hugh Saint		Edw. Walsh
	H. Mulholland		Mich. Pettit		John Shaw	185	John Young
	George Mullen	150	Mich. Price		Denis Sweeny		

	Serjts.	Corp.	Drs.	Priv.
No. of First Class	13	6	6	45
” Second Class	7	9	3	126
” Third Class	19	10	3	185
	—	—	—	—
Total number of Medals	39	25	12	356

FOOTNOTES:

[1] Consisting of the first battalions of the Fifth, Thirty-Sixth, Forty-Fifth, and EIGHTY-EIGHTH Foot; five companies of the Rifle Corps, two squadrons of the Sixth Dragoon Guards, and two companies of artillery.

[2] It may not be improper, in this place, to notice and correct an erroneous report which became prevalent in England, that the troops engaged in the assault of Buenos Ayres were ordered, not only to advance unloaded, but actually to take the flints out of their muskets. The fact is, that two companies of the EIGHTY-EIGHTH only were thus deprived of every means of offence or defence except their bayonets; they had been on a piquet the night before at “White’s House,” and, consequently, joined their corps in the morning with loaded arms; the order to draw their charges occasioning some delay, General Gower, who was present, became impatient, and directed those who had not drawn to take their flints out. The consequence was, that several of these men were killed in the streets while in the act of screwing in new flints.

[3] General Reid was head of an ancient Scotch family, and served as a Lieutenant in Loudon’s Highlanders in 1745. In 1759 he was appointed Major of the Forty-Second, in which regiment he continued until 1771. In 1780 he was appointed Colonel of the Ninety-Fifth Foot, a newly-raised regiment, and continued to command it until it was disbanded in 1783. In 1794, as stated in the text, he became Colonel of the Connaught Rangers. His commissions as a General Officer were, Major-General 19th October, 1781; Lieutenant-General 12th October, 1793; and General 1st January, 1798.

[4] Colonel Napier.

[5] Ibid.

[6] 17th October.—He was succeeded by Captain Robert B. M’Gregor.

[7] The French army had recently been reinforced by their victorious troops from Germany.

[8] Lieutenant-General Sir John A. Wallace, Bart., and K.C.B.

[9] Robert Cahill was transferred as Serjeant to the Thirty-First regiment, for the purpose of being Pay-Serjeant to Captain Bray, who exchanged from the EIGHTY-EIGHTH, with Captain Hutton. Cahill was on board the Kent East Indiaman, when she took fire in the Bay of Biscay, and from the account given by Captain Bray, his conduct and extraordinary exertions on that trying occasion were most exemplary and conspicuous. Having lost his Medal (which was of the

First Class) and all his necessaries, the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Light Company (in which Company Cahill served during the whole of the Peninsular war) made a subscription amongst them of Five Pounds to purchase him a kit, which sum was sent to him by Lieutenant and Adjutant Souter, who at the same time made him the present of a Medal, which he forwarded through the Horse Guards.

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Obvious typographical errors and punctuation errors have been corrected after careful comparison with other occurrences within the text and consultation of external sources.

Some hyphens in words have been silently removed, some added, when a predominant preference was found in the original book.

Some wide tables in the Appendix have had { and } bracketing removed, and a horizontal separator inserted instead.

*** END OF THE PROJECT GUTENBERG EBOOK HISTORICAL
RECORD OF THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF FOOT, OR
CONNAUGHT RANGERS. : CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE
FORMATION OF THE REGIMENT IN 1793, AND OF ITS
SUBSEQUENT SERVICES TO 1837 ***

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