

AN ACCOUNT  
OF  
THE SCOTTISH REGIMENTS,  
WITH  
THE STATISTICS OF EACH,  
FROM 1808 TO MARCH 1861.

COMPILED FROM THE OLD REGIMENTAL RECORD BOOKS, AND  
MONTHLY RETURNS OF EACH REGIMENT, NOW  
RENDERED TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

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IT is with no intention to make invidious distinctions between English, Scotch, and Irish Regiments, that we have taken up the subject of the nationality of the Scottish Regiments; neither is the comparison of the number of Regiments, and resources of each country, which it is necessary to draw, done with any other motive than to clear up a prevailing error to the disparagement of Scotsmen of the present century, as being devoid of martial spirit. But the warlike feelings that used to animate Scotsmen of old are not yet extinct; and in these pages it will be proved, by official figures, that even now the martial spirit exists in Scotland to a greater degree than either in England or Ireland.

It has, indeed, often been a matter of surprise to those acquainted with the truth, how the assertion that the Highland Regiments were destitute of Scotsmen, and principally composed of Irishmen, could be so generally believed, and echoed by military men, who, of course, carry weight from their calling, the public not being aware that, in many instances, officers know very little of the men in their Regiments, and in not a few cases even of those in their own companies or troops, beyond the characters the sergeants give them, arising from a want of interest in the men.

The erroneous assertion applies equally to the Peninsular

and Waterloo campaigns, between 1808 and 1815, as it does to the Russian, between 1854 and 1856. We have all along entertained a contrary opinion, grounded on a personal knowledge of the Regiments for many years, coupled with inquiry; but we felt desirous of testing the fact, first of all by obtaining access to the old Regimental Record Books, and also by the Monthly Returns now rendered by each Regiment. Through the courtesy of the War Office authorities, this was kindly allowed, and by these records the erroneous idea so much indulged in is refuted.

The old Record Books, which are clear, explicit, and well made out, have been very carefully inspected, for, without the numbers being given with care, we feel certain that any mere statement would not be credited, so deeply is the error rooted. In each case the county and parish in which the soldier was born are stated; and also other particulars are given, as where enlisted, date, by whom, and previous trade or occupation. Therefore the whole acted as a check on any man not a Scotsman, being passed as such. In cases where the particulars of the place of birth, &c., could not be learned, it is left blank. The Highlanders are not given separately, but included with the Lowlanders as Scots. However, the number of each could have been ascertained, if our time had admitted of it.

As it is only from the Peninsular war of 1808 that the nationality of the Highland Regiments has been questioned, we will divide the present statement into three periods as regards them.

- I. From 1808 to 1815, which embraces the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns, the American war, and active service in India.
- II. From 1854 to 1857, which will give the Scottish Regiments, as they were before embarkation for the Crimea, when there, and after their return to this country.
- III. The Scottish Regiments as they were on the 1st March 1861. Also of the recruits, &c.

IV. We will close with a list of some of the old Regiments, disbanded previously and at the end of last century, upon the termination of hostilities; and of the Highland Fencible Regiments.

Perhaps it may not be generally known, that during the wars from 1808 to 1815, Scotland had one Cavalry and nineteen Infantry Regiments, and Ireland four Cavalry and nine Infantry Regiments. We refer to those distinguished as national. Almost all had second battalions, excepting the Royal Scots, which had four. Of these battalions, Scotland had eight engaged in the Peninsula; and at Waterloo, the Scots Greys, and six battalions. Ireland had in the Peninsula three Cavalry and five Infantry Regiments, and at Waterloo one Cavalry and one of Infantry. In 1811, the population of

England and Wales was	.	.	10,150,000
Scotland,	.	.	1,805,000
Ireland,	.	.	5,937,000

It will thus be seen that Scotland, with a very limited population, had then a greater number of Regiments than Ireland had. It is therefore not surprising, that with so few Regiments, and a population scarcely a half less than England and Wales, wherever men were required, Irishmen were in plenty to fill up the gaps. But we will prove that they numbered few in the Highland corps, although, we believe, latterly they were numerous in many English Regiments. Instead of the men in the Highland Regiments, that retained that designation, being principally Irish, of those not Scots, there were and are English, as well as Irish, while in each Regiment the mass of the men were and are still Scots; and we may add, that up to the end of the wars, which finished with Waterloo, in most cases they were true mountaineers.

The martial spirit that appears to have stimulated Scotsmen during the old wars is almost incredible. From 1740 to the end of that century, excluding Lowland Regiments, it is stated

that fifty Highland battalions alone were raised, thirty-four of which were employed in the Continental and American wars, and in India. The most of them were reduced at the termination of hostilities. The number of Highlanders raised for different Regiments north of the Tay in 1779-80, in eighteen months, was 13,586. In addition to this, the volunteers in the Highlands and Islands, previous to the peace in 1801, exceeded 11,500, and when the war recommenced, they amounted to 13,323. In part of 1803 and the year 1804, another batch of 8615 Highlanders were raised for different Regiments. In 1811, the local Militia was instituted, and the Volunteers and Militia in the Highlands then numbered 34,784 men. Only the native Highlanders are given. From 1793 to 1811, the population in the Highlands alone furnished for the national defence 74,442 men for Regiments of the line, Fencibles, Militia, and Volunteers. We give these particulars, as it is or should be known that the Regiments of the line in the field were, in many instances, principally filled up from the Militia and Volunteer forces.

We are indebted for this information to Major-General David Stewart's interesting history of the Highland Regiments,—a book little known now. We may here state, that we have availed ourselves from the same source of whatever we thought touched on the point, as well as what could be gleaned from the histories of those Regiments published in 1837, under the authority of the Adjutant-General.

In 1808, the Scottish Regiments were the 2d Dragoons, or Scots Greys;\* 3d Foot Guards; 1st Royal Regiment, or Royal Scots; 21st North British Fusiliers; 25th King's Own Borderers; 26th Cameronians; 42d Royal Highlanders; 70th Glasgow Lowland Regiment; 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, 75th, 78th, and 79th Highlanders; 90th Perthshire Volunteers; 91st, 92d, 93d, and 94th Highlanders. As will be shewn as we go along, the

\* The 7th Hussars were originally Scots, having been raised in Scotland in 1690 as Scots Dragoons. They were disbanded after the peace in 1713, and reformed in 1715, by the transfer of three extra troops from the Scots Greys, two troops from the Royal Dragoons, and one newly raised, which made up the Regiment.

70th, 73d, 75th, and 94th Regiments are no longer known as Scots. The 99th is now called the Lanarkshire Regiment. Although bearing a Scottish name, the Coldstream Guards are English. Colonel Mackinnon, in his history of the Regiment, mentions that they were originally formed from five companies of Hesilrige's Regiment, quartered at Newcastle, and five companies of Fenwick's, at Berwick, which formed part of Cromwell's army before invading Scotland, and which he placed under General Monk. They were embodied at Coldstream as a Regiment, and hence the name. They have never recruited in Scotland.

With war for such a lengthened period, and so many Highland Regiments in the service, it is not surprising that at last there was a scarcity of men; and consequently, on the 7th April 1809, an order from Head-Quarters was issued, stating, that as the population of the Highlands of Scotland was found to be insufficient to supply recruits for the whole of the Highland corps in his Majesty's army, and as some of these corps, by laying aside their distinguishing dress, which was objectionable to the natives of South Britain, would induce the men of the English Militia to enter, the 72d, 73d, 74th, 75th, and 94th Regiments were ordered to discontinue wearing the Highland dress for the future. In addition to the above, the 91st also discontinued it in 1809. The 71st, on being made Light Infantry in 1810, substituted the tartan trews for the kilt.

The Scots Greys, and the present kilted Regiments, which are the 42d, 78th, 79th, 92d, and 93d, and those wearing the tartan trews, viz., the 71st, 72d, and 74th, may now strictly be called the only national corps, those which are Lowland being dressed like other line Regiments, (although pipers have been given to them,) and having as many English and Irish as Scots in their ranks, have thereby, in a great measure, lost their nationality, except in name. Examples of this will be given after the statement shewing the composition of the Highland Regiments on the 1st March 1861.

## SCOTS GREYS.

This noble Regiment has always been Grenadier Cavalry, the only Regiment so distinguished in the service, excepting the Household Cavalry, and consequently the Grenadier head-dress has always been worn. The Life and Horse Guards having had a helmet given to them some years ago, the Scots Greys now alone wear the bearskin\* and plume, which gives them a most martial appearance.

Two troops were first raised in 1678, and ultimately increased to six troops in 1681,† when Lieutenant-General Dalziel was appointed Colonel. There is no record, but it is believed they were first mounted on grey horses in 1699. They were called in 1702 the "Grey Dragoons," and the "Scots Regiment of White Horses." Called "Royal Regiment of North British Dragoons" in 1707, the year of the Union, and numbered as 2d Dragoons in 1713. The Scots Greys first entered England for service in June 1685.

They captured the colours of the French Regiment du Roi at Ramilies.

On the 16th June 1743, the Regiment distinguished itself in the most brilliant manner at Dettingen. According to the history of the Regiment, compiled at the Adjutant-General's Office in 1837, they were led on that occasion by their Colonel, the chivalrous and daring Lieutenant-General Campbell, who held a command in the army. We have also learned from another source,‡ that they were under the orders of Lieutenant-General the Earl of Crawford,§ who, having been desperately wounded and charged over by the Osmanlis at the fierce battle of Krotzka, had acquired true notions of Cavalry tactics, and that, by his directions, the Greys at once charged sword in hand, carried

\* Of Infantry, the Foot Guards alone retain it.

† The oldest Cavalry Regiments in the service are the Life Guards, raised in 1660, the Royal Horse Guards (Blues) and 1st Dragoons, in 1681.

‡ "United Service Journal," 1835.

§ At Dettingen and Fontenoy he commanded the brigade of Life Guards and Horse Grenadier Guards, and greatly distinguished himself. He had served in the Greys, and was afterwards their Colonel.

everything before them, and covered themselves with glory. This charge is mentioned as the first instance that can be cited since 1659 of such being done by British Cavalry, and which is the reason of our entering into particulars about their services at Dettingen. They captured the white standard belonging to the French King's Household Troops,—an event reported as never having before occurred. The Blues (Royal Horse Guards) and other Regiments, it is also mentioned, although shewing the most undaunted bravery, having adhered to the old system, with its defects in the mode of fighting, did nothing, and were compelled to retire. For a long period part of the equipment of a Dragoon was a long musket and bayonet, the Life and Horse Guards alone having the carabine; and when attacking a square, the system was to halt at fifty yards distance, fire a volley, after which, if the Foot stood firm, they trotted off without thinking themselves disgraced.

The Scots Greys have long been noted for the size and strength of the men, their admirable discipline, good riding, and well-broken horses, which accounts, of course, for the celebrity they have attained for the steadiness and tremendous force with which they execute a charge, in which they stand unrivalled.

The Greys did not serve in the Peninsula, but, as is well known, covered themselves with glory at Waterloo, in a manner unparalleled in the annals of British or any other Cavalry.\*

Formerly all the men were Scots; but we could not find any Regimental Record Book, and must therefore confine ourselves to what Major-General D. Stewart stated of them in 1822, when referring to the Regiments at Waterloo, and the period when he wrote, that "there are few Regiments more purely Scots than the Greys."

At one time, we believe, they had the appropriate motto, "Second to none," on their appointments, which has given place to an "Eagle," commemorative of their gallantry, and the capture of the standard † of the 45th Regiment of Invincibles by

\* Well described in Siborne's history of the battle.

† A painting of this exploit was engraved a year or two ago, and is sold under the title of the "Fight for the Standard." Ensign Ewart sat for his portrait.



Sergeant Ewart at Waterloo. The motto, "Second to none," is still borne on the second or their Regimental guidon, (standard,) with the Eagle and Waterloo underneath.

#### 42D ROYAL HIGHLANDERS.

This corps, renowned in every campaign, is too well known to require anything further to be said, than that it was formed into a Regiment in 1739, from the "Black Watch" companies raised in 1729; numbered as 42d in 1751; and called the "Royal Highland Regiment" in 1758.

We cannot recollect our authority, but have always understood that the red feather worn in their bonnets was given as a mark of distinction for their gallantry in America.

It is scarcely necessary to repeat, that prior to the Peninsular wars, the demand on Scotland for men had been so great, that in 1808 it began to be felt by all the Scottish Regiments.

1st Battalion.—When landed in the Peninsula in 1808, the strength was 826, viz. :—

583 Highlanders, 231 Lowlanders, 7 English, 5 Irish.

The number of men which appear by the Regimental Record Book, as enlisted principally between 1807 and 1812, is in all 2265, and are as follows :—

1980 Scots, 84 English, 201 Irish.

This Record Book is supposed to be for both the 1st and 2d battalions, as none for the 2d could be found. The 2d battalion went to the Peninsula in 1809, but having been greatly weakened, was relieved by the 1st battalion in 1812, to which all the available men of the 2d were handed over, and the strength of the 1st thereby raised to 1160 men. From 1814 to 1816, there were in the 1st battalion, which also served at Waterloo,

759 Scots, 28 English, 90 Irish, 1 Foreigner.

Of these, 343 were drafted from the 2d battalion, which remained at home.

In 1818, the Regiment was composed of—

712 Scots, 15 English, 43 Irish.

The English were principally from Wales, and, properly speaking, should be put down as Welsh.

The 42d served in every campaign in all parts of the globe, and bear a name that they may well be proud of.

#### 71ST HIGHLANDERS.

The 1st battalion of this Regiment was originally the 73d, or Lord MacLeod's Highlanders. Raised in 1777. Strength, 1100, viz. :—

840 Highlanders, 226 Lowlanders, 34 English and Irish.

The number was altered to 71st in 1786. In 1800, the Regiment was 800 strong, of whom 600 were Highlanders. After serving with distinction in the Peninsular campaign of 1808–9, the Highlanders and Lowlanders were reduced to 560. In 1810, the Regiment was made Light Infantry, and called "Highland Light Infantry," the tartan trews being substituted for the kilt. This caused an influx of English and Irish.

The Regimental Record Book extends from 1804 to June 1815, but most of the men whose names are entered in it were enlisted between 1807 and 1811, and were—

889 Scots, 93 English, 418 Irish, 10 Foreigners.

A good many names, (mostly Scottish,) with no birthplace given, are excluded from these numbers.

This battalion served in India, Cape of Good Hope, Peninsula, and Waterloo.

2d Battalion.—Raised at Dumbarton in 1804, and had been so successful in recruiting and obtaining the good will of the people of Glasgow, that in 1808 the Regiment was called the "Glasgow Highland Regiment." By the Regimental Record Book, from 1806 to 1818, there were enlisted—

1671 Scots, 155 English, 669 Irish, 10 Foreigners.

Amongst the Scotsmen there were a number of Lanark and Renfrew men. Nearly all were from time to time drafted to the 1st battalion.

#### 72D HIGHLANDERS (DUKE OF ALBANY'S.)

Formerly the 78th, or the Earl of Seaforth's Highlanders. Raised in 1778, and was 1130 strong, viz. :—

900 Highlanders, 187 Lowlanders, 43 English and Irish.

Of the Highlanders, 500 were from the Earl of Seaforth's estates, and 400 from the estates of the Mackenzies of Scatwell, Kilcoy, Applecross, and Redcastle.

There are two Regimental Record Books, but they are not distinguished as regards the battalions. Taken together, the enlistments, which are principally from 1808 to 1822, give—

Book.	Scots.	English.	Irish.	Foreigners.
No. 1	1383	315	395	88
No. 2	639	82	131	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2022	397	526	90

The foreigners were principally Germans, and a few Blacks for the band. There were a good many Forfarshire men. The Highland dress was discontinued in 1809, but restored in 1823, excepting that for the kilt, tartan trews were substituted.

This Regiment served in India and the Cape of Good Hope.

#### 73D HIGHLANDERS.

Raised at Perth in 1780, as the 2d battalion of the 42d Royal Highlanders, and was 1086 strong, nearly all Highlanders. The battalion was sent the same year to India, and at the conclusion of hostilities ending with the siege of Mangalore it was to have been reduced, but on the representation of the officers of both battalions, and being complete in numbers by recruits from

Scotland, the King ordered it to be formed into a separate corps, with green instead of blue facings, and numbered the 73d Highlanders. This was done in 1786. While in India it continued to be recruited from Scotland. Returned from India in 1806. Served at the siege of Seringapatam. The Highland dress and designation were dropped in 1809.

#### 74TH HIGHLANDERS.

Raised in 1787, but not above one-half were Highlanders, many of the men being Lowlanders from Glasgow and Paisley. For their gallantry at Assaye, they were called the "Assaye Regiment."

This Regiment never recovered its losses in India, and the Highland dress and designation having been discontinued in 1809, it was therefore principally filled up by drafts of volunteers from English and Irish Militia Regiments.

It afterwards served in the Peninsula.

By the Regimental Record Book, extending from 1807 to 1814, but in which most of the men entered are from 1810, there appear—

322 Scots, 686 English, 716 Irish, 4 Foreigners.

On the 24th December 1810, the statement of the Regiment was 956 strong, viz. :—

269 Scots, 236 English, 443 Irish, 8 Foreigners.

A good many Welsh are put down as English. The Highland designation was restored about 1844, but only the tartan trews, &c., given.

Served in India and the Peninsula.

#### 75TH HIGHLANDERS.

Raised at Stirling in 1788, and sent to India the same year. Nearly all Highlanders. Returned from India in 1806, and in

1809 the designation of Highland changed, as there were not above 100 Highlanders then left in the Regiment.

#### 78TH (ROSS-SHIRE BUFFS) HIGHLANDERS.

Raised in 1793, and was composed of 1000 Highlanders. In March 1811, although they had been in India several years, there were—

835 Highlanders, 184 Lowlanders, 8 English, 9 Irish.

2d Battalion.—Raised in 1804 in Inverness-shire by the Earl of Seaforth, and was 850 strong, viz. :—

714 Highlanders, 96 Lowlanders, 40 English and Irish.

The Island of Lewis, part of the Seaforth estate, gave 200 men.

In 1808 a draft of 400 men was sent to the 1st battalion in India, 350 of whom had previously served in the Perthshire, Ross-shire, and other Highland Militia Regiments, before joining the 78th; and of these, 280 were six feet and upwards in height, with strength of limb and person equal to their height.

This battalion, although in the Netherlands at the time, was not called up to the battle of Waterloo. It was amalgamated with the 1st battalion in 1817, on its return from India.

We could find no Regimental Record Book for this Regiment, and are indebted to Major-General Stewart's History for what we have given.

The 1st battalion was at Assaye and Java, and saw much service. The 2d battalion was at the battle of Maida in 1807.

#### 79TH CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

Raised in 1793 by Allan Cameron of Errach, and was 1000 strong, nearly all being Highlanders. By the Regimental Record Book, from 1800 to 1815, there appear to have been enlisted—

1733 Scots, 257 English, 172 Irish, 5 Foreigners.

In addition, there are 174 names (mostly Scottish) not included in the above numbers, as the birthplaces are not given. There were a good many Manxmen, whom we place amongst the English.

Although called "Cameron Highlanders," only 63 bearing that name could be found.

2d Battalion.—By the Regimental Record Book, from 1804 to 1818, there appear to have been—

1558 Scots, 168 English, 152 Irish, 6 Foreigners.

Amongst the foreigners there were 3 Blacks for the band. There are 161 names (mostly Scottish) excluded from the above numbers, as the birthplaces are not stated. A great many of the men were from Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, and other Highland counties. Only 57 Camerons could be found. A good many of the small clan "Gunn" appear. A large number of the men are marked as drafted to the 1st battalion.

This very fine Regiment was engaged in all the great campaigns, ending with Waterloo.

#### 91ST ARGYLESHERE HIGHLANDERS.

This Regiment, formerly the 98th, was raised in 1794 by Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan Campbell of Lochnell. Seven of the Captains were Campbells, and other two were natives of Argyleshire.

In 1798 the number was altered to 91st.

Although called Highlanders, by the Regimental Record Books many of the men appear to have been Lowlanders. From 1800 to 1819 there were enlisted—

970 Scots, 171 English, 218 Irish, 22 Foreigners.

2d Battalion.—From 1807 to 1814 the following appear:—

599 Scots, 168 English, 142 Irish, 197 Foreigners.

Most of the foreigners were Germans.

After this battalion was raised, the Highland garb was discontinued in 1809.

This Regiment served in all the Peninsular campaigns from the engagement at Roleia, and finished with Toulouse.

#### 92D GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

Formerly the 100th Regiment, was raised in 1794 by the Duke of Gordon and the Marquis of Huntly.

Three-fourths were Highlanders, raised from the Gordon and other estates in the Highlands, and the other fourth from the Lowlands of Aberdeen and the adjacent counties. One of the officers brought 31 Irishmen to make up his complement, and which comprised all the Irish then in the Regiment. There were no Englishmen, but one Welshman, named Richard Evans.

In 1798 the number was changed to 92d. At no period were there ever more than from 60 to 70 Irish serving together at the same time. Nine-tenths were always Scotsmen. The Regiment continued to be recruited from the Duke of Gordon's estates for years after Waterloo. The only Regimental Record Book, during the old wars, to be found is for the 1st Battalion, which served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, but the entries are limited to the men who enlisted from 1811 to 1825. The numbers are—

716 Scots, 51 English, 111 Irish.

Another book for men enlisted between 1819 and 1826 gives—

635 Scots, 35 English, 18 Irish, 2 Foreigners.

This Regiment distinguished itself greatly in the old wars, ending with Waterloo.

#### 93D SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS.

Raised in 1800, by General Wemyss, from the Sutherland Fencibles, disbanded in 1798, and was originally composed of 631 Highlanders, of whom 460 were from Sutherlandshire, and

the others from Ross and the neighbouring counties. In 1811 the strength was—

1014 Highlanders and Lowlanders, 18 English, 17 Irish.

We could not find any Regimental Record Book for this Regiment. It has always, however, been a very national one. It was stated in 1853 that there were only about 30 men in the Regiment, who were not natives of the counties of Sutherland, Inverness, or Ross.

The 93d did not serve in the Peninsula, nor at Waterloo; only at the Cape of Good Hope, and in the disastrous campaign of 1814–15 in America. The loss of the Regiment at New Orleans was very severe. As is known, the disaster was occasioned through the conduct of the Lieutenant-Colonel of the 44th, (we will omit his name,) who received orders on the previous night that the men of his Regiment were to carry forward the scaling ladders. From fear he disobeyed, appearing at the head of his Regiment without the ladders, having previously given expression to his terror of mind. When called for by General Pakenham, he could not be found. Meanwhile, daybreak discovered the troops to the Americans, the opportunity was lost; and although the most undaunted dashes were made, they could do nothing without the ladders. The yellow fever also ably assisted the Americans.

#### 94TH HIGHLANDERS.

The history of this Regiment we are not in possession of.

The Regimental Record Book dates from 1800, but the enlistments entered in it are principally between 1808 and 1818; and as the Highland dress and designation were discontinued in April 1809, it had ceased to be Highland when the men were enlisted. The numbers were—

507 Scots, 135 English, 666 Irish, 6 Foreigners.

Most of the officers were Scottish, and the men from Scotland were Lowlanders, principally from the Lothians.

This Regiment served in the Peninsula.



The foregoing were the whole of the Highland Regiments at the beginning of the present century ; and from the particulars given, it will be seen that the demands on the population of the Highlands were too many and large, continuing with scarcely any intermission for nearly half-a-century, as one war succeeded another in the most rapid manner, and the demand for men was so great, and the martial spirit of Scotsmen so much taken advantage of by the Government, that it is wonderful the resources of Scotland, limited in population as it was, were not exhausted altogether.

Still, under such pressure, it must now be evident to any careful reader, what the real composition of those Regiments which were continued as Highland, was during the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns.

As already stated, no fewer than six of the Regiments mentioned dropped the Highland dress and designation in 1809, from the difficulty of keeping so many up to their complements ; but those that remained Highland—viz., the 42d, 78th, 79th, 92d, and 93d—are clearly shewn to have maintained their characters as such, although to some small extent English and Irish were found in their ranks, and which very probably gave rise to the assertion that there were few Scotsmen, from each individual Englishman or Irishman being counted as fifty.

Some such exaggeration must have occasioned the error, which no doubt obtained credit more readily, from so many Regiments having been obliged to abandon the "garb of old Gaul" for the reason already mentioned.

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### LOWLAND REGIMENTS.

In regard to the Lowland Regiments, we cannot obtain much information, as they had nothing to distinguish them from English or Irish Regiments of the line, the dress being the same. They appear to have been very much mixed in composition, the Low-

land Scots not always selecting them, but in a great many instances joining English and Irish Regiments,—the educated, very probably, from the hope of more rapid promotion, as the poorest Scotsman could, and still can, obtain a good plain education through the excellent parochial schools of his country. Scotsmen were then, and still are, to be found in nearly every Regiment in the service.

#### SCOTS OR 3D FOOT GUARDS.

The earliest notice which we can find of this Regiment occurs in Edinburgh in 1681, when they first appear on the British establishment. They were, however, kept on the Scotch establishment until the Union, December 1707, when they were placed on the same footing as the 1st (Grenadier) and Coldstream Guards.

They were called the Scots Guards, then 3d Foot Guards, and now the Scots Fusilier Guards.

We could not find any Regimental Record Book.

They have always recruited in Scotland.

They served in Egypt, the Peninsula, and at Waterloo.

#### 1ST ROYALS, OR ROYAL SCOTS.

This Regiment originated from a body of Scottish Infantry, which proceeded from Scotland to France, in the reign of James VI. (1st of England,) to assist Henry IV. in his wars with the Leaguers, and was constituted a Regiment in January 1633. Returned from the Continent in 1661, and obtained rank in the British army from that date. Styled the "Royal Regiment" in 1684. Divided into 1st and 2d battalions in 1686.

In 1804, the 1st and 2d battalions being in the West Indies, 3d and 4th battalions were embodied at Hamilton, near Glasgow.

In 1812, styled "1st Regiment, or Royal Scots." In 1821, changed to "1st, or the Royal Regiment of Foot."

During the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns, this Regiment

therefore had four battalions serving in different parts of the world. In some of them there were many Scotsmen; but we will confine ourselves to the 3d battalion, as it alone served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. The other battalions were then in the East and West Indies.

By the Regimental Record Book for the 3d battalion, from 1804 to 1817, the names of 1087 men are recorded, viz. :—

197 Scots, 404 English, 464 Irish, 22 Foreigners.

The different battalions served in every campaign.

#### 21ST NORTH BRITISH FUSILIERS.

This Regiment was raised in 1678, and was numbered the 21st in 1694. A 2d battalion was raised in 1804, in the counties of Ayr and Renfrew, and was disbanded at Stirling in 1816.

We could not find any Regimental Record Book.

This Regiment did not serve in the Peninsula nor at Waterloo; but suffered severely in the Washington and New Orleans campaigns of 1814–15.

#### 25TH KING'S OWN BORDERERS.

The early history of this Regiment we are not in possession of. The Regimental Record Book for the 1st battalion is only from 1808 to 1816. There are entered—

344 Scots, 613 English, 506 Irish, 37 Foreigners.

Of the foreigners, 14 were negroes, as officers' servants, the battalion having been many years in the West Indies.

2d Battalion.—The Record Book for this battalion is from 1806 to 1816, and there are entered—

576 Scots, 639 English, 288 Irish, 8 Foreigners.

Most of the Scotsmen in both battalions were from Edinburgh, the Lothians, and Border counties.

Neither of the battalions served in the Peninsula, nor at Waterloo, but were in Egypt, &c.

#### 26TH CAMERONIANS.

For this Regiment no Record Book could be found.

They served in Egypt and at Corunna, on which latter occasion they were brigaded with the 3d battalion Royal Scots.

Not engaged in the Peninsular (1809-14) and Waterloo campaigns.

#### 70TH REGIMENT.

In 1758, the 2d battalion of the 31st Regiment was numbered the 70th. It was then stationed in Scotland, and the facings were light grey. As it contained in the ranks many Scotsmen, they were commonly called the Glasgow Greys. In 1768, the facings were changed to black. In 1782, called the Surrey Regiment. In 1812, called the Glasgow Lowland Regiment. In 1823, again called the Surrey Regiment. They were stationed in British America during the American war. Present at the capture of Martinique in 1794, and Guadaloupe in 1810.

No Regimental Record Book could be found.

#### 90TH PERTSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

Raised, we believe, in 1794, by Mr Thomas Graham, of Lynedoch, Perthshire, afterwards General Lord Lynedoch.

By the Regimental Record Book, there appear to have been enlisted, up to 1812—

538 Scots, 1097 English, 486 Irish, 23 Foreigners.

As these numbers give a total of 2144, doubtless both battalions are included.

A good many Welsh are put down as English.

The Regiment saw a good deal of service, but was not engaged in the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns.

The foregoing are the Lowland Regiments, and the particulars given prove that they never sustained the same national standard as the Highland did. However, as already stated, Lowlanders, more or less in number, were to be found in almost every Regiment in the service; and as a proof of this, we cannot do better than to take the 27th and 88th Irish, which, from the large population, and limited number of national Regiments, we expected to find all Irish; and also the 52d English, so well known. For the 87th Irish, which also served in the Peninsula, we could find no Record Book.

#### 27TH ENNISKILLENS.

By the Regimental Record Book, the men enlisted from 1804, but principally between 1809 and 1815, were—

1440 Irish, 112 English, 39 Scots, 12 Foreigners.

Only a book for the 1st battalion found.

Saw much service, including the Peninsula and Waterloo.

#### 88TH CONNAUGHT RANGERS.

By the Regimental Record Book for the same period as the 27th, there are recorded in the 1st battalion the names of—

1471 Irish, 97 English, 30 Scots, 3 Foreigners.

At Valenciennes, 27th October 1816; the numbers then were—

1042 Irish, 70 English, 24 Scots.

The officers who served with this battalion during the Peninsular war, are classified in the Record Book as follows, and which is the only instance in which we found it done—

29 Irish, 11 English, 9 Scots.

Of the Scots, Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace commanded, Mac-

pherson and Macgregor were the Majors, two others were Captains, and the remaining four subalterns.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, afterwards General Sir J. A. Wallace, Bart., (of Lochryan, Wigtonshire,) Colonel of the 88th for a long period before he died, was considered a first-rate officer, and deserves notice, as having, it is understood, called the gallant General Picton to account for speaking disrespectfully of the 88th, in connexion with their supposed irregularities on the march in the Peninsula. He was a very gallant officer, and was, we believe, a descendant of the great patriot Sir William Wallace.

2d Battalion.—By the Regimental Record Book, from 1805 to 1815, there appear—

1479 Irish, 81 English, 26 Scots, 11 Foreigners.

The 88th served in Egypt, and the Peninsular campaign of 1809-14.

As regards the English Regiments, we only looked at the Record Books of the 52d, so justly celebrated.

#### 52D OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Between 1783 and 1803, this Regiment appears to have had very few but English in the ranks; but between 1804 and 1815, it was not so, as will be seen.

1st Battalion.—

844 English, 469 Irish, 30 Scots, 10 Foreigners.

2d Battalion.—Between 1800 and 1816, there are entered—

1239 English, 571 Irish, 69 Scots, 10 Foreigners.

This concludes our notes as regards the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns, and it proves that in the Highland Regiments, which remained after 1809, the English and Irish formed but a

small portion, while the mass in each were Scotsmen. Previous to 1808, English and Irish were almost unknown in those Regiments; and there is no doubt but that the Government took advantage of the martial spirit existing in Scotland, and made demands for half-a-century beyond what the country should have borne, and which at last was felt.

## PART II.

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### SCOTS GREYS AND THE HIGHLAND REGIMENTS BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER THE RUSSIAN WAR.

THE periods are—1854, before the war; 1856, in the Crimea, at the end of the war; 1857, in Great Britain, after the war. This information has been obtained from the Monthly Returns rendered by each Regiment to the War Department.

#### SCOTS GREYS.

	Scots.	English.	Irish.	Foreign.	Total.	Religion.		
						Presby- terians.	Episco- paliana.	Roman Catholics.
1st Jan. 1854,	258	67	20	0	345	258	82	5
1st Jan. 1856,	124	102	8	0	234	132	86	16
1st Jan. 1857,	311	148	17	4	480	460*	0	20

It will be seen by these figures that, previous to the Russian war, of 345 strong, only 87 were English and Irish, although the Regiment had then been absent ten years from Scotland. On proceeding to take part in the Russian war, the Regiment was raised to the war complement by volunteers from various Regiments, which increased the number of English in the ranks. The numbers in 1856 show how the Regiment was reduced by service in the Crimea; in 1857, what it was after returning to this country, and sent to Ireland instead of Scotland.

\* It is supposed that all the Protestants were then attending the Church of Scotland form of worship.



## KILTED REGIMENTS.

## 42D ROYAL HIGHLANDERS.

	Scots.	English.	Irish.	Total.	Presby- terians.	Episco- palian.	Roman Catholics.
1st Jan. 1854,	840	10	6	856	826	19	11
1st Jan. 1856,	709	112	55				
Depot in } Scotland,	282	33	21				
	991	145	76	1212	1014	124	74
1st Jan. 1857,	777	90	91				
Depot in } Scotland,	228	27	18				
	1005	117	109	1231	987	128	116

## 79TH CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

	Scots.	English.	Irish.	Total.	Presby- terians.	Episco- palian.	Roman Catholics.
1st Jan. 1854,	878	8	3	889	883	3	3
1st Jan. 1856,	747	27	15				
Depot in } Scotland,	370	17	9				
	1117	44	24	1185	1146	11	28
1st Jan. 1857,	695	33	31				
Depot in } Scotland,	200	4	8				
	895	37	39	971	929	12	30

## 92D GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

	Scots.	English.	Irish.	Foreign.	Total.	Presby- terians.	Episco- paliens.	Roman Catholics.
1st Jan. 1854, at Gibraltar, } 579	3	7	1					
Depot in Scotland, } 306	2	3						
	<hr/> 885	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 901	<hr/> 878	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 18
1st Jan. 1856, 632	0	17						
Depot in Scotland, } 359	4	24						
	<hr/> 991	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 41		<hr/> 1036	<hr/> 982	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 51
1st Jan. 1857, 790	0	30						
Depot in Scotland, } 253	7	10						
	<hr/> 1043	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 40		<hr/> 1090	<hr/> 1024	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 60

## 93D SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS.

	Scots.	English.	Irish.	Total.	Presby- terians.	Episco- paliens.	Roman Catholics.
1st Jan. 1854, 785	1	0		876	851	2	23
1st Jan. 1856, 733	11	24					
Depot in Scotland, } 325	9	10					
	<hr/> 1058	<hr/> 20	<hr/> 34	<hr/> 1112	<hr/> 1054	<hr/> 20	<hr/> 38
1st Jan. 1857, (includes Depot in Scotland,) } 984	36	48		1068	956	64	48

## 71ST HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY, (TREWS.)

	Scots.	English.	Irish.	Foreign.	Total.	Presby- terians.	Episco- pallians.	Roman Catholics.
1st Jan. 1854—								
1st Battalion, at Corfu, } 540	21	34	0	595	517	37	41	
Reserve Bat- talion, at Quebec, } 470	38	26	0	534	467	34	33	
	1010	59	60	0	1129	984	71	74
1st Jan. 1856,	823	36	44	2				
Depot in Scotland, } 264	37	50	0					
	1087	73	94	2	1256	1061	77	118
1st Jan. 1857,	795	32	47					
Depot in Scotland, } 290	25	37						
	1085	57	84		1226	1043	67	116

72D (DUKE OF ALBANY'S) HIGHLANDERS,  
(TREWS, WITH BONNET.)

	Scots.	English.	Irish.	Total.	Presby- terians.	Episco- pallians.	Roman Catholics.
1st Jan. 1854,	416	57	23				
Depot,	342	4	3				
	758	61	26	845	777	31	37
1st Jan. 1856,	598	67	69				
Depot in Scotland, } 322	8	33					
	920	75	102	1097	910	77	110
1st Jan. 1857,	798	61	88				
Depot in Scotland, } 188	14	7					
	986	75	95	1156	988	41	127

The foregoing Regiments formed the Highland Division in the Crimea; and at the end of hostilities, before returning to this country, stood thus, including the depots:—

	Scots.	English.	Irish.	Foreigners.
42d Regiment,	991	145	76	0
71st Regiment,	1087	73	94	2
72d Regiment,	920	75	102	0
79th Regiment,	1117	44	24	0
92d Regiment,	991	4	41	0
93d Regiment,	1058	20	34	0
	<hr/> 6164	<hr/> 361	<hr/> 371	<hr/> 2

It may be remarked, that the cause of the 42d Regiment having more English and Irish than the other Regiments, arose from having been the last ordered for war service, and, previous to being placed under orders, having given a large number of volunteers to raise the other Highland Regiments to the war complement. Therefore, when also ordered to be raised to the war strength for service in the field, volunteers from any Regiment at home were obliged to be received, as, of course, recruits could not be drilled in time to meet the emergency.

We may add, that when their Colonel, the late Lieutenant-General Sir John Macdonald, was Adjutant-General, (resigned in 1850,) he allowed none but Scotsmen to be in the Regiment, both as regards officers and men.

#### 78TH (ROSS-SHIRE BUFFS) HIGHLANDERS.

This Regiment was in India during the Russian war, having proceeded there in 1844, and returned home in 1859. After being raised to the full strength for service in India, the numbers were, on the

	Scots.	English.	Irish.	Total.
1st Jan. 1844,	911	63	37	
Depot at Chatham,	71	4	1	
	<hr/> 982	<hr/> 67	<hr/> 38	1087

	Scots.	English.	Irish.	Total.
1st Jan. 1845,	709	51	29	
Depot at Chatham,	141	4	1	
	<hr/> 850	<hr/> 55	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 935
1st Jan. 1857,	459	274	166	
Depot,	50	14	15	
	<hr/> 509	<hr/> 288	<hr/> 181	<hr/> 978

The return from this Regiment, for 1857, shows a great falling off in the number of Scotsmen, which arose from the dreadful mortality that befell the Regiment in India between the 6th September 1844 and 4th March 1845, when, in the short period of six months, no less than 496 non-commissioned officers and men died; also, 2 officers, 47 women, and 124 children, fell victims to the scourge. When this became known in Scotland, great difficulty was experienced in obtaining men, and they were forced to recruit in England, where the calamity was unknown amongst the lower classes.

#### 74TH HIGHLANDERS, (TREWS.)

They went to the Cape of Good Hope in 1851, and were engaged in the Kaffir war. Afterwards, they proceeded to India, where the Regiment was during the Russian war, and where they still remain.

On proceeding to the Cape, the numbers were—

	Scots.	English.	Irish.	Total.	Presby- terians.	Episc- pali-ans.	Roman Catholics.
1st March 1851,	432	67	103				
Depot,	159	9	31				
	<hr/> 591	<hr/> 76	<hr/> 134	<hr/> 801	<hr/> 584	<hr/> 113	<hr/> 104
1st Feb. 1844,							
On arrival in } India,	590	55	85				
Depot at } Chatham,	48	1	10				
	<hr/> 638	<hr/> 56	<hr/> 95	<hr/> 789	<hr/> 624	<hr/> 85	<hr/> 80

The composition of the following Regiments, taken together for 1854, 1856, and 1857, stands thus, the 74th and 78th, in India, being excluded:—

	Scots.	English.	Irish.	Foreign.	Presby- terians.	Episco- palian.	Roman Catholics.
1854.							
Scots Greys, 42d, 71st, 72d, 79th, 92d, and 93d Highlanders,	5504	211	125	1	5457	213	171
1856.							
The same Regi- ments in the Cri- mea, at the close of the Russian war,	6288	463	379	2	6299	398	435
1857.							
The same Regi- ments before proceeding to India, (Scots Greys remained at home,)	6309	477	432	4	6387	318	517

The great purity of the kilted, as well as the trowed Regiments in 1854, before the Russian war, is very striking. In the 42d, there were only 10 English and 6 Irish; 79th Regiment, 8 English and 3 Irish; 92d Regiment, 3 English and 7 Irish; and in the 93d, only one Englishman, &c. &c.

## PART III.

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WE now come to the statement which shows the country to which the men of the Scots Greys and Highland Regiments belonged, on the 1st March 1861, taken from the Monthly Returns sent in by each Regiment to the War Department.

The reason of a later month than March not being given, arises from the Returns having only been received for that month when the subject was gone into, most of the Regiments being in India; as, excepting the 78th, returned in 1859, every one of the Highland Regiments are now there. The 74th embarked in 1854, and the remainder on the outbreak of the mutiny in 1857. It is a matter for regret that nearly all of those fine corps should be in India at the same time, as they may not get so many recruits from Scotland as during a European war, or foreign service nearer home. The fate of the 78th Highlanders in India in 1844-45 is not yet forgotten in Scotland, having become widely known amongst the population from whom the recruits are obtained. It is hoped that some of those Regiments may soon be recalled.

In September last, one-half of the men of the 42d were on the sick list at Agra.

However, under all these disadvantages, it must be gratifying to all Scotsmen who have any nationality, (many now-a-days have none,) to find, as they will do in reading these statements, that the mass of the men are still Scots; and it is hoped that it will always continue so.

We believe the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 78th, since the return of the Regiment from India, has been very particular about his recruits being Scotsmen; but, as the Return will show, of 1002 strong, 135 English and 85 Irish still remain; and a year or two must elapse before the Regiment can be restored to its old position. This is the result of service in India.

The numbers given for March 1861 may be taken as the present composition of each Regiment, as few alterations have occurred within the last few months.

As regards the Scots Greys, it will be observed that a good many English are now in the ranks. Of 622 strong, 247 are English, and 53 Irish, leaving 322 Scotsmen. This arises from the strength of the Regiment having been suddenly raised, and volunteers from other Regiments called for, as well as from giving volunteers to Regiments in, or ordered to, India in 1857, at the outbreak of the mutiny; also, from the Regiment having been, from some strange determination, systematically kept out of Scotland for the long period of seventeen years; and lastly, from recruiting parties having been sent to recruit in London. The Lieutenant-Colonel commanding, and about one-half of the officers, are Englishmen; and as a commanding officer has power in such matters, a good deal as regards the influx of English into the ranks may be ascribed to the Regiment not being commanded by a Scotsman. It was a poor reward for the gallantry of the Regiment at Balaklava, and their sufferings during the Crimean campaign, on their return, to be sent to and kept in Ireland, and thereby debarred from the enthusiastic reception in Scotland which awaited them. In Ireland, they moved yearly from Dublin to Newbridge, and from Newbridge to Dublin; latterly, with a summer trip to the Curragh for a month or so.

The Scots Greys are as a household word in every Scottish peasant's family, and plenty of recruits of the proper standard could have been got in the rural districts, without having recourse to England, had proper means been taken, and gone



about in the right way, instead of the recruiting being confined to Edinburgh and Glasgow. It is known, and Major-General Brotherton, Inspector-General of Cavalry, when under examination, admitted to the Parliamentary Committee of 1850, that they preferred having recruits for the Cavalry from the agricultural districts.

A characteristic of the Scots Greys is that always some of the officers serving have been raised from its ranks. At the beginning of the past year, there were no fewer than *four* Scottish officers in the Regiment who had obtained commissions in this meritorious manner, which stands unexampled in any Regiment, and proves what the men must be. One out of the four possesses a Victoria Cross.

### 1ST MARCH 1861.

#### SCOTS GREYS.

	Scots.	English.	Irish.	Total.	Presby- terians.	Episco- palian.	Roman Catholics.
At Dublin,*	322	247	53	622	401	197	24

#### 42D ROYAL HIGHLANDERS, (KILT.)

	Scots.	English.	Irish.	Total.	Presby- terians.	Episco- palian.	Roman Catholics.
In India,	764	136	91				
Depot in Scotland,	177	44	31				
	941	180	122	1243	944	176	123

#### 71ST HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY, (TREWS.)

	Scots.	English.	Irish.	Total.	Presby- terians.	Episco- palian.	Roman Catholics.
In India,	659	29	43				
Depot in Scotland,	177	36	41				
	836	65	84	985	790	67	128

(Draft of 130 men on passage to India not included.)

\* Now at Edinburgh.

## 72D DUKE OF ALBANY'S HIGHLANDERS, (TREWS.)

	Scots.	English.	Irish.	Total.	Presby- terians.	Episco- palian.	Roman Catholics.
In India, . . .	739	101	130				
Depot in } Scotland, }	127	30	23				
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>				
	866	131	153	1150	800	195	155

## 74TH HIGHLANDERS, (TREWS.)

	Scots.	English.	Irish.	Total.	Presby- terians.	Episco- palian.	Roman Catholics.
In India, . . .	718	123	121				
Depot in } Scotland, }	153	17	59				
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>				
	871	140	180	1191	869	167	155

## 78TH (ROSS-SHIRE BUFFS) HIGHLANDERS, (KILT.)

	Scots.	English.	Irish.	Total.	Presby- terians.	Episco- palian.	Roman Catholics.
At Aldershatt, . . .	678	118	76				
Depot in } Scotland, }	104	17	9				
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>				
	782	135	85	1002	767	136	99

## 79TH CAMERON HIGHLANDERS, (KILT.)

	Scots.	English.	Irish.	Total.	Presby- terians.	Episco- palian.	Roman Catholics.
In India, . . .	860	99	82				
Depot in } Scotland, }	177	33	18				
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>				
	1037	132	100	1269	1067	90	112

## 92D GORDON HIGHLANDERS, (KILT.)

	Scots.	English.	Irish.	Total.	Presby- terians.	Episco- palian.	Roman Catholics.
In India, . . .	750	70	108				
Depot in } Scotland, }	209	6	7				
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>				
	959	76	115	1150	934	70	146

(Draft of 95 men on passage to India not included.)

## 93D SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS, (KILT.)

	Scots.	English.	Irish.	Total.	Presby- terians.	Episco- paliens.	Roman Catholics.
In India,	937	80	88				
Depot in Scotland, }	175	12	12				
	1112	92	100	1304	1109	97	98

*Officers.*

	Scots.	English.	Irish.	Not known.
Scots Greys,	16	15	3	0
42d Highlanders, (Kilt,)	26	22	2	0
71st Highlanders, (Trews,)	8	26	10	0
72d Highlanders, „	13	27	7	0
74th Highlanders, „	14	27	10	2
78th Highlanders, (Kilt,)	19	19	6	0
79th Highlanders, „	26	19	6	0
92d Highlanders, „	23	20	2	0
93d Highlanders, „	29	18	4	0

This statement of officers does not stand as it ought to do, and is very different from what existed during the old wars, when Scottish officers were, in the end, more abundant in proportion than the men, and the Highland Regiments officered by them, with only an occasional exception. Besides Regimental officers, the number of Scottish General officers who served between 1801 and 1815 was very large. We could give the names of thirty who held commands either in Egypt, the Peninsula, or at Waterloo. Such men as Sir Ralph Abercromby, Sir John Moore, Sir David Baird, Sir George Murray, Lord Lynedoch, Lord Dalhousie, Sir John Hope,\* Sir James Kempt, may be mentioned, although, in doing so, we are aware others are omitted, whose names should also appear, if our space admitted of it.

That the Highland Regiments are not now altogether officered by Scotsmen, as in days gone by, does not arise from a scarcity of Scottish gentlemen, for Scotland still gives a large number of officers to the army; and it seems strange that so many English officers should be appointed to them. In many instances, we

\* Afterwards Earl of Hopetoun.

believe, Englishmen make the request; and we know that the Rifles and Highland corps were eagerly sought for after the Crimean campaign; but now that nearly all are in India, the matter may be changed, for we are aware of Englishmen having been lately posted to Highland Regiments without asking for it. It may, however, be observed, that of the English, several are of Scottish descent. The Irish officers are comparatively few in number.

As previously mentioned, at page 7, we will give no statements for the 1st Royals, 21st Fusiliers, 25th Borderers, 90th Perthshire, and 99th Lanarkshire; but we will confine ourselves to two examples of the composition of Lowland Regiments, on the 1st March 1861, viz. :—

#### SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS.

	Scots.	English.	Irish.	Total.	Presbyterians.	Episcopalians.	Roman Catholics.
1st Battalion,	266	557	36	859	266	557	36
2d Battalion,	234	576	41	851	234	586	31
	<hr/> 500	<hr/> 1133	<hr/> 77	<hr/> 1710	<hr/> 500	<hr/> 1143	<hr/> 67

#### 26TH CAMERONIANS.

	Scots.	English.	Irish.	Total.	Presbyterians.	Episcopalians.	Roman Catholics.
At Edinburgh,	414	160	292				
Depot at } Belfast, }	55	39	48				
	<hr/> 469	<hr/> 199	<hr/> 340	1008	458	246	304

#### Officers.

	Scots.	English.	Irish.
Scots Fusilier Guards—			
1st Battalion,	6	30	1
2d Battalion,	9	24	4
26th Cameronians,	4	36	6

The Scots Fusilier Guards are only now known in Scotland through recruiting parties, as they are never stationed there. In

1853, there were seven Adjutants of Militia then serving, promoted from the ranks of this Regiment, and all of whom were Scotsmen.

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## RECRUITS.

We now come to the recruits, and we believe that some of the particulars will be found rather interesting. In 1850, a Parliamentary Committee sat in regard to Army and Ordnance expenditure, at which period, as will be recollected, the War and Ordnance Departments were separate. Before this Committee a good deal of information about recruits was elicited from such officers as the late Lieutenant-General Sir John Macdonald, Adjutant-General, and Major-General Brown,\* who was his deputy for eight years, and succeeded him as Adjutant-General. The recruiting is carried on under the directions of the Adjutant-General.

It appears to have been the regulation to raise *two-thirds* of the recruits yearly required, in England and Scotland, and the remaining *one-third* in Ireland; and that the average of rejections is forty per cent. Several Regiments are mentioned as recruited for exclusively in Scotland, but that only as many *real* Highlanders as would keep up two or three Regiments could now be yearly obtained. We are therefore glad to learn that so many mountaineers are enlisted, as we were under the impression that most of the men were Lowlanders, although many are the descendants of Highlanders who settled in the Lowland towns.

In regard to the Cavalry, Major-General Brotherton, then Inspector-General, stated that agricultural labourers are preferred, but that a large proportion of that class is not to be obtained, and therefore that London, having a mixed population, the best Cavalry recruits are usually enlisted there. This, of course, refers to the Cavalry Regiments in general, and not to those

\* Now General Sir George Brown. He gave up the appointment of Adjutant-General to take the command of the Light Division in the Crimea. He is now Commander-in-Chief in Ireland.

which have old connexions in other parts,—as, for example, the Household Cavalry and Scots Greys.

Major-General Sir F. Smith, R.E., mentioned that the Royal Engineers\* obtained a great many men from Scotland, who are very intelligent, as well as many from Dublin; and that those from London are not such fine men in stature, so well conducted, or so well educated, as those from Scotland and Dublin.

The Artillery have always recruited in Scotland, and been very successful, as Scotsmen are fond of that branch of the service. In Ireland, they only recruited in the northern districts for many years, and which perhaps still continues.

The great advantage of raising recruits in counties where Regiments are well known, and have old connexions, was pointed out by Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Tulloch, Superintendent of Out-Pensioners, (now Major-General Sir A. Tulloch,) as old soldiers generally return to their native place. As a proof of this, he mentioned that in Glasgow alone, there were at that period no fewer than from 200 to 300 of the old soldiers of the 71st Highland Light Infantry residing there. There is no doubt of the truth of Colonel Tulloch's statement, and the great *esprit de corps* of the Scotch Regiments may be attributed to it. A soldier's life is viewed with favour by all classes in Scotland.

The recruits raised (Artillery and Engineers excluded) from the 1st January 1845 to the 31st December 1849, are given in a Return dated May 1850. The following are the numbers raised in each country, and passed, during the five years mentioned:—

	Recruits.	Population in 1841.
England and Wales,	28,922	15,906,741
Scotland, . . . .	8,434	2,620,184
Ireland, . . . .	18,854	8,175,124
	<hr/>	
	56,210	

In regard to Ireland, as already mentioned, only *one-third* of the recruits yearly required are obtained from that country. Of

\* This corps is now to be kept up chiefly by picked volunteers from the Cavalry and Infantry Regiments. The recruiting has been limited to Glasgow, London, and Devonport. The best recruits are enlisted in Glasgow.

course, during war, there is no rule; and the famine years 1846 and 1847 were also exceptions, when, as Major-General Brown stated, a great many were taken over to England. A large proportion of this excess were enlisted for the Regiments in India. The excess will appear when it is mentioned that in 1845, the year previous to the famine, the number of Irish recruits passed was only 2358; in 1846, they increased to 4952; and in 1847, reached to 6316. In 1849, the number again fell to 2738. The famine years, therefore, caused the large excess of over 7000 men, above the average of previous years, to be received into the army.

The next Returns which we have examined are after the amalgamation of the War and Ordnance Departments. These Returns have for some years been made up for the official year, commencing the 1st April and ending the 31st March; but the system having again been lately changed to the current year, they were only complete to the 31st December 1859, and therefore we were unable to obtain the numbers from the 1st January to the 31st March 1860.

	English.	Average per Million.	Scots.	Average per Million.	Irish.	Average per Million.
1853-54,	9,492	537	3,213	1,112	6,613	1,009
1854-55,	22,336	1,248	6,888	2,375	11,997	1,846
1855-56,	32,264	1,799	7,518	2,602	12,222	1,865
1856-57,	5,039	281	1,584	548	3,682	561
1857-58,	35,144	1,960	5,737	1,985	16,056	2,450
1858-59,	30,984	1,666	5,227	2,005	13,145	1,809
1859, (1st April to 31st Dec.)	16,683	930	2,852	987	7,842	1,196
	<u>151,942</u>		<u>33,019</u>		<u>71,557</u>	
Average per million,		<u>8,421</u>		<u>11,614</u>		<u>10,736</u>

In addition to the above numbers, Wales, for the same period, gave 2395 men, and also 668 foreigners were enlisted. The rejections numbered 64,256. The total number passed was 195,325.

In 1851, the population of each country was—

England and Wales,	17,927,609
Scotland,	2,888,742
Ireland,	6,515,794

Our previous observations in regard to the Highland Regiments being now in India are to some extent borne out by the above. It is clearly shown that, in 1853-54, and during the Russian war, in 1854-55, 1855-56, the Scotsmen who offered for the army, generally, far exceeded both English and Irish in proportion to population; but since the Highland and so many other Regiments have gone to India, this enthusiasm decreased in 1857-58 and 1859, although in the ascendant in 1858-59. Scotsmen are to be found in nearly, we may say, every Regiment in the service; yet we suspect that a dislike to service in India may be the cause of the decrease in the two years mentioned since the European war; but even then, taking the average numbers given for the seven years, Scotland continues in advance of both England and Ireland.

We should have wished to give the total number of English, Scotch, and Irish respectively in the army, during the last year, but we could not obtain it. In 1853, however, the following statement was published, excluding the Artillery and Engineers, which were then under the Master-General of the Ordnance:—

	Irish.	Scots.
Household Cavalry,	29	73
Foot Guards,	61	536
Cavalry,	2,486	803
Infantry,	32,840	12,562
	<hr/> 35,416	<hr/> 13,974

The rest of the army is merely stated to be English,\* without the number being given.

\* Perhaps it may interest some of the readers of these pages to know, that the 13th Light Dragoons (now Hussars) is the Regiment which Colonel Gardiner commanded at the battle of Prestonpans.



Under the introductory notice of the Official Historical Record of the 42d Royal Highlanders, published by the Adjutant-General in 1837, the following interesting information is given in regard to the Isle of Skye, which is only 45 miles long and 15 broad :—

Within the last forty years it had furnished for the public service, 21 Lieutenant and Major Generals, 45 Lieutenant-Colonels, 600 Majors, Captains, and subalterns, 10,000 privates, 120 pipers, 4 Governors of British Colonies, 1 Governor-General, 1 Adjutant-General, 1 Chief-Baron of England, and 1 Judge of the Supreme Court of Scotland. The Generals are classed thus—8 Macdonalds, 6 Macleods, 2 Macallisters, 2 Maccaskills, 1 Mackinnon, 1 Elder, and 1 Macqueen.

## PART IV.

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WE will now mention some of the Cavalry and Highland, &c., Regiments, raised and disbanded in the eighteenth century, which saw active service on the Continent, in America, India, &c., the information having been principally obtained from Major-General Stewart's work:

17th Light Dragoons.—Raised in Scotland in 1759 by Lord Aberdour; disbanded in 1763.

Loudon's Highlanders, 1250 strong.—Raised in 1745; and disbanded in 1748.

77th Regiment (Montgomerie's Highlanders), 1460 strong.—Raised in 1757; disbanded in 1775.

78th Regiment (Fraser's Highlanders), 1460 strong.—Raised in 1757; disbanded in 1763.

87th Regiment (Keith's Highlanders), 800 strong.—Raised in 1759; disbanded in 1763.

88th Regiment (Campbell's Highlanders), 800 strong.—Raised in 1759; disbanded in 1763.

89th Regiment (Highlanders), 960 strong.—Raised in 1759; disbanded in 1763.

100th Regiment (Highlanders).—Raised in 1761; disbanded in 1763.

101st Regiment (Johnston's Highlanders), 1150 strong.—Raised in 1760; disbanded in 1763.

105th Regiment (Highlanders).—Raised in 1762; disbanded in 1763.

The above-mentioned Regiments, excepting the 2d and 3d,

were disbanded after the treaty of peace was signed at Paris, 10th February 1763.\*

71st Regiment (Fraser's Highlanders), 1250 strong.—Raised in 1775; disbanded in 1783.

74th Regiment (Argyle Highlanders), 960 strong, of whom only 590 were Highlanders, the others being from Glasgow and other western parts of the Lowlands. Of the officers, 23 were Campbells—viz., 3 field officers, 6 captains, and 14 subalterns. The remaining 4 officers were not Highlanders. Disbanded in 1783.

76th Regiment (Macdonald Highlanders), 1086 strong—750 Highlanders, and the remainder Lowlanders, but in separate companies.—Raised in 1778; disbanded in 1784.

77th Regiment (Atholl Highlanders), 1000 Highlanders.—Raised in 1778; disbanded in 1783.

81st Regiment (Aberdeenshire Highlanders), 980 strong—650 were Highlanders, and the remainder Lowlanders.—Raised in 1778; disbanded in 1783.

84th Regiment (Highland Emigrant Regiment)—composed of 750 Highlanders recruited from discharged soldiers and settlers in North America.—Raised in 1775; numbered 84th in 1778, when increased to two battalions of 1000 men each; disbanded in 1784.

The foregoing Regiments were disbanded at the peace of 1783.

97th Regiment (Strathspey Highlanders), 1000 strong.—Raised in 1794. In 1795, officers and men drafted into other Regiments, and the two flank companies turned over to the 42d Highlanders.

\* We have no list of the Lowland Regiments disbanded. Perhaps it may be known to few, that *two* troops of Life Guards were raised in Edinburgh in 1661, and a troop of Horse Grenadier Guards in 1702. They were kept in England, and amalgamated with the English Life and Horse Grenadier Guards in 1709. The troops of Life Guards were formed into 1st and 2d Regiments of Life Guards in 1788. There were also Scots Horse which were disbanded.

116th Regiment (Perthshire High-landers),	}	Raised in 1794, and soon after drafted to other Regiments.
132d Regiment (Highlanders),		
133d Regiment (Highlanders),		

We may add, that the old 80th was called, "The Edinburgh Regiment," and the 82d, "The Hamilton."

### FENCIBLE REGIMENTS.

We think it may not be uninteresting to give a list of those very fine Regiments. Major-General Stewart mentions that the martial appearance of the men was never to be forgotten by those who saw them, and that their muscular strength was remarkable.

They were different in constitution from the militia, afterwards substituted, as the men were regularly enlisted, and the commissions of the officers signed by the King. They formed a splendid army of reserve.

Argyle Highlanders, 1000 strong.—Raised in 1759; disbanded in 1763.

Sutherland Highlanders, 1000 strong.—Raised in 1759; 260 of the men were above 5 feet 11 inches in height, and formed two grenadier flank companies.

Argyle Highlanders (Western).—Raised in 1778; 700 were Highlanders, and the rest were from Glasgow and the South-west of Scotland; disbanded in 1783.

Gordon Highlanders, 960 strong.—Raised in 1778; disbanded in 1783.

Sutherland Highlanders, 1100 strong.—Raised in 1779; disbanded in 1783.

Grant Highlanders.—Strength not mentioned, but it is stated that there were 41 Lowlanders, 3 English, and 2 Irish

- in the Regiment, and that the rest were Highlanders. Raised in 1793; disbanded in 1799.
- Breadalbane Highlanders.—Three battalions, composed of 2300 men, were raised in a few months in 1793–94, of whom 1600 were from the Breadalbane estates. 1st and 2d battalions disbanded in 1798, and the 3d in 1802.
- Sutherland Highlanders, 1084 strong.—So many offered from Sutherlandshire, that all of them could not be taken. Raised in 1793; disbanded in 1798. Two years afterwards, (1800,) many of the men enlisted into the 93d Highlanders, then raised.
- Gordon Highlanders.—Strength not stated; but 150 of the men are mentioned as being from the Lowlands of Aberdeen, Banff, and Elgin. The rest were Highlanders. Raised in 1793; disbanded in 1798.
- Rothsay and Caithness Highlanders.—Strength not stated. *Nineteen* of the officers averaged *six* feet in height. Raised in 1794; disbanded in 1799. A 2d battalion, 1000 strong, raised in 1795; disbanded in 1802.
- Dumbarton Highlanders.—Strength not given. Raised in 1794; reduced to 500 men in 1796; disbanded in 1802.
- Reay Highlanders, 800 strong, of whom 700 had “*Mac*” prefixed to their names. Raised in 1794; disbanded in 1802.
- Inverness-shire Highlanders, 600 strong, of whom only 350 were Highlanders. Raised in 1794; disbanded in 1802.
- Fraser Highlanders.—Strength not stated. 30 Lowlanders, and 18 English and Irish, (all old soldiers,) were enlisted by some officers to make up their complement. The rest were Highlanders, 300 of whom bore the name of Fraser. Raised in 1794.
- Lochaber Highlanders, 800 strong, of whom 740 were Highlanders. Raised in 1799; disbanded in 1802.
- Clan-Alpine Highlanders, 756 strong.—Raised in 1799; in-

creased in 1800 to 1230 strong; and the vacancies of those who had volunteered into the Regiments of the line filled up. When raised in 1799, they were all Highlanders. Afterwards they were composed of 780 Highlanders, 420 Lowlanders, and 30 English and Irish. Disbanded in 1802.

Glengarry Highlanders.—Strength not given; but over one-half were from the estate of Glengarry alone. They are stated to have been a handsome body of men. Raised in 1799; disbanded in 1802.

Regiment of the Isles Highlanders.—Strength not given; but stated to be all Highlanders. Amongst both officers and men a large majority bore the name of Macdonald. Raised in 1799.

We think it was of this Regiment that we have heard a well-told story of the manner in which the sergeants of companies called over the muster-rolls, there having been so many Donald Macdonalds in each, that they had to be numbered. The sergeants, therefore, used to commence in the Gaelic pronunciation and accent with Tonald Mactonald, No. 1; Tonald Mactonald, No. 2; Tonald Mactonald, No. 3; and so on, until the Tonalds were exhausted in each company, the voice being raised to a higher pitch, very amusingly, as they called out the name of each man.

Argyle Highlanders.—Strength not given. Raised in 1799; disbanded in 1802.

Besides the foregoing, there were the Caithness (additional), Perthshire (early reduced—few Highlanders in it), Ross-shire (a fine body of Highlanders), Argyleshire (3d battalion), Ross and Cromarty, and Macleod Regiments.

All the Fencible Regiments were reduced in the year 1802. They were replaced by the Militia, which, when first raised in Scotland, is said to have been a magnificent body of men, both in the Highlands and Lowlands.

The local Militia of 1811 is stated not to have been composed of such fine men as the old Regiments, no doubt arising from the constant drain from such a continuance of wars. The Militia Regiments of the present day throughout the United Kingdom, with some exceptions, appear to be even more deteriorated in quality, which ought not to be the case, as they should be composed of finer men; for the demand during the Russian war and the mutiny in India was of short duration, and comparatively nothing, with a population so much increased.